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American Birds

2011–2012 • Volume 66

The 112th
Christmas Bird Count

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Snowy Plover. Photo by James Urbach.

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The 112th Christmas Bird Count
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The Bewick's Wren *(Thryomanes bewickii)* is a species commonly encountered west of the Mississippi on Christmas Bird Counts, but one that has nearly disappeared from the East. CBC data helped document this unexplained decline. This wren was photographed this season in California. Photo/Bing Wong

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ON THE COVER: The 112th Christmas Bird Count had the promise of being a season with plenty of Snowy Owls *(Bubo scandiacus)* around, and the anticipation bore plentiful fruit as these magnificent birds moved southward in record number. The irruption was unusually widespread in geographic scope, but birders and CBC participants in Montana, where our cover subject was photographed, were treated to large numbers of Snowy Owls in that region. Photo/David Armer

The 112th Christmas Bird Count

December 14, 2011 to January 5, 2012

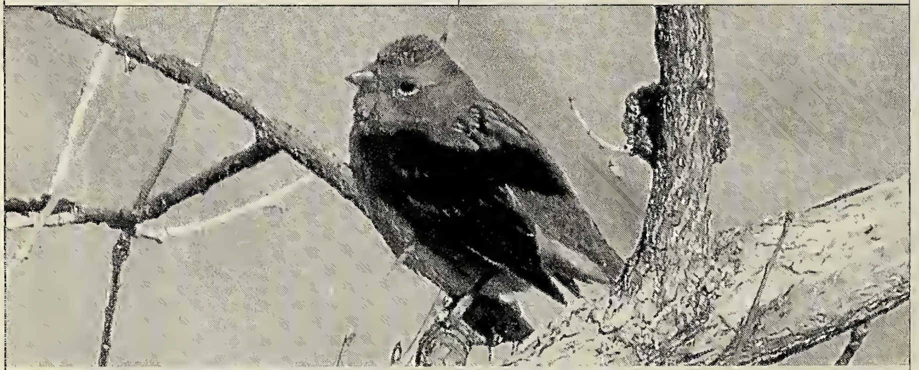
Geoffrey S. LeBaron

The anticipation has been building for weeks; the long-range weather forecast gets checked nearly daily. What unusual birds have been around as reported on the rare bird alerts and listserves? What about that huge snowstorm or cold snap back in October—how, if at all, will those have affected the birds that are around to be discovered in mid-December? These may be some of the thoughts that pass through the minds of birders who participate on the Christmas Bird Count. And each season all are rewarded in one way or another; it may be a fantastic bird turned up on the count, an all-too-infrequent day of catching up with old friends, or the satisfaction of braving less-than-ideal conditions and still successfully complete the count. Such has been the mind-set of conservation-minded birders since December of 1900, and new horizons for the CBC program are still opening up.

The 112th Christmas Bird Count indeed was a snowy season—though not in terms of the depth and expanse of crystalline H2O, but instead in a rather remarkable geographic coverage of *Bubo scandiacus*, Snowy Owls. With reports of southbound Snowy Owls beginning in the end of October and high numbers recorded in November of 2011, it seemed that a big irruption was under way of these magnificent Arctic predators. And while the 112th CBC season did not disappoint Snowy Owl watchers in many areas, there were other events of significant note as well.

Arguably the most notable feature of the 112th count was the weather— it was to prove to be one of the least snowy, or wintry, Christmas Bird Counts on record. From Atlantic Canada to coastal British Columbia, and from the Prairie Provinces to the Gulf Coast, compilers and regional editors alike remarked on the mild and open conditions. There was little snow cover or frozen water anywhere in the geographic area of CBC coverage, and in many regions where winter conditions are usually braved the weather on count day was downright balmy. Even more remarkable (and certainly a welcome break from the past couple of seasons), the weather conditions from coast to coast during the weekends of the 112th count period were nearly storm-free.

Furthermore, for the most part the fall leading up to the count period had also been very mild in general, according to the National Climatic Data Center maps online. Much of the United States had been in warmer than average or record warm conditions, although the Southeast was cooler than normal. For precipitation, the fall had been much wetter than normal in the Northeast, with continuing dry conditions over much of the west. All in all, the stage was set for a most interesting CBC.



Winter sparrow identification can sometimes be a challenge, even when well-defined species are encountered. But in the big sparrow flocks in the west, occasionally even more unique birds are encountered—hybrids! This White-crowned Sparrow x Harris's Sparrow *(Zonotrichia, hybrid)*, a new inclusion to the cumulative Christmas Bird Count list of taxa, was discovered, studied, and photographed at Pueblo Reservoir, Colorado. Photo/Brandon K. Percival

Table 1. New counts in the 112th (2011–2012) Christmas Bird Count.

Count Code	Count Name
CANADA	
ABBL	Blood Reserve, Alberta
ABCR	Crowsnest, Alberta
ABGR	Garden River, Alberta
BCHM	100 Mile House, British Columbia
BCSN	Slocan Lake, British Columbia
MBHO	Hodgson, Manitoba
NSTR	Truro, Nova Scotia
ONBD	Blind River, Ontario
ONCK	Cape Croker, Ontario
QCMM	MRC des Moulins, Québec
QCQS	Quyon-Shawville, Québec
SKCW	Chatsworth School District, Saskatchewan
SKFQ	Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan
SKLP	Lac La Plonge, Saskatchewan
YTCM	Carmacks, Yukon Territory
UNITED STATES	
AKCC	Copper Center, Alaska
ARMR	Mississippi River S.P., Arkansas
CAOK	Oakhurst, California
CARP	Mariposa, California
CATT	Tall Trees, California
COFL	Flagler, Colorado
COPS	Pagosa Springs, Colorado
HICL	Lana'i: Lana'i City, Hawaii
IAWF	Westfield, Iowa
ILEM	Eastern Mercer County, Illinois
ILMM	Middle Mississippi River N.W.R., Illinois
INKC	Knox County, Indiana
KSED	El Dorado Lake, Kansas
LAWL	White Lake, Louisiana
MECB	Caribou, Maine
MNUP	Uppgaard W.M.A., Minnesota
NDFY	Fort Union-Yellowstone & Missouri Rivers Confluence Area, North Dakota
NYHP	Huyck Preserve, New York
NYUD	Ulster-Dutchess, New York
PABZ	Benezette, Pennsylvania
PATA	Tamaqua, Pennsylvania
TNCN	Cane Creek, Tennessee
TXLP	Lost Pines, Texas
TXPI	Pineywoods, Texas
UTPC	Park City, Utah
WASW	South End Whidbey, Washington
CARIBBEAN, LATIN AMERICA	
CCLCH	Chingaza P.N.N., Bogota, Colombia
CLPN	Planes de Neira, Caldas, Colombia
CUHP	Hicacos Peninsula, Cuba
JMMO	Mountainside, St. Elizabeth Parish, Jamaica
MXPB	Playa Blanca-Barra de Potosi, Guerrero, Mexico

Table 2. Counts with 100 or more participants in the 112th (2011–2012) CBC.

Code	Count Name	# Observers	(Field + Feeder)
ABED	Edmonton, AB	457	(132 + 325)
ORPD	Portland, OR	331	(210 + 121)
MACO	Concord, MA	322	(208 + 114)
BCVI	Victoria, BC	249	(219 + 30)
ABCA	Calgary, AB	240	(123 + 117)
OREU	Eugene, OR	239	(140 + 99)
CAOA	Oakland, CA	220	(205 + 15)
CASB	Santa Barbara, CA	217	(214 + 3)
CAPR	Point Reyes Peninsula, CA	199	(199 + 0)
WASE	Seattle, WA	182	(181 + 1)
SCHH	Hilton Head Island, SC	169	(162 + 7)
ABSA	St. Albert, AB	168	(44 + 124)
ECNM	Mindo-Tandayapa, Ecuador	160	(140 + 20)
AKAN	Anchorage, AK	150	(99 + 51)
SCSC	Sun City-Okatie, SC	149	(13 + 36)
WIMA	Madison, WI	149	(97 + 52)
VAFB	Fort Belvoir, VA	147	(139 + 8)
BCVA	Vancouver, BC	145	(140 + 5)
OHCF	Cuyahoga Falls, OH	145	(107 + 38)
CODE	Denver, CO	144	(123 + 21)
ILFB	Fermilab-Batavia, IL	144	(138 + 6)
NSHD	Halifax-Dartmouth, NS	142	(73 + 69)
DCDC	Washington, DC	141	(137 + 4)
NYIT	Ithaca, NY	138	(126 + 12)
ONLO	London, ON	137	(96 + 41)
NJLH	Lower Hudson, NJ-NY	135	(135 + 0)
WASD	Sequim-Dungeness, WA	135	(85 + 50)
ONTO	Toronto, ON	132	(132 + 0)
CAWS	Western Sonoma County, CA	130	(130 + 0)
NSWO	Wolfville, NS	128	(46 + 82)
UTBC	Bryce Canyon N.P., UT	128	(28 + 100)
CAMC	Marin County (southern), CA	127	(122 + 5)
CASZ	Sonoma Valley, CA	125	(123 + 2)
CASF	San Francisco, CA	123	(123 + 0)
MANO	Northampton, MA	123	(115 + 8)
CAOC	Orange County (coastal), CA	122	(122 + 0)
ONOH	Ottawa-Gatineau, ON	122	(105 + 17)
CAPA	Palo Alto, CA	121	(121 + 0)
VACL	Central Loudon, VA	121	(117 + 4)
CASJ	San Jose, CA	120	(120 + 0)
FLSC	Sanibel-Captiva, FL	120	(120 + 0)
CASD	San Diego, CA	118	(118 + 0)
OHCI	Cincinnati, OH	118	(107 + 11)
TXAU	Austin, TX	116	(114 + 2)
COBO	Boulder, CO	114	(104 + 10)
CODV	Denver (urban), CO	114	(95 + 19)
AKFA	Fairbanks, AK	113	(85 + 28)
QCQU	Quebec, QC	113	(96 + 17)
BCGS	Galiano-North Saltspring, BC	109	(77 + 32)
CABE	Benicia, CA	109	(106 + 3)
NSKI	Kingston, NS	109	(24 + 85)
CRLS	La Selva, Lower Braulio Carillo N.P., Costa Rica	105	(105 + 0)
FLCO	Cocoa, FL	104	(66 + 38)
CTHA	Hartford, CT	103	(94 + 9)
BCPM	Pitt Meadows, BC	102	(95 + 7)
PACH	Chambersburg, PA	102	(71 + 31)
FLGA	Gainesville, FL	101	(100 + 1)
NYCR	Cortland, NY	101	(23 + 78)
ONHA	Hamilton, ON	101	(91 + 10)
CACR	Calero-Morgan Hill, CA	100	(100 + 0)

The end result was another remarkable and record-setting season for the Christmas Bird Count. A new record total of 2248 CBCs are in the 112th season's database (up 88 from last year's one-year-wonder record high), including 410 in Canada, 1739 in the United States, and 99 counts in Latin America, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Islands. Results such as these cannot be generated without the inclusion of a wealth of new circles, and the roster of the 46 new CBCs in the 112th Count (15 in Canada, 26 in the United States, and 5 in the Caribbean and Latin America) is listed in Table 1. Among the new circles are two in the Caribbean that contribute results on islands long missing from the CBC—Cuba and Jamaica. We hope for many years of coverage (and perhaps more counts) from these fascinating and species-rich locations.

In addition to the new counts included this season, as was mentioned last year we always welcome the return of data from circles that have lapsed over time. Significant efforts have been made in Canada (many thanks to the efforts of Bird Studies Canada and all the Canadian CBC Regional Editors) as well as in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and other regions in recent seasons. This year we welcome back into the fold six re-started Christmas Bird Counts, and we will always look forward to hearing from compilers hoping to re-start other existing historical counts.

One focus of Audubon's bird conservation efforts is to use the lens of the four main migratory flyways that birds use during their movements across the Americas. The flyways view also helps connect conservation goals for species both north of the United States in Canada and to the south in the Caribbean and Latin America. Long-term Christmas Bird Count results are highly informative to staff and researchers working to preserve and protect species in the flyways, and the current breakdown of active CBCs in the United States as measured by this ruler is 568 CBCs in the Atlantic Flyway, 540 in the Mississippi Flyway, 451 in the Central Flyway, and 280 along the Pacific Flyway. Each season these numbers will likely increase as more and more CBCs are conducted, providing an ever more important data set for the protection of birds across the Americas.

Not surprisingly, given the number of CBCs and remarkably favorable weather, another new record level of participation is included in the 112th Christmas Bird Count—63,227 observers (54,262 in the field and 8965 at feeders) contributed their time and effort this season. That total is 603 higher than last year's record tally, swelled mostly by an increase in field participation, even though the number of feederwatchers slightly declined. This is not unexpected given the

Table 3. Counts with 150 or more species recorded in the 112th (2011–2012) CBC.
Table 3a. Counts north of the United States-Mexican border.

Count Code	Rank	Count Name	Species Recorded
TXMM	1	Matagorda County-Mad Island Marsh, TX	244
TXGF	2	Guadalupe River Delta-McFadden Ranch, TX	225
CASD	3	San Diego, CA	216
CASB	4	Santa Barbara, CA	215
CAOC	5	Orange County (coastal), CA	211
CAPR	6	Point Reyes Peninsula, CA	206
CAMR	7	Morro Bay, CA	201
CAMD	8	Moss Landing, CA	200
TXFR	9	Freeport, TX	199
CACS	10	Crystal Springs, CA	198
CAOV	10	Oceanside-Vista-Carlsbad, CA	198
TXSB	12	San Bernard N.W.R., TX	196
CARS	13	Rancho Santa Fe, CA	195
TXWS	13	Weslaco, TX	195
CAMP	15	Monterey Peninsula, CA	190
CAMC	16	Marin County (southern), CA	186
CAWS	17	Western Sonoma County, CA	185
TXCF	18	Corpus Christi (Flour Bluff), TX	184
TXBP	19	Bolivar Peninsula, TX	183
TXCC	19	Corpus Christi, TX	183
CATO	21	Thousand Oaks, CA	182
CAAR	22	Arcata, CA	181
CAOA	22	Oakland, CA	181
CAVE	24	Ventura, CA	180
CABE	25	Benicia, CA	179
CACB	25	Centerville Beach to King Salmon, CA	179
TXPA	27	Port Aransas, TX	178
CAHF	28	Hayward-Fremont, CA	177
CASF	29	San Francisco, CA	176
SCMC	29	McClellanville, SC	176
CALB	31	Long Beach-El Dorado, CA	175
CASJ	32	San Jose, CA	173
LASA	33	Sabine N.W.R., LA	172
TXRO	33	Rockport, TX	172
CASC	35	Santa Cruz County, CA	171
FLNR	35	West Pasco (New Port Richey), FL	171
TXAZ	35	Anzalduas-Bentsen S.P., TX	171
CAAN	38	Año Nuevo, CA	170
CAPP	38	Palos Verdes Peninsula, CA	170
CASZ	38	Sonoma Valley, CA	170
TXGA	41	Galveston, TX	169
CAPA	42	Palo Alto, CA	168
FLNP	42	North Pinellas, FL	168
TXSA	42	Santa Ana N.W.R., TX	168
CAPS	45	Pasadena-San Gabriel Valley, CA	167
TXCK	45	Choke Canyon, TX	167
CALA	47	Los Angeles, CA	166
TXBV	47	Brownsville, TX	166
FLZE	49	Zellwood-Mt. Dora, FL	165
CACT	50	Cheep Thrills, CA	164
CAMU	50	Malibu, CA	164
CASS	50	Salton Sea (south), CA	164
LALT	50	Lacassine N.W.R.-Thornwell, LA	164
TXKI	50	Kingsville, TX	164
TXAP	55	Attwater Prairie Chicken N.W.R., TX	163
TXAR	55	Aransas N.W.R., TX	163
TXHG	55	Harlingen, TX	163
CAON	58	Orange County (northeastern), CA	162
CASU	58	San Juan Capistrano, CA	162
GASV	58	Savannah, GA-SC	162
ORCB	58	Coos Bay, OR	162
CASG	62	Santa Maria-Guadalupe, CA	160
CASM	62	Sacramento, CA	160
NCWI	62	Wilmington, NC	160
FLAL	65	Alafia Banks, FL	159
FLCO	65	Cocoa, FL	159
LAWL	65	White Lake, Louisiana	159
FLSP	68	St. Petersburg, FL	158
NCMC	68	Morehead City, NC	158
TXST	68	San Antonio, TX	158
NCSB	71	Southport-Bald Head-Oak Islands, NC	157
TXAY	71	Armand Bayou, TX	157
AZPT	73	Phoenix-Tres Rios, AZ	156
FLGA	73	Gainesville, FL	156
FLSM	73	St. Marks, FL	156
MSSH	73	Southern Hancock County, MS	156
SCHH	73	Hilton Head Island, SC	156
TXBZ	73	Brazos Bend, TX	156
TXLA	73	Laguna Atascosa N.W.R., TX	156
CAEA	80	Eastern Alameda County, CA	155
FLSR	80	Sarasota, FL	155
LASC	80	Sweet Lake-Cameron Prairie N.W.R., LA	155
TXBR	80	Brazoria, TX	155
TXLS	80	La Sal Vieja, TX	155
FLJA	85	Jacksonville, FL	154
TXAU	85	Austin, TX	154
VACC	85	Cape Charles, VA	154
CACC	88	Contra Costa County, CA	153
CAES	88	Escondido, CA	153
FLLP	90	Lake Placid, FL	152
NCMA	90	Mattamuskeet N.W.R., NC	152
NJCM	90	Cape May, NJ	152
ORCV	90	Coquille Valley, OR	152
VACI	90	Chincoteague N.W.R., VA	152
CACN	95	Carpinteria, CA	151
CACU	95	Cachuma, CA	151
FLAB	95	Aripeka-Bayport, FL	151
TXSR	95	Sea Rim S.P., TX	151
WASD	95	Sequim-Dungeness, WA	151
AZPA	100	Patagonia, AZ	150
CARC	100	Rio Cosumnes, CA	150
FLSB	100	South Brevard County, FL	150
MDOC	100	Ocean City, MD	150
SCLP	100	Litchfield-Pawleys Island, SC	150

spectacular counting conditions that would have enticed folks into the field. The regional breakdowns for the participation totals are as follows: in Canada, 12,019 observers (8635 in the field and 3384 at feeders); 49,158 birders (43,635 afield and 5523 at feeders) in the United States; and 2050 (1992 observers in the field and 58 at feeders) in the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Pacific Islands of Johnston Atoll, Guam, Saipan, and Tinian. From the boreal regions of Alaska and Canada to the Neotropics, compilers of many circles are blessed with an abundant wealth of observers to manage for their counts. Table 2 lists the 60 counts reaching or exceeding the 100-observer mark in the 112th CBC.

So that's a summary of the conditions, effort, and coverage—now what about the birds? As is invariably the case, millions upon millions of birds of thousands of species were tallied during the 112th count; 64,989,719 of our fine feathered friends in total. National and regional results by CBC observers included 3,943,480 birds in Canada, 60,502,185 in the United States, and 544,054 birds in other countries. Looking at the cumulative tallies of types of birds, 2298 species were reported on all circles combined, not surprisingly up considerably from other seasons given the new counts in Jamaica, Cuba, and Colombia, where endemism is incredibly high. In the United States, 666 species and 48 infraspecific forms (some of those potential future splits!) were tallied, including three new species to the cumulative 112-year CBC database: **Gray-tailed Tattler** and **Millerbird,** both from Laysan Island, Hawaii; and (unfortunately count week only) **Dusky Thrush** at Anchorage, Alaska. That pesky Dusky Thrush was a particular frustration for CBC participants in Anchorage; it had been present for weeks visiting a yard in Anchorage, and was seen both the day before *and* the day after the census, but could not be located on count day. In Canada, CBC participants tallied a new record total of 303 species, including one new species for the cumulative Canada list, the **Lazuli Bunting** discovered at Cape Sable Island, Nova Scotia. Counters there had an entirely different experience from those in Anchorage—please have a look at Dick Cannings' 112th Canada summary for the details!

Tens of thousands of birders in more than 2000 locations finding tens of millions of birds should come up with some pretty impressive count-specific species totals, and the 112th CBC was no exception to that rule. Table 3 lists all the counts this season tallying 150 species or more, and it's quite interesting to peruse the list in light of the weather conditions during the 112th count period. This season there are 104 counts in the U.S. and Canada on this list (up from 98 last season), and a considerable number of those tallies are higher than last year. While the number of counts in Latin America on the list is a similar roster to previous seasons, many of those species totals are actually much lower than before. Both factors can likely be attributed to the weather—amazingly favorable in the U.S. and Canada, but considerably more inclement in Latin America. Lousy weather negatively affects both the number of birders in the field and the detectability of birds, likely hence these contrasting numbers.

Topping the list of counts north of the Mexican border in Table 3, as has usually been the case for the past decades, is Madagorda County-Mad Island Marsh, Texas, with a species tally of 244, skirting again with the 250-species mark and their third highest tally since the start of the count in the 94th CBC. They have retained their top spot for the entire run of that count except for the 107th CBC, when Corpus Christi, Texas, prevailed. Other counts in both California and Texas knock on the door; who knows what future seasons will bring! One major exception to the rule of depressed species totals in Latin America during the 112th count, however, as also seen in Table 3 is Yanayacu, Ecuador, out-tallying their hard-working neighbors at Mindo-Tandayapa with 492 species, nearly breaking the 500-species barrier. Some of the same observers participate on both of these awesome Ecuadorian counts, and one can only wonder what future tallies will achieve! Many thanks and congratulations go to all participants on each and every CBC, whether your species total remains at one (for Prudhoe Bay, Alaska) or skirts with 500 in the Neotropics. Every person on every one of the 2248 counts included this season contributes valuable data, and no field checklists go unappreciated.

Table 3b. Counts with 150 or more species south of the United States-Mexican border.

Count Code	Rank	Count Name	Species Recorded
ECYY	1	Yanayacu, Ecuador	492
ECNM	2	Mindo-Tandayapa, Ecuador	432
CRPR	3	Pacific Rainforest Aerial Tram-Carara Reserve, Costa Rica	382
CRRF	4	Rain Forest Aerial Tram, Costa Rica	378
CRLS	5	La Selva, Lower Braulio Carillo N.P., Costa Rica	340
CRCF	6	Western Cloud Forest, Balsa, Costa Rica	331
RPPC	7	Pacific Canal Area, Panama	290
CRMO	8	Monteverde, Costa Rica	286
ECGA	9	Gareno, Napo, Ecuador	276
RPCC	10	Central Canal Area, Panama	262
CROP	11	Osa Peninsula, Puntarenas, Costa Rica	251
RPAC	11	Atlantic Canal Area, Panama	251
MXSB	13	San Blas, Nayarit, Mexico	249
GMAV	14	Atitlan Volcano, Guatemala	239
BLPG	15	Punta Gorda, Belize	231
ECLA	16	Loma Alta, Ecuador	209
NIRJ	17	Reserva el Jaguar, Jinotega, Nicaragua	196
BLGJ	18	Gallon Jug, Belize	183
TRTR	19	Trinidad, W.I.	177
RPVC	20	Volcan, Chiriqui, Panama	176
MXOJ	21	Oaxaca de Juarez, Oaxaca, Mexico	173
GMTK	22	Tikal, Guatemala	171
MXCZ	23	Coast of Central Veracruz, Mexico	168
MXAL	24	Alamos, Sonora, Mexico	167
MXHU	24	Huatulco, Oaxaca, Mexico	167
CLCO	26	Cordillera Occidental, Valle del Cauca, Colombia	160
CRCA	26	Cacao - Area de Conservacion Guancaste, Costa Rica	160
MXEG	28	El Yugo, Sinaloa, Mexico	157
CRSR	29	Santa Rosa - Area de Conservacion Guanacaste, Costa Rica	153
MXEP	29	Ensenada de La Paz, BCS, Mexico	153

However, every year each group on every CBC competes with themselves as well as with their neighboring parties, and also of course with their neighboring counts. Table 4 displays the roster of regional high species tallies in the 112th Christmas Bird Count, with both species totals and the number of counts in the region listed.

So what about the aforementioned avian snow cover during the 112th Christmas Bird Count? Was it really all that big—and how did it compare to other "big" Snowy Owl seasons? While the total number of Snowy Owls reported in Canada and the United States this season (546) was the highest of any year since the 60th CBC, the additional measure (usually used in analyses of CBC data) is to look at the effort-weighted data, using the birds per party hour. By that measure, the 75th CBC, the first season of the historic big double invasion event of Snowy Owls, has the highest number at 0.063 birds per party hour. In the 112th count, this yardstick shows 0.033 birds per party hour; thus almost two times as many Snowy Owls were likely to be encountered per hour by parties during the 75th count.

However, the most remarkable thing about the Snowy Owl irruption this season was its geographic expanse. While there were not many Snowies that reached record southern areas, from the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic shores Snowy Owls were found in good numbers on 256 counts across southern Canada and the northern tier of states, far exceeding the number of counts tallying this species than ever before; the previous high was 513 birds on 193 counts in the 97th CBC. Perhaps most unique about this flight was the fact that it was a wide geographic swath across the Canada–United States border; most other irruptions include a significant push southward either in the east, central, or western parts of the continent. Numbers of Snowy Owls were somewhat higher to the west—Regina, Saskatchewan, had the greatest number at 45, followed by Ladner, British Columbia, at 37—but there were double-digit counts in

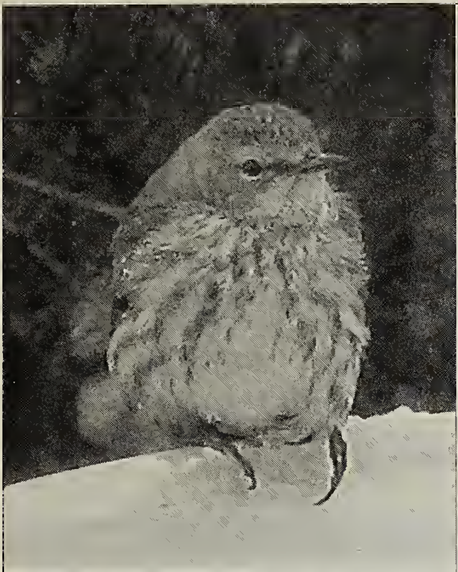
Table 4. Regional high counts for the 112th (2011–2012) CBC.

Region	# of CBCs	Highest Count (species total)
St. Pierre et Miquelon	2	Ile St.-Pierre (45)
Newfoundland	11	St. John's (69)
Nova Scotia	22	Halifax-Dartmouth (114)
Prince Edward Island	3	East Point (52)
New Brunswick	16	Cape Tormentine (66) Grand Manan Island (66)
Québec	36	Montréal (75)
Ontario	112	Long Point (111)
Manitoba	21	Winnipeg (46)
Saskatchewan	35	Saskatoon (48)
Alberta	41	Calgary (69)
British Columbia	91	Ladner (140) Victoria (140)
Northwest Territories	4	Fort Simpson (18)
Nunavut	4	Arviat (4) Chesterfield Inlet (4)
Yukon Territory	12	Whitehorse (27)
Alaska	38	Kodiak (78)
Maine	32	Greater Portland (97)
New Hampshire	17	Coastal New Hampshire (117)
Vermont	18	Ferrisburg (81)
Massachusetts	33	Mid-Cape Cod (137)
Rhode Island	4	Newport County-Westport (127)
Connecticut	16	New Haven (128)
New York	69	L.I.: Southern Nassau (133)
New Jersey	30	Cape May (152)
Pennsylvania	71	Southern Lancaster County (107)
Delaware	7	Cape Henlopen-Prime Hook (146)
Maryland	24	Ocean City (150)
District of Columbia	1	Washington (89)
Virginia	46	Cape Charles (154)
North Carolina	48	Wilmington (160)
South Carolina	22	McClellanville (176)
Georgia	26	Savannah, GA-SC (162)
Florida	68	West Pasco (New Port Richey) (171)
Ohio	61	Toledo (108)
West Virginia	20	Ona (76)
Kentucky	16	Louisville (89)
Tennessee	30	Reelfoot Lake (111) Savannah (111)
Alabama	9	Gulf Shores (138)
Mississippi	17	Southern Hancock County (156)
Michigan	64	Anchor Bay (97)
Indiana	42	Goose Pond (103)
Wisconsin	48	Madison (93)
Illinois	61	Union County (107)
Minnesota	48	Bloomington (68)
Iowa	31	Davenport (91)
Missouri	26	Columbia (103)
Arkansas	23	Holla Bend N.W.R. (119)
Louisiana	24	Sabine N.W.R. (172)
North Dakota	20	Garrison Dam (66)
South Dakota	17	Pierre (85)
Nebraska	12	Lake McConaughy (103)
Kansas	23	Udall-Winfield (106)
Oklahoma	18	Tishomingo N.W.R. (125)
Texas	109	Matagorda County-Mad Island Marsh (244)
Montana	31	Bigfork (90)
Idaho	26	Bruneau (96)
Wyoming	20	Casper (67)
Colorado	47	Pueblo Reservoir (128)
New Mexico	31	Caballo (128)
Utah	25	Salt Lake City (109)
Nevada	15	Truckee Meadows (103)
Arizona	33	Phoenix-Tres Rios (155)
Washington	41	Sequim-Dungeness (151)
Oregon	42	Coos Bay (162)
California	127	San Diego (216)
Hawaii	14	O'ahu: Honolulu (58)
Pacific Islands	5	Saipan (47)
Mexico	28	San Blas, Nayarit (249)
Belize	2	Punta Gorda (231)
Guatemala	3	Atitlan Volcano (239)
Nicaragua	2	Reserva El Jaguar, Jinotega (196)
Costa Rica	8	Pacific Rainforest Aerial Tram-Carara Reserve (383)
Panama	4	Pacific Canal Area (290)
Colombia	21	Cordillera Occidental, Valle del Cauca (160)
Ecuador	6	Yanayacu (492)
Trinidad	1	Trinidad (177)
Bahamas	4	New Providence Island (121)
Cuba	1	Hicacos Peninsula (69)
Jamaica	1	Mountainside, St. Elizabeth Parish (52)
Dominican Republic	2	Puerto Escondido (81)
Haiti	1	Les Cayes (72)
Puerto Rico	3	Arecibo (121) Cabo Rojo (121)
British Virgin Islands	2	Tortola (54)
U.S. Virgin Islands	3	East End, St. Croix (65)
Bermuda	1	Bermuda (88)

Ontario, and high count or unusual species records from Nantucket Island, Massachusetts, through Iowa to Colorado. Snowy Owls, especially young birds, move southward in good numbers approximately every three to five years following the crash of small mammal populations in the Arctic, and this was a big year indeed. Will the 115th CBC be the next big irruption of Snowy Owls? Only the birds...and the lemmings...will be able to predict the answer to that question.

Another factor affecting birds on Christmas Bird Counts at a continental level is the ongoing and drastic drought in the Southwestern states, and especially in portions of Texas. Texas had the driest year on record in 2011, and New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Louisiana all had much below-average precipitation. Please read Brent Oretgo's Texas CBC regional summary for a more in-depth (and firsthand) view of this event. Productivity for many species in drought-stricken areas is likely very low, and birds that winter in these regions are showing up as vagrants in far-flung portions of the continent, both on CBCs and at other times of years. Green-tailed Towhees and Black-throated Sparrows are examples—each of these species has been tallied in regions where they would not normally occur in the past few CBCs. As the drought continues (though we hope it will not!) other southwestern wintering species may show up to the north and east in unexpected areas.

Of note continentally are three continuing long-term declines as documented on Christmas Bird Counts—Northern Bobwhite, American Kestrel, and Loggerhead Shrike. Bobwhites across the board in their range are mentioned by birders, compilers, and regional editors as in decline, and this trend has been significant since the last relatively high season in the 83rd CBC. In some areas where this jaunty quail was formerly commonly found it is now only present as a result of introductions for hunting stock. Quail in general have been declining for some time, likely as a result of loss of fallow fields and shrub land needed for breeding. But the Northern Bobwhite seems to be the poster child for this unwelcome phenomenon.



A great inclusion on the Helena, Montana, list (though only count week) was this Cape May Warbler *(Setophaga tigrina)*, providing the state's first ever winter record. Photo/Terry & Shari Copenhaver

Meanwhile, American Kestrel has demonstrated a long, slow decline over the past 30 years. That decline seems to be flattening a bit, and in some regions even seems to be showing a rebound, but the overall trend is still negative. As with the kestrel, Loggerhead Shrike has been in trouble for decades, and while the numbers for this species on CBCs are still significantly depressed over historic times, again there is cause for hope as the trend has slightly reversed over the past three seasons. There have been similar up-ticks in the trend data for shrikes over the past 20 years, but if this slow increase continues it could be very good news for the predatory passerine species.

Another persistent pattern developing in Christmas Bird Count data is an increase in Northern Rough-winged Swallow reports and numbers, away from the southern regions of the continent. In years past, the only "expected" swallows to the north during the Christmas Bird Count period were Tree Swallow continentally and Violet-green Swallow on the West Coast. However, that may be changing. In the 112th CBC, Northern Rough-winged Swallows were reported (and documented) in small numbers in Connecticut, Tennessee, Indiana, and Illinois, and a flock of 150 was present at Pennypack Valley, Pennsylvania. They were also recorded away from their usual haunts on many CBCs in Florida. This species is among the earliest of northbound migrants in the spring; perhaps as winter temperatures moderate with a concurrent increase in availability of flying insects Northern Rough-winged Swallows will linger farther and farther north as well.

Important changes are coming for the Christmas Bird Count program. Audubon Science solicited your comments in an online survey earlier this year, and we thank the thousands of participants and compilers who responded. Your input helped Audubon to make two critical revisions under consideration for the CBC. Please take a look at the feature that begins on page 10, announcing these changes and summarizing the results of the online survey. In a nutshell, the participant fee for the CBC has been eliminated, and to financially enable this decision *American Birds* will no longer be mailed in printed form, and instead will be delivered in an online format.

Lots of interesting ideas were mentioned in the comment sections of the online survey, and one recurring theme that deserves mention here is the use of tapes, iPods, "pishing," and other attractant noises on Christmas Bird Counts. Such methods and devices are strictly forbidden on the Breeding Bird Survey, Breeding Bird Atlas, and other surveys of birds in the breeding season. However, because the CBC is monitoring birds in the non-breeding season (and most species are not singing, at least in North America) the use of tapes and attractant noises has always been allowed on the CBC. With the advent and proliferation of iPods and other hand-held devices that can readily play bird vocalizations and elicit responses from otherwise hidden birds, this use is reported to be on the rise.

The prohibition of the use of attractant noises on CBCs would be a relatively major programmatic decision that could quickly change the data collected by observers on many counts, and thus we need to continue their use at least for now. However, the use of such devices should be very judicious, and never done in a fashion that could affect the behavior of target species in any significant way. If you use iPods or tapes on your CBC, please keep this in mind!

This is the 25th Christmas Bird Count I've had the honor of summarizing in these pages. Those years have spanned a lot of major changes in the CBC program. Early in my tenure the 87th CBC issue was the one-off and universally disliked "tabular" format, and participant fees were raised from three, to four, and then five dollars. On a hugely more positive note, the entire data set was made available in an interactive, free, online database, and an online data entry application was developed. The number of counts included in the 88th CBC (my first summary) was 1531, and 25 years later that number is 2248. With the advent of the free Christmas Bird Count starting in the upcoming 113th CBC and online delivery of *American Birds*, a whole new era of communication and conservation action lies ahead.

I've been doing Christmas Bird Counts since before I ever thought it could be possible to work for Audubon, and my traditional CBCs have been, and continue to be, the Newport-Westport and South Kingstown CBCs in Rhode Island. This past season we discovered some amazing avian changes on the Newport-Westport count, where over the past decades occasionally we hope to find one or two lingering Great Egrets. This season a guttural squawking caught our ears while we were combing the shores of Briggs Marsh; at first it sounded like a Sandhill Crane, but it just wasn't quite right. As we slowly rounded the corner of a cove, three, then five, then a dozen and eventually ***21*** Great Egrets were roosting in the trees—and equally amazingly, so was one Snowy Egret. This wasn't Florida, folks, but Rhode Island. It was a truly exciting moment in the field.

The global climate is changing, and the numbers and movements of birds are shifting in response. We can't be sure how this will all turn out in the long run, but we can be sure that citizen science programs as epitomized by the Christmas Bird Count will help understand what's happening and, as both birders and ornithologists are asked all the time, will continue to tell "So, how ***are*** the birds doing?"

The 112th Christmas Bird Count in Canada

December 14, 2011, to January 5, 2012

Richard J. Cannings

It was a remarkable winter for Christmas Bird Counts in Canada. The number of counts soared to 410, an increase of 28 counts in the last two years alone. Participant numbers topped 12,000 this year, due largely to an increase in the number of field observers on both new and established counts. Bird numbers increased dramatically to 3.9 million while the species total climbed to a record 303; the previous species high was 300. Winter itself was largely absent across the country, especially in the south, with open lakes and ponds, and snowless fields and forests. It was all rather un-Canadian. The new counts this year are 100 Mile House, BC; Blind River, ON; Blood Reserve, AB; Cape Croker, ON; Carmacks, YT; Chatsworth SD, SK; Crowsnest, AB; Fort Qu'Appelle, SK; Garden River, AB; Hodgson, MB; Lac La Plonge, SK; MRC des Moulins, QC; North West River, NL; Quyon-Shawville, QC; Slocan Lake, BC; and Truro, NS.

On the Pacific coast, Victoria and Ladner, BC, tied for highest species total with 140, while on the Atlantic, Halifax-Dartmouth had 114 species. Long Point, ON, had the best inland count with 111 species, followed by Oliver-Osoyoos, BC, with 107. At the other end of the diversity spectrum, counts in Nunavut tallied a remarkable seven species (plus two count week species), well above their normal tally of two or three. Other provincial high counts are shown in Table 1.

Western and northern Canada were significantly warmer than usual during the count period, while minimum temperatures in central and Atlantic Canada were closer to normal (Table 2). Many count compilers from across the country commented that there had been no serious cold snaps before the count period,

Not uncommon in the west but a real shocker in the east, this Mountain Bluebird *(Sialia currucoides)* was a welcome surprise and first count record this season on the Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, CBC. Photo/Cathy Murrant

Table 1. Provincial and territorial summaries for the 112th Christmas Bird Count, including the two counts from St.-Pierre et Miquelon, an overseas département of France.

Province or Territory	Counts	Field observers	Feeder watchers	Species	Individuals	Highest species total and count
Alberta	41	953	771	118	188,653	Calgary, 69
British Columbia	91	2457	605	228	1,105,114	Ladner & Victoria, 140
Manitoba	21	305	147	80	57,613	Winnipeg, 46
New Brunswick	16	246	94	125	63,173	Cape Tormentine & Grand Manan, 66
Newfoundland and Labrador	11	145	38	108	44,659	St. John's, 6
Nova Scotia	22	452	420	160	202,038	Halifax-Dartmouth, 114
Northwest Territories	4	48	17	27	5278	Fort Simpson, 18
Nunavut	4	6	2	7	649	Arviat & Chesterfield Inlet, 4
Ontario	112	2826	906	178	1,765,988	Long Point, 111
Prince Edward Island	3	28	2	72	34,929	East Point, 52
Québec	36	732	168	136	381,340	Montréal, 75
Saskatchewan	35	299	152	93	73,713	Saskatoon, 48
Yukon Territories	12	121	61	39	9150	Whitehorse, 27
St.-Pierre et Miquelon	2	17	1	68	11,183	Ile-St-Pierre, 45
TOTAL	**410**	**8635**	**3384**	**301**	**3,943,480**	

Table 2. Average minimum temperatures reported on Christmas Bird Counts across Canada (°C/°F).

Region	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12
British Columbia	-2.4/28	-3.6/26	-2.4/28	-12.1/10	-4.4/24	-4.4/24	-0.7/31
Prairies	-11.8/11	-11/12	-13.1/8	-25.8/-14	-17.4/1	-13.9/7	-6.2/21
Central	-7.1/19	-1.7/29	-9.9/14	-11.2/12	-11.7/11	-8.7/16	-7.4/19
Atlantic	-4.7/24	-2.9/27	-9.7/15	-8.2/17	-4.4/24	-2.5/28	-5.1/23
Territories	-14.1/7	-20.4/-5	-24.3/-12	-31.8/-25	-21.4/-6.5	-24.6/-12	-17.6/0

Table 3. The 15 most abundant birds reported on the 112th Christmas Bird Count in Canada, with totals from the 112th plus the past five counts for comparison.

Species	112th	111th	110th	109th	108th	107th
European Starling	421,446	275,101	337,812	326,355	317,615	457,478
American Crow	373,376	325,170	237,278	282,492	253,898	191,328
Canada Goose	358,870	261,866	256,747	176,799	207,993	297,987
Mallard	231,340	207,595	194,803	146,063	184,012	224,279
Black-capped Chickadee	120,291	140,907	128,879	115,657	121,875	132,821
Rock Pigeon	117,861	116,287	115,688	111,654	117,384	124,107
Ring-billed Gull	109,710	16,138	23,382	21,035	25,913	81,888
House Sparrow	108,876	115,979	115,989	100,767	124,430	138,627
Glaucous-winged Gull	104,454	105,253	84,309	90,482	93,513	112,596
Red-breasted Merganser	102,729	19,077	23,192	13,323	15,298	41,102
Snow Goose	96,239	26,441	8071	7543	12,295	34,561
Greater Scaup	89,740	78,226	76,015	46,110	51,808	53,773
Herring Gull	81,563	63,110	66,549	70,049	77,615	97,568
Dark-eyed Junco	73,574	82,495	81,842	74,959	85,397	66,514
Dunlin	67,747	67,199	55,072	53,906	72,663	52,872

however, so snow depths and ice coverage were below normal. The warm weather resulted in some serious shake-ups in the abundance of some species (Table 3). One of the big winners was European Starling, which posted its highest numbers in five years. American Crows were reported in record numbers, but fell to second spot overall. Waterbirds were generally way up, thanks to the lack of ice and snow. An amazing 61,699 Snow Geese at St-Jean-sur-le-Richelieu, QC, sent that species' national total to a record 96,239. Similarly, Oshawa's tally of 35,803 Red-breasted Mergansers led the way in a record total of that species.

A Lazuli Bunting at Cape Sable Island, NS, was new to the Canadian Christmas Bird Count list. The all-time Canada species list for Christmas Bird Counts now stands at 425. A Costa's Hummingbird seen on last year's Vancouver count survived a full year of Canadian weather to be counted again this year. Two seabirds were seen for only the second time on a Canadian CBC: Cory's Shearwater in Louisbourg, NS, and Fork-tailed Storm-Petrel at Juan de Fuca, BC.

One of the big stories of the winter was the irruption of Snowy Owls into southern Canada and the northern United States. This year, 332 were seen across the country on 89 counts; compare this to last year's total of 42 on 28 counts. The biggest concentration was around Regina, SK, where 45 were tallied; a second hotspot was the Fraser River delta, where 35 were counted on the Ladner, BC, count.

Unfortunately, the Canadian birding community lost two stalwart members last year—Chris Michener and Brian Dalzell. Chris was past-president of the Pembroke Area Field Naturalist Club and longtime compiler of the Eganville, ON, Christmas Bird Count. Brian was compiler of the Grand Manan, NB, count and had taken over as Atlantic regional editor for Christmas Bird Counts only last year. We will miss them both.

To the delight of birders in Vancouver, British Columbia, the Costa's Hummingbird *(Calypte costae)* survived more than a year and was tallied again on the 112th CBC. Photo/Michelle Lamberson

Important and Exciting News for the Christmas Bird Count Program

The CBC is now FREE!

After nearly two years of internal discussions, budget modeling, head-scratching, and intense decision-making, two major changes will come to the Christmas Bird Count program effective with the upcoming 113th Count in December 2012.

First, the CBC is now a free program. Audubon will no longer charge the $5.00 fee of field participants.

Second, to minimize the effects of the loss of fee income, American Birds *will no longer be printed on paper and mailed to participants, and Audubon will move to an online delivery of the summary results of the CBC.*

History and Change

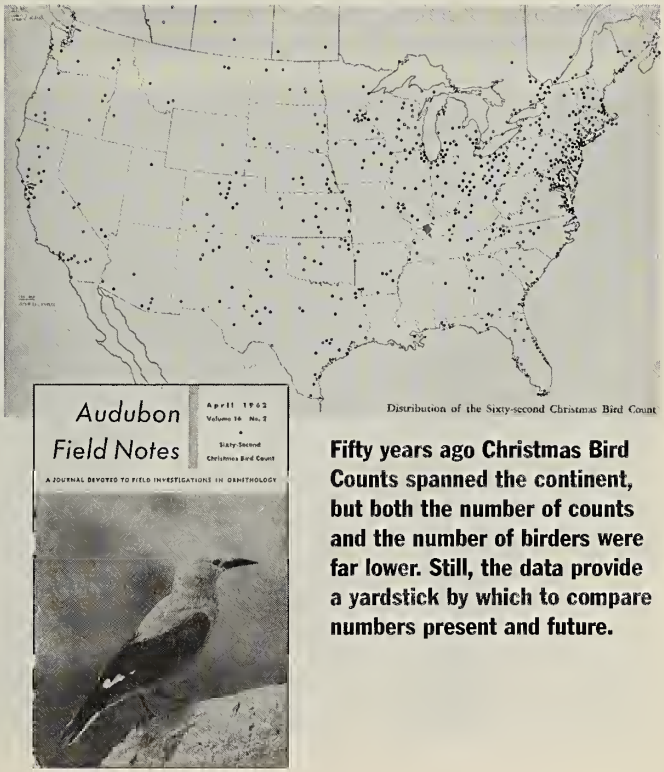
The past 10 years have brought many changes to both the CBC program and Audubon. Christmas Bird Count data are now entered and reviewed entirely online, and the complete 112-year span of data are available in an interactive database. With the results of all CBCs available online, *American Birds* was trimmed down to a slim 128-page publication that could be sent to the majority of field participants as part of their fee. But the publication of *American Birds* has continued to consume a significant portion of the annual CBC budget raised by the fees, as outlined in the budget summary shared with all compilers.

Since the initiation of the mandatory Christmas Bird Count field participant fee more than five decades ago ($0.50 in 1955), that aspect of the CBC has understandably been less-than-popular for participants and compilers alike. Some field observers felt strongly that their efforts were more than enough donation to the program, and for most compilers the collection of the fees was the least pleasant aspect of their CBC tasks each season. However, the National Audubon Society, like all not-for-profit conservation organizations, must raise all the funds it spends each fiscal year to run the CBC program. Hence the Christmas Bird Count has to this point continued as a fee-based program, though the fee has not been raised from $5.00 in over 20 years.

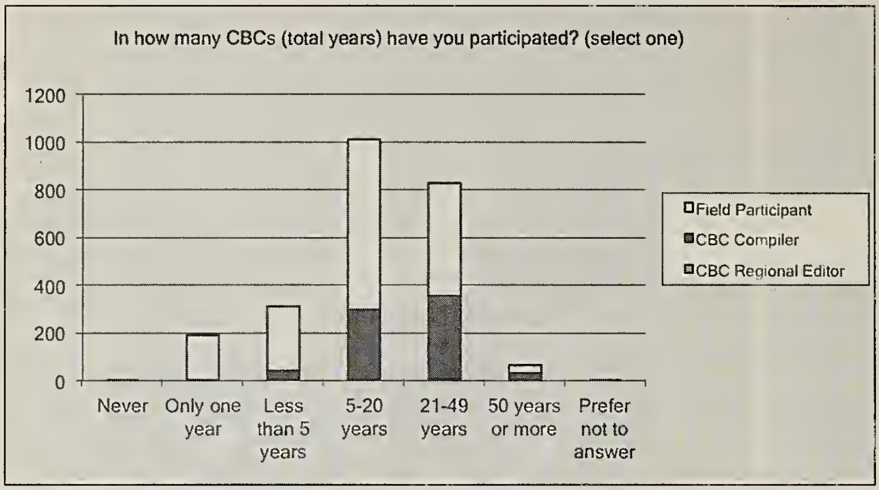
The conservation and ornithological communities have embraced the CBC database as well as its breeding season counterpart, the Breeding Bird Survey (BBS), as a critical tool for the understanding of the health of our continent's avifauna. With the availability of the complete database online, information has been readily accessed by far more researchers than ever before. As summarized in many of the feature articles in *American Birds* over the past 20 years much has been learned about our birds from the analyses of CBC data. Christmas Bird

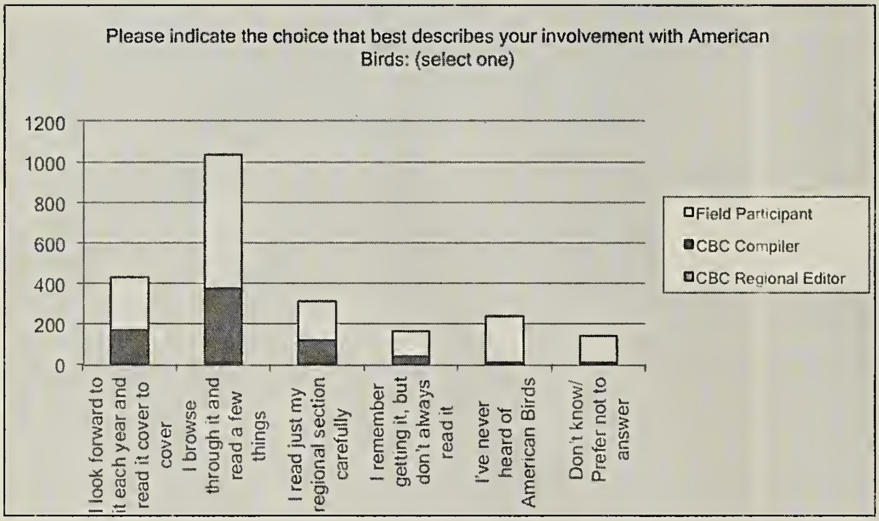
LINCOLN
SOCCER

For well over 100 years, conservation-minded birdwatchers have taken to the field during the holiday season to find—and count—birds. The personal reasons for the dedication abound; some in the spirit of tradition, others for the camaraderie, many in the hope of sighting a rare bird, and yet others just for the fun of a day outside birding. Whatever the catalyst, the data generated by tens of thousands of birders over 112 years have become invaluable to our understanding of the status of bird populations across the hemisphere, and how they change over time. Photos/Hilary Wood


Distribution of the Sixty-second Christmas Bird Count
Audubon Field Notes
April 1962
Volume 16 No. 2
Sixty-Second Christmas Bird Count
A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO FIELD INVESTIGATIONS IN ORNITHOLOGY

Fifty years ago Christmas Bird Counts spanned the continent, but both the number of counts and the number of birders were far lower. Still, the data provide a yardstick by which to compare numbers present and future.





Above: Graphs of selected results from online CBC survey, Questions 2 and 8. Below: Birding is a wonderful and rewarding passion; renowned field ornithologists and beginning birders may often rub elbows on Christmas Bird Counts. Here David Sibley joins a group in the field on the Concord, Massachusetts, CBC. Photo/Hilary Wood

Count data are becoming increasingly important in the predictive analyses of the future impacts of global climate change on the North American avifauna. A major focus of the National Audubon Society with our bird conservation efforts is to designate and protect Important Bird Areas (IBAs)—areas critical to birds at risk. The predictive modeling utilizing CBC and BBS data will help Audubon understand the potential needs of at-risk species not only in the present but also over time as our climate changes. New IBAs will need to take these changes into consideration—and protect areas for birds not only at present but in the future.

Participants have their say

To help Audubon make important decisions regarding the Christmas Bird Count program, we invited people involved with the count to participate in an online survey earlier this year. The results of the online survey that many of you participated in last spring were very enlightening and are summarized here on the pages that follow. The 130 pages of written comments were the most telling aspects of the survey feedback. Some people understand the fee and don't mind paying it, but the main thrust of written comments was that the fee is a major obstacle to the program, and the strong message was that more people would be involved, more counts would be included in the CBC database, and more accurate effort data would be collected if the fee was dropped.

Also highly informative were peoples' comments regarding the magazine in your hands—*American Birds.* While a few folks commented that they enjoyed the information it contains and enjoy reading at least parts of it each year, the primary sentiment expressed was that recipients do not value *American Birds* in its current format, that they do not read most of it, and some find it a "waste of paper and money." Many survey respondents felt that an interactive, online version of the magazine would better suit their needs—especially if the participation fee was dropped.

Future plans for the CBC

In order to continue to fund the Christmas Bird Count program in the long term, Audubon will be moving to a voluntary donation model for the CBC.

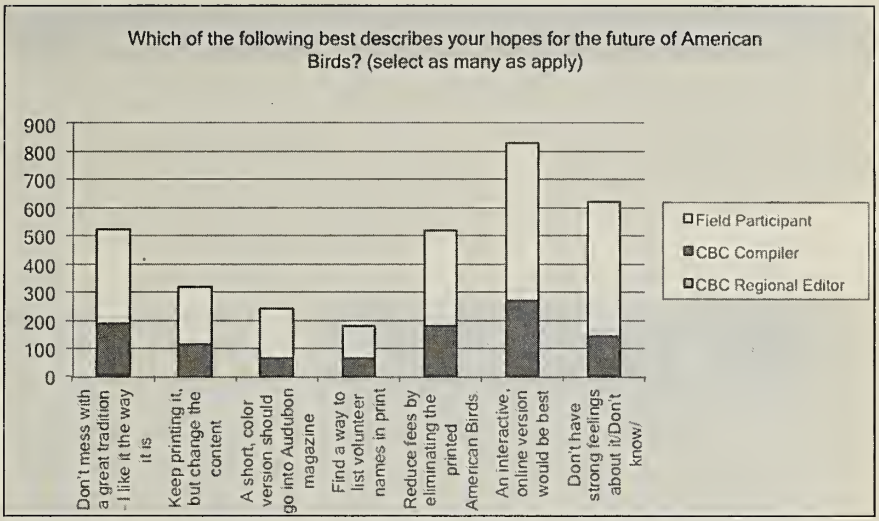
The online delivery of *American Birds* via a new interactive web presence including photos, summaries, and features can now be presented online as they are completed. Most critically, a new Citizen Science gateway will enable Audubon to be in touch directly with those participants who elect to take part and directly service the needs of participants as well as compilers.

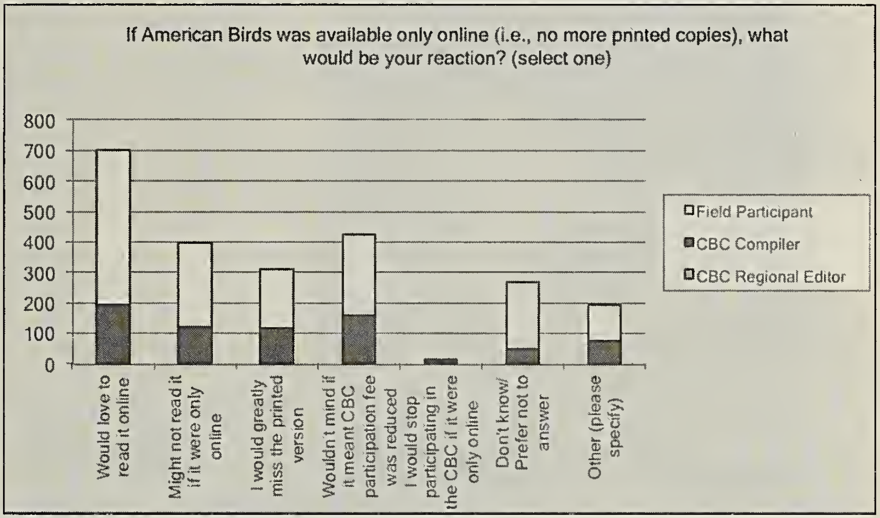
While the integrity of the CBC is crucial to maintain for its bird trend data, it has become equally important for the ability to engage people in other citizen science projects. Toward that end Audubon will be expanding its Citizen Science projects, and the CBC will, of course, be a cornerstone program.

Audubon extends our deepest thanks to all of you—participants, compilers, and regional editors—for your long-standing dedication to the Christmas Bird Count program. We especially appreciate your willingness to share your views with us, and this information has been crucial to the decisions summarized here.

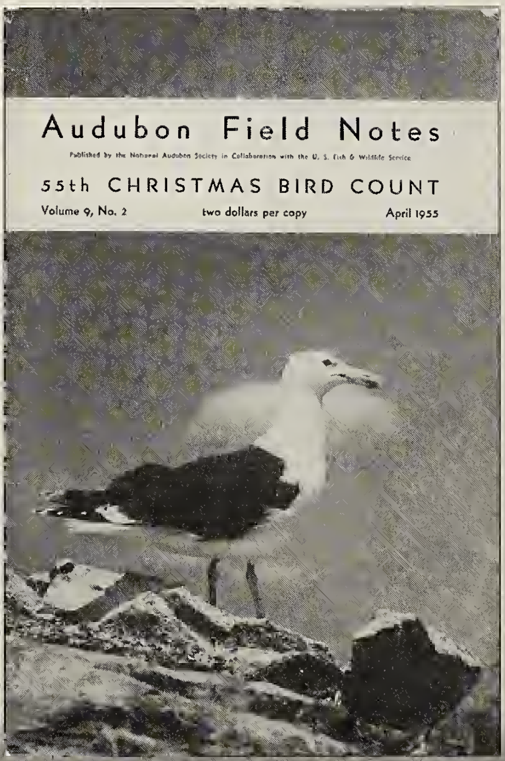
Here's to a new and exciting future for the Christmas Bird Count ... and other citizen science projects!

Geoff LeBaron
Kathy Dale
Don Ekström
Gary Langham
Citizen Science Group,
Science Division,
National Audubon Society





Above: Graphs of selected results from online CBC survey, Questions 9 and 10. Below: Tromp, stop, look, count...repeat. Rarities may mingle with mixed flocks of common species on Christmas Bird Counts, and each bird sighted or heard is duly tallied on field sheets before the end-of-day compilation. Photo/Hilary Wood



Audubon Field Notes

Published by the National Audubon Society in Collaboration with the U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service

55th CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT

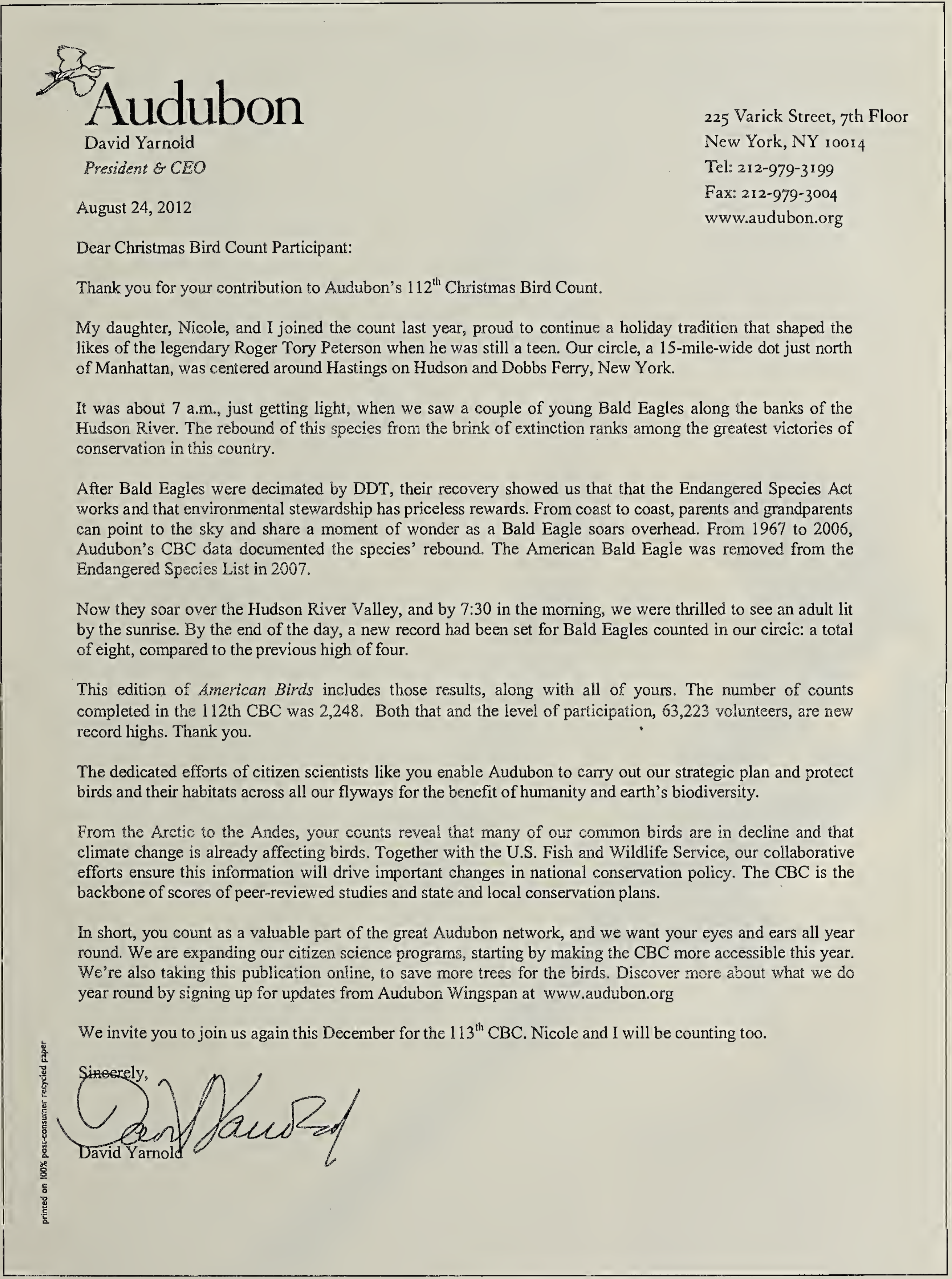
Volume 9, No. 2 two dollars per copy April 1955

The original announcement of mandatory CBC participant fee, announced by Allan Cruickshank in the 55th CBC:

> "We appreciate the $596.95 voluntarily contributed by participants in the 55th Christmas Bird Count to help defray the cost of publication. Because of skyrocketing printing costs and the ever mounting annual deficit, those who direct Audubon Field Notes find it necessary to state that from now on every observer will be required to pay an entry fee for each count in which he participates. It will be the compiler's responsibility to include the prescribed fee from each participant listed as helping in his count. A revised set of regulations for Christmas Bird Counts is being formulated and will be pub listed in Audubon Field Notes before the next count period. At that time the amount of the entry fee will be stated."

The fee announced was $0.50 per person, effective in the 56th CBC, conducted December 1955-January 1956.
Photo/Hilary Wood

...this is now.



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August 24, 2012

Dear Christmas Bird Count Participant:

Thank you for your contribution to Audubon's 112th Christmas Bird Count.

My daughter, Nicole, and I joined the count last year, proud to continue a holiday tradition that shaped the likes of the legendary Roger Tory Peterson when he was still a teen. Our circle, a 15-mile-wide dot just north of Manhattan, was centered around Hastings on Hudson and Dobbs Ferry, New York.

It was about 7 a.m., just getting light, when we saw a couple of young Bald Eagles along the banks of the Hudson River. The rebound of this species from the brink of extinction ranks among the greatest victories of conservation in this country.

After Bald Eagles were decimated by DDT, their recovery showed us that that the Endangered Species Act works and that environmental stewardship has priceless rewards. From coast to coast, parents and grandparents can point to the sky and share a moment of wonder as a Bald Eagle soars overhead. From 1967 to 2006, Audubon's CBC data documented the species' rebound. The American Bald Eagle was removed from the Endangered Species List in 2007.

Now they soar over the Hudson River Valley, and by 7:30 in the morning, we were thrilled to see an adult lit by the sunrise. By the end of the day, a new record had been set for Bald Eagles counted in our circle: a total of eight, compared to the previous high of four.

This edition of *American Birds* includes those results, along with all of yours. The number of counts completed in the 112th CBC was 2,248. Both that and the level of participation, 63,223 volunteers, are new record highs. Thank you.

The dedicated efforts of citizen scientists like you enable Audubon to carry out our strategic plan and protect birds and their habitats across all our flyways for the benefit of humanity and earth's biodiversity.

From the Arctic to the Andes, your counts reveal that many of our common birds are in decline and that climate change is already affecting birds. Together with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, our collaborative efforts ensure this information will drive important changes in national conservation policy. The CBC is the backbone of scores of peer-reviewed studies and state and local conservation plans.

In short, you count as a valuable part of the great Audubon network, and we want your eyes and ears all year round. We are expanding our citizen science programs, starting by making the CBC more accessible this year. We're also taking this publication online, to save more trees for the birds. Discover more about what we do year round by signing up for updates from Audubon Wingspan at www.audubon.org

We invite you to join us again this December for the 113th CBC. Nicole and I will be counting too.

Sincerely,

David Yarnold

printed on 100% post-consumer recycled paper

West Nile Virus and the Law of Averages

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Creating an Index to Analyze Christmas Bird Count Data: An Application to West Nile Virus at Putah Creek, California

Christmas Bird Count (CBC) data set is both extensive and highly variable. Spanning over 100 years and more than 1800 active count circles in the United States alone, it provides a potentially rich source of data to measure changes in species abundance. In addition to natural changes in bird abundance and distribution, the surveys are subject to a host of external factors that induce high annual variability, such as weather, survey effort and individual count protocol. Analyses of count data often attempt to control for these factors using ad hoc methods and with limited success. An alternative approach is explored here: the development of an index, using some of the count data itself, to control for all external factors known and unknown.

An index is a kind of "Dow Jones average" intended to be a proxy variable, constructed to capture the effects of unobservable or unmeasurable variables on the data. There is no precise method for creating an index, and their development is as much an art as a science. The most important point, however, is to understand what sources of variation the index is intended to capture. In the case of CBC data, there are two primary sources of variation: internal and external. Internal variations are actual changes in a species population within the count area. For example, fewer birds were counted in the survey because there were, in fact, fewer birds. This may be due to changes in the species' population or migration pattern. External sources of variation are things such as weather and survey effort. For example, fewer birds were counted not because there were fewer birds, but because it rained all day, there were fewer party hours than normal, and the party followed a different route than in past years because a road was closed and they had a new team leader who wished to structure the route differently. These are typical factors that may induce variation in CBC data. Our goal is to control for external variation and to take as much noise out of the data as possible.

By way of example, an index will be developed for the Putah Creek, California Christmas Bird Count (CAPC). Four species of interest will then be analyzed, comparing them to the index. The four species are Western Scrub-Jay *(Aphelocoma californica)*, Yellow-billed Magpie *(Pica nuttalli)*, Oak Titmouse *(Baeolophus inornatus)*, and Loggerhead Shrike *(Lanius ludovicianus)*, all thought to be impacted in recent years by West Nile virus (WNV). American Crow *(Corvus brachyrhynchos)* was also considered for the analysis but was dropped when it became apparent that crow numbers on the CAPC are extremely variable and have grown exponentially, even through the WNV years.

Facing page: Yellow-billed Magpie, Roseville, California. Photo/Donald Metzner

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Steve Hampton has been birding since he was seven years old. He has a Ph.D. in Resource Economics and currently works for the California Department of Fish and Game.

Oak Titmouse, Clear Lake State Park, California. Photo/Barbara Bridges

Methods

In this example, we will seek to answer the question: Have the four species of interest suffered significant declines since the arrival of West Nile virus in 2005?

The index will be a subset of the species in the count data. In this case, the species chosen should be common species reliably seen on every count. Ideally, they should also be unaffected by the variable of interest (i.e. WNV). The intent is that they will provide a measure of the effects of other external factors such as weather and survey effort. In this case, we propose that the index shall incorporate all species that meet the following criteria:

- They are relatively common, having been recorded on all counts.
- They are relatively stable; that is, not subject to wide annual swings due to migratory irruptions, having a coefficient of variation (CV) of less than 0.5.

Coefficient of variation is the standard deviation divided by the mean. A CV of less than one implies that the standard deviation is less than the mean. Assuming the data are normally distributed, approximately two-thirds of all observations are within one standard deviation of the mean. Thus, if the mean is 200 birds per survey, and the CV is 1.0, implying the standard deviation is also 200, roughly two-thirds of all surveys produce between 0 and 400 birds (within 200 of the mean). If the CV is 0.5 (as proposed here) and the mean is again 200, the standard deviation would be 100. In this case, two-thirds of all surveys produce between 100 and 300 birds (within 100 of the mean). While a CV of 0.5 is chosen arbitrarily, it does restrict the index to species with relatively low annual variability. In this way we reduce the noise potentially generated by other factors (e.g., natural changes in the species' presence due to migratory irruptions) and focus on those species that are regularly encountered in reasonably predictable numbers. It is these species that will provide the best measure of the biases created by external factors (e.g. weather and survey effort).

Once the index species are selected, the next step is to develop the index itself. The most intuitive approach is to normalize the data around 1.00 by dividing all the data for each species by the first year results, which sets the first year to 1.00 and the following years to a number relative to 1.00.

$$\textit{Index for species } x_i = n_i/n_1 \qquad \textit{where } i = \textit{year}$$

The overall index is obtained by taking the average across all species for each year.

$$\textit{Overall Index}_i = \textit{average (Index for species } x_i\textit{)} \qquad \text{across all species}$$

In this way, each species is treated equally in the index and more abundant species are not given proportionately more weight.

For comparison to target species of interest, their data must also be normalized around 1.00 from the same base year.

Results

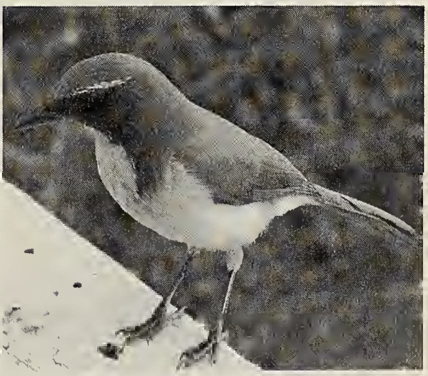
In this example, we use data from the Putah Creek Christmas Bird Count, focusing on data from the 75th CBC (conducted in December 1974) thru the 112th CBC (conducted in December 2011), thus providing 38 years of data. The CAPC actually began three years earlier, but was at a developmental stage with few party hours. Data from these three years, even corrected for party hours, may not be consistent with the rest of the data. Thus they are dropped without much loss of sample size.

Focusing only on species that meet our criteria of being recorded every year and having a CV less than 0.5, we obtain 28 species for our index (Table 1). They form our "Dow Jones average." All four of our species of interest (Western Scrub-Jay, Yellow-billed Magpie, Oak Titmouse, and Loggerhead Shrike) meet the criteria for inclusion as well, but are not included because they are the focus of our investigation.

Table 1. The index species.

Species	Mean	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation
Mallard	142	70	0.49
California Quail	360	144	0.40
Pied-billed Grebe	48	16	0.33
Great Blue Heron	28	9	0.32
Northern Harrier	17	8	0.48
Cooper's Hawk	8	4	0.46
Red-tailed Hawk	95	27	0.28
American Kestrel	110	38	0.35
Mourning Dove	232	112	0.48
Belted Kingfisher	22	8	0.38
Nuttall's Woodpecker	120	47	0.40
Downy Woodpecker	21	10	0.46
Northern (Red-shafted) Flicker	442	118	0.27
Black Phoebe	104	42	0.40
Say's Phoebe	26	11	0.42
Bushtit	510	202	0.40
White-breasted Nuthatch	68	33	0.48
Bewick's Wren	69	27	0.39
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	431	144	0.33
Western Bluebird	267	130	0.49
Northern Mockingbird	87	36	0.41
Spotted Towhee	238	76	0.32
California Towhee	171	48	0.28
White-crowned Sparrow	1058	432	0.41
Golden-crowned Sparrow	893	265	0.30
Dark-eyed (Oregon) Junco	1415	388	0.27
Western Meadowlark	972	480	0.49
House Sparrow	132	65	0.49

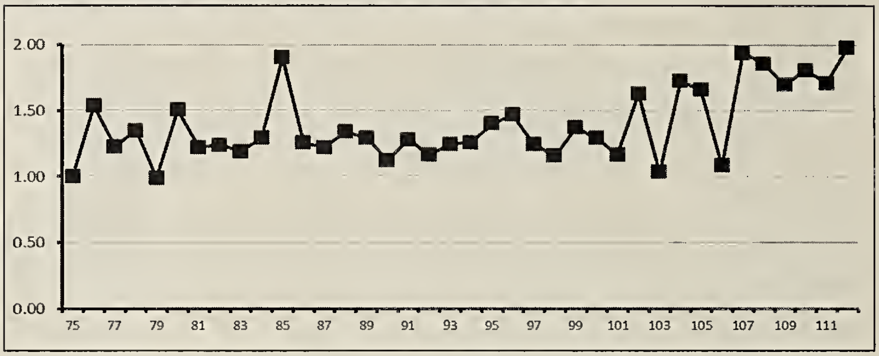
Presumably all of these 28 species experience natural variation in numbers within the CAPC count circle each year. However, the sample size of 28, and the wide range of species (waterbirds, raptors, passerines, etc., as well as resident and overwintering species) should serve to minimize the effects of internal variation on the index and thus primarily capture the effects of external factors.



Western Scrub-Jay, Whittier, California. Photo/David Postiff

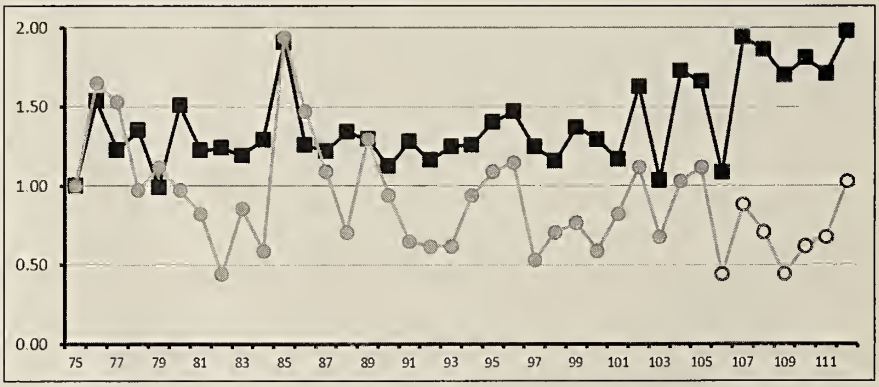
Normalizing the 1974 data around 1.00 and averaging them all, we obtain an overall index as illustrated in Figure 1. This index is thus a proxy for the effects of weather, survey effort, and any other external variables both known and unknown that might have influenced the number of birds per party hour that were counted. For example, the dips on the 103rd and 106th counts reflect particularly bad weather on the CAPC those years.

Figure 1. The index for the Putah Creek Christmas Bird Count.



The next step is to normalize the data of the target species around 1.00 for 1974 and compare them over time with the index, focusing on differences beginning in 2005, or the 106th CBC, the first year that WNV presumably impacted these populations. Figure 2 compares the index with the Loggerhead Shrike data, also normalized around 1.00 in the first year of analysis. The WNV years are shown with white circles.

Figure 2. The index vs. Loggerhead Shrike.



Loggerhead Shrike, Palm Bay, Florida. Photo/Mark Eden

Figure 3 synthesizes the data in Figure 2, simply showing the difference between the two lines. Ideally, this should create a smoother graph with less annual variability. In the first year of our analysis the difference is 0.00, as both are normalized around 1.00. In the following years, positive numbers imply the shrike is increasing relative to the index, while negative numbers show the shrike decreasing relative to the index. Figures 4 thru 6 show the difference between the index and the other species of interest.

Figure 3: Loggerhead Shrike relative to the index.

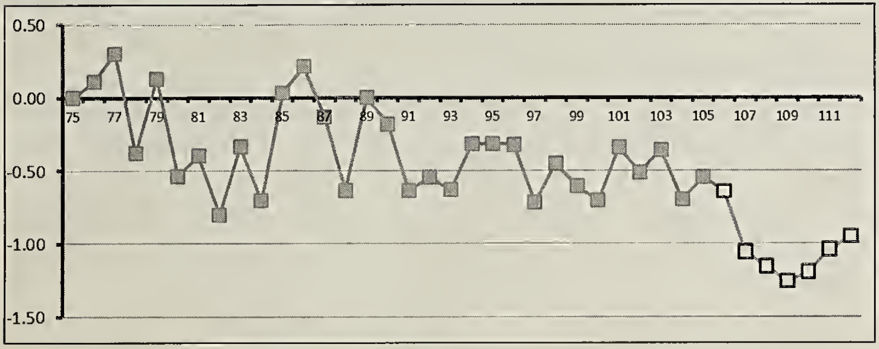


Figure 4. Western Scrub-Jay relative to the index.

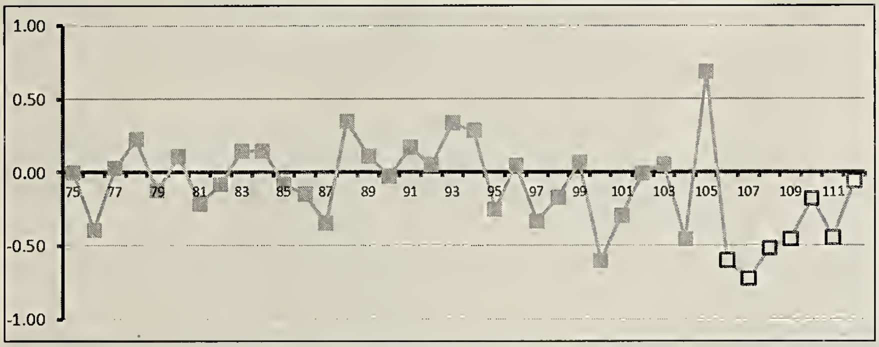


Figure 5. Yellow-billed Magpie relative to the index.

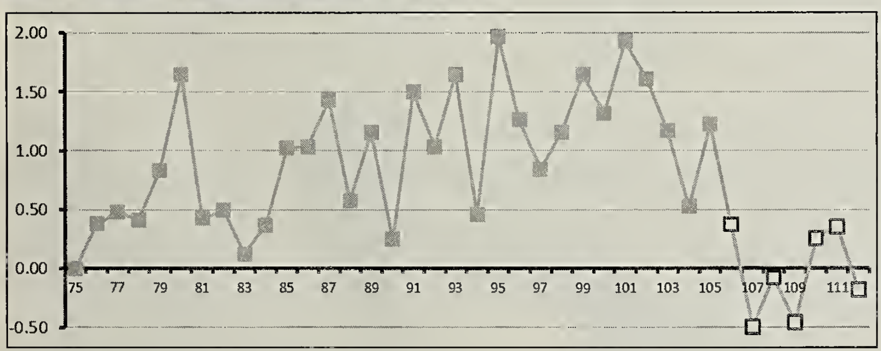
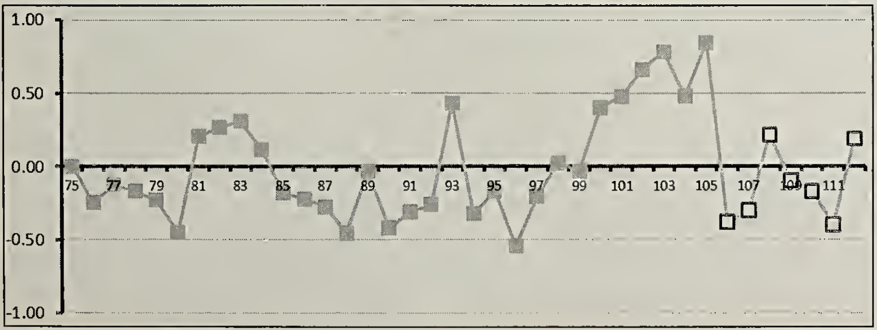


Figure 6. Oak Titmouse relative to the index.



Discussion

In this example, a quick visual interpretation of the graphs tells the story. All of the species had some of their lowest levels, relative to the index, during the recent WNV years. The Loggerhead Shrike had been in decline and was apparently further impacted by WNV, but is now possibly recovering from the effects of the virus. The Western Scrub-Jay was relatively stable, but was then reduced to its lowest levels by WNV. It has rebounded some each year, climbing back to normal levels. The Yellow-billed Magpie and Oak Titmouse were both experiencing elevated levels prior to WNV, which dropped them back to lower numbers they had not seen in many years. For the Yellow-billed Magpie in particular, WNV has reduced its population to the lowest levels within the study period. Recovery of both the magpie and titmouse seems anemic at this point.

While differences from the index during the WNV years can be measured with statistical significance, there is no inherent interpretation of these differences, other than to say they are different from the index or from the past. Thus, the use of an index can control for a wide range of external variables, but its interpretive value is limited. Extrapolation from index values to birds/count or birds/party hour is not possible.

Another note of caution: the index itself may be biased in an unknown direction relative to the comparison species. Referring back to Figure 1, the index has consistently high values in the final six of the seven WNV years. Have the index species benefited from WNV, perhaps because corvid depredation of their nests was reduced? It is possible, although the wide range of species encompassed by the index (see Table 1) helps guard against this.

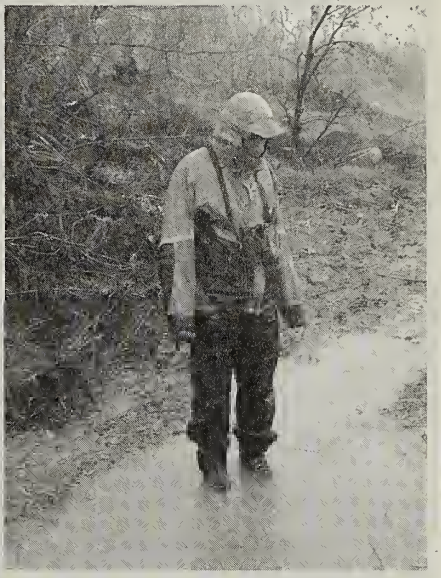
Regardless of these caveats, using the index as a proxy variable to capture the variation induced by unknown and unmeasurable variables is a powerful tool. It can help adjust for a wide range of weather and effort-related variables that are difficult to capture in other ways. As exemplified here, in some contexts it can help reduce the noise inherent in any CBC data analysis and allow for a more thorough analysis of bird populations.

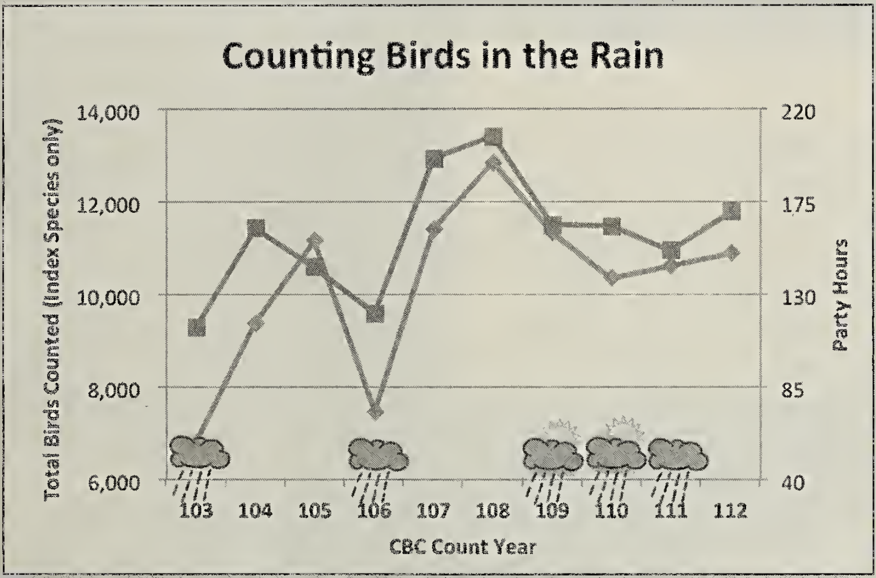
Yellow-billed Magpie, Roseville, California. Photo/Donald Metzner

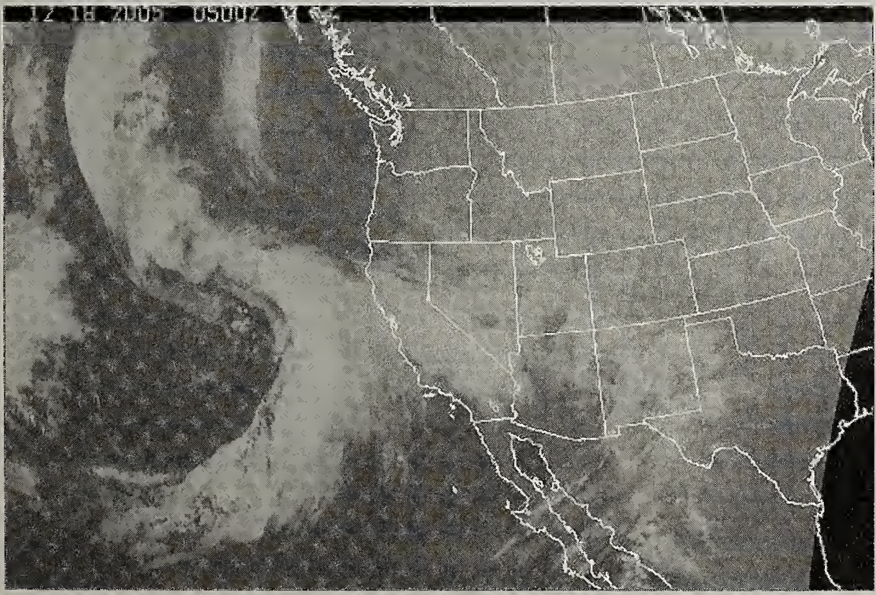
Party Hours & Weather

Perhaps the biggest issue affecting Christmas Bird Count data analysis is the weather. On the 106th Putah Creek CBC, my rain gauge tallied 3.83 inches between 6 A.M. and 5 P.M. I was on a bike all day. This was also the first year when we expected to see impacts from West Nile virus, thus complicating interpretation. Bird numbers were down, as expected, but so were party hours. Most parties called it quits by 2 P.M. One group spent the afternoon in a backyard hot tub, thus tallying a different kind of party hours!

The graph below demonstrates that the number of birds counted and party hours track each other reasonably well, leaving birds per party hour relatively constant. Although I will add a caveat—this is for our index species only, our steady, reliable birds; it does not include flocks of irruptives, which may skew the total number of birds (and thus birds per party hour). A second lesson from the graph is that party hours reflect the weather—somewhat. It rained pretty much all day on the 103rd, 106th, and 111th counts, and part of the day on the 109th and 110th counts. Adjusting for rain (such as adding a dummy variable for some or all of these weather events) is probably not necessary; birds per party hour is a sufficient adjustment on its own. Of course, the use of an index (described in the main article) is a far more comprehensive approach, capturing all variables simultaneously.







Above: Rain, rain go away.
Photo/Richard Hall
Left top: Total birds counted relative to rainy weather conditions.
Left bottom: Satellite image showing a storm hitting California. Image courtesy of http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/

Can this intrepid birder and her team break the record?

[Star] Trekker

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"Hasta luego, suerte", ("good-bye, good luck"), said our cooks Jessica and Alicia as we headed out of camp and up a steep hill in pre-dawn darkness, bellies full of their *empañadas* and *café*. Tuna sandwiches and granola would fuel a nine-mile trek from Cerro la Torre's ridge in the Colonche Hills of western Ecuador down to the village of El Suspiro. Along the way, we would be tallying species for the 2011 Loma Alta Christmas Bird Count.

As compiler of the count for the past eight years, I had more than the trek, the food, and even the birds on my mind. In fact, I was obsessing about breaking the 2008 Loma Alta CBC record of 216 species. This was going to be the year. Not far along the trail a Mottled Owl screamed, then a Little Tinamou quavered and a Choco Screech-Owl trilled—we were off to a good start.

Our volunteer team was hot, composed of six birders from Life Net Nature, an organization that hosts field projects that benefit wildlife and biodiversity. In addition to our cooks Alicia Torres and Jessica Medina, our birders in the field were Larry Vereen, Julia Cibulka, Todd Pepper, Mauricio Torres, Pascual Torres, and myself. We had just finished two weeks of banding, counting hummingbirds at feeders, and doing bird transects in both montane tropical forest and the drier scrub forests in the lowlands of Ecuador. Mauricio, Pascual, and I knew the vocalizations of Loma Alta's birds, and we would have our work cut out for us. The two dry forest subteams also had good birders, and a group of university students and their biology professor from Guayaquil, Eve Astudillo Sanchez, were counting birds along coastal playas, mudflats, and mangroves. Plus, the weather was perfect. "Yes, we can!" hummed in my thoughts.

Above: Birders intent on getting a good look at the King Vulture perched overhead. Facing page: "Pacific" pygmy owl active in the daytime; Todd Pepper banding an Elegant Crescent Chest. Photos and Ecuador map/Dusti Becker Inset courtesy of http://www.fao.org/docrep/006/x2104e/X2104E07.htm

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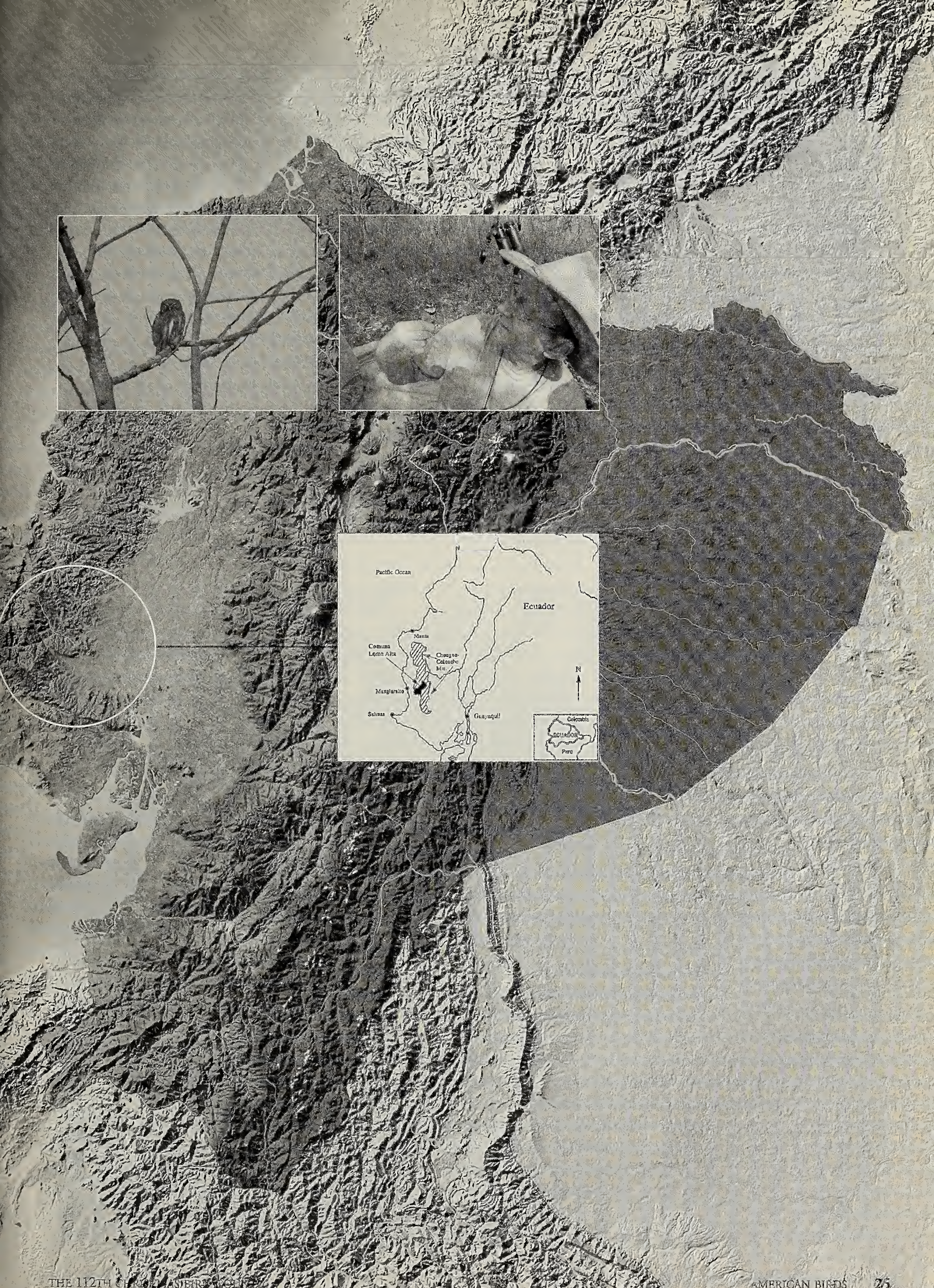
Dusti Becker, a Ph.D. conservation biologist with Life Net Nature, leads several conservation research projects in Ecuador, and is the Loma Alta Christmas Bird Count compiler.


Pacific Ocean
Ecuador
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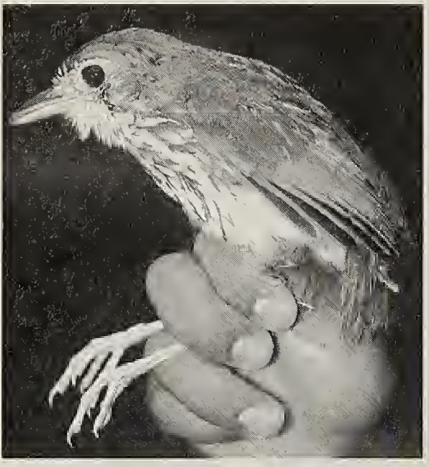


Species diversity is incredibly high in the new world tropics, and many have very restricted ranges. One such species in the Loma Alta area is the Watkins's Antpitta *(Grallaria watkinsi)*, found only in southwestern Ecuador and northwestern Peru. LifeNet participants are treated to banding demonstrations as well as field work like the CBC, and this often gives them the opportunity to actually see birds normally only heard in the wild. Photo/Dusti Becker

I began researching avian community ecology at Loma Alta in 1996 after helping convince a group of rural villagers who own the area to protect more than 5000 acres of tropical montane forest. Over the years, volunteer teams I had organized discovered that the Loma Alta watershed was home to six endangered species, 19 species that are vulnerable or near-threatened, 36 Tumbesian endemics, 46 Choco/Andean endemics, seven neotropical migrants, and extravagant concentrations of hummingbirds, including the critically endangered Esmeraldas Woodstar. We thought the place was conservation worthy, and so did Birdlife International when they designated the entire Loma Alta watershed as an Important Bird Area (IBA) in 2004.

The first CBC at Loma Alta was in 2003, with a whopping score of 173 species. The Loma Alta count was the third CBC established in Ecuador. Mindo was first; it's a count that leads globally, and it always beats our pants off. Cerro Blanco, south of us and drier, was the second in Ecuador and is a closer competitor. Thanks to a special grant from Washington Crossing Audubon Society (Connecticut), Life Net started the CBC at Loma Alta and has kept it going for the past decade. The grant also provides for environmental education in villages within the Loma Alta IBA.

The communally owned Loma Alta watershed is slowly becoming a birdwatching destination, but big bus groups are not keen to traverse the 11 river crossings to reach El Suspiro. However, steadfast birders will come for the Rare Esmeraldas Woodstars, which are a sure bet there in December and January. Walk upstream from the village and the tiny 1.7-gram hummers will be foraging in flowering *Pechiche* trees.

To get to the cloud forest that hallmarks the Loma Alta Community Ecological Reserve requires even more determination, and in some years it is certifiably *loco* to even try. Miles away from any civilized comforts, only Life Net teams dutifully monitoring birds or "into the wild" type birders and photographers are willing to navigate the muddy trails bathed in heavy oceanic fogs.

Fortunately, this was not one of those wet years. It was a *la Niña*, so no rubber boots were needed. We had clear skies, no breeze, and mild temperatures—perfect count conditions. I was even wearing running shoes, which is nearly unheard of for this time of year. We had no mist to contend with, and no constant drips on head and glasses. I was giddy over the potential to break the record. After all, 2008 had been a wet year, with tough viewing conditions, but it had been spiced up by an endangered Slaty Becard, an American Redstart, and other good luck shorebird and raptors.

I knew the birds we should not miss, so when the Immaculate Antbirds sang, the Collared Trogon perched, and a Gray-backed Hawk and King Vulture circled above, I got that hopeful feeling. Julia Cibulka, a college student with eagle eyes and a deep passion for all things birds, spotted a White-whiskered Puffbird hidden among the vine and tangle along the trail. Mauricio Torres alerted us to the coo of a distant Ochre-bellied Dove and then found a Plain Xenops creeping up a sapling. A Purple-crowned Fairy perched just long enough to make the list, while Speckled Hummingbird, Baron's Hermit, and Rufous-tailed Hummingbird popped about all along the forest trail to Rio Chorillo.

When we reached the river it was time for those frequently thought of tuna sandwiches. Our lunch was accompanied by welcomed sightings of both Bay Wren and Buff-rumped Warbler. Once we finished eating we left cloud forest and passed into transitional forest, patchy with Panama hat fiber fields (Panama hats are actually made in Ecuador!). Where the heck were the Pale-mandibled Aracaris? We missed them, which was not good. "Pascual's team will see them, *sin dudo,*" Mauricio said in optimistic Spanglish.

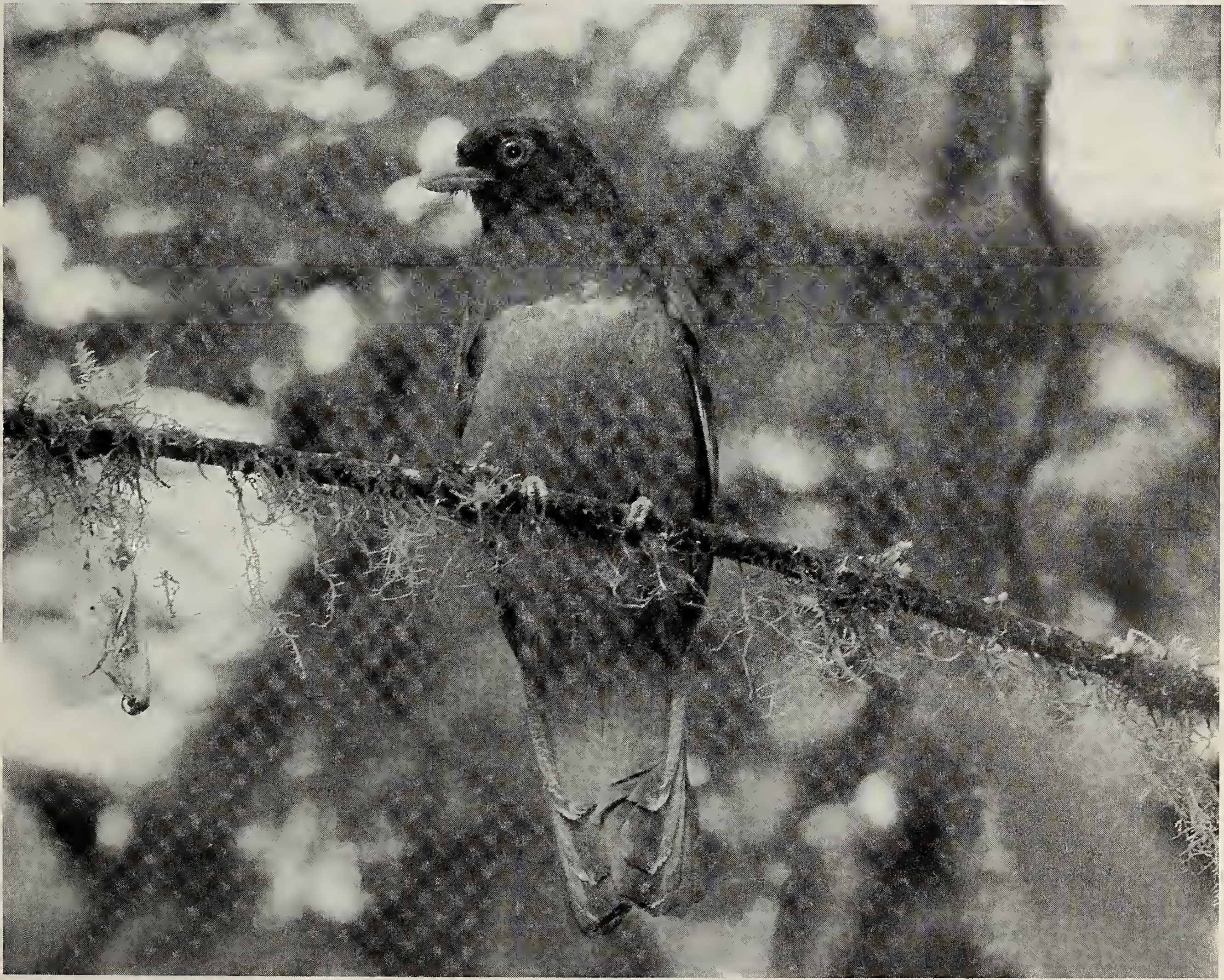
The other forest team—Pascual Torres, Todd Pepper from Canada, and Larry Vereen from South Carolina—had birded two peaks on Cerro la Torre and were by now following the Rio Valdivia to El Suspiro. They would bird riparian forest the whole way to the village. In contrast, our team was birding cloud forest, moist forest, upland agriculture, and a gradient of forest that would get drier and more disturbed. I knew we needed to find Pale-browed Tinamou, so we hurried on because we had to be in dry forest by dusk.

As soon as we entered the arid scrub habitat, Mauricio grabbed my arm. Yep, we were hearing the *buu-eep* of a Pale-browed Tinamou. Bingo! And, hey, the whip-poor-will-like song of Anthony's Nightjar, and—oh, my—a Watkin's Antpita, too. Might as well hang out for owls, we thought, so we delayed past dark.

Pascual's team had already made it to El Suspiro, our hike's end point, and had started to worry about us. Despite their concern they ate dinner without us, "in case they needed energy for a search." Yeah, right. We heard a Spectacled Owl and another Mottled Owl and then trekked to town around an hour after sunset. All in all, it was a 14-hour day! We were all so beat that we barely compared notes. We did find out that Pascual's team had seen seven Pale-mandibled Aracaris (whew!), had found an Ecuadorian Trogon, and had encountered a Common Paraque on its nest with one egg.

The next morning the two cloud forest teams checked their tally of 147 species, which was really great. Still obsessing over our numbers, I quickly calculated that we needed 216 minus 147, plus one, leaving us with just 70 more species to find. Piece of cake, I think.

Another specialty of the Loma Alta area in southwestern Ecuador is the lovely Ecuadorian Trogon *(Trogon mesurus)*, recently split on the basis of unique vocalizations from the similar appearing but much more widespread Black-tailed Trogon. The trogons are among the wonders of the avifauna of the tropics, and often illustrate in the field that brightly-colored birds can often be incredibly difficult to see. Photo/Dusti Becker



Julio Cacao and Geovanny Catuto, the Loma Alta community President, motorcycled up at 11 A.M. for the scheduled team leader's compilation. They had birded the dry forest near the town of Loma Alta, but they had some bad news. The experts scheduled to bird the dry forest and riparian habitat just above and below El Suspiro couldn't make it. I noticed that Geovanny's eyes were red, and he looked like he might fall asleep any minute. He said it was unfortunate that the CBC fell on the day after his reelection party. Must have been some party, I think. Still, even in the shape they were in, Julio and Geovanny's group brought the count up to 184 species, adding Tumbesian specialties like Pacific Parrotlet, Croaking Ground-Dove, Streak-headed Woodcreeper, Pacific Pygmy-Owl, Pacific Elaenia, Baird's Flycatcher, and Snowy-throated Kingbird.

So where is Eve, the coastal team leader? Geovanny gazed over at me, lids half down like a stunned bird, and reported that the students on her team couldn't stay overnight, and she had gone back to Guayaquil with them. This was the first time in the history of the Loma Alta CBC that a subteam leader wasn't at the compilation. The final tally would be a mystery until Eve's team results were revealed. I was staying over at her home the night before leaving Ecuador, so we'd finish compiling in Guayaquil and I'd let everyone know the final count by email. Let's see: 216 – 184 = 22. We just needed 23 species to break the record. Cake, cake....

Here researchers at Loma Alta are treated to a close-up inspection of Collared Trogon *(Trogon collaris)* during a banding session. Of course not all the species in the Loma Atla region are range-restricted, and the Collared Trogon has a wide range from Mexico southward to equatorial South America. However, as with so many species in the tropics, Collared Trogon may represent more than one taxon; time and further research will tell. Photo/Dusti Becker

The next afternoon, Eve and I sat on her balcony, clothes drying and flapping around us, traffic droning below. Eve's students had used four-letter codes based on scientific names, the norm for internationally trained biology students, so I waited for Eve to translate their results into common names. Her team adds 25 species, putting us over the top. We start high fiving, then exchanging *hasta luegos*, and I leave to get on the plane to come home to Arizona.

Soon after my return, I emailed celebratory braggadocio to CBC participants and birding friends, saying we had broken the famed 2008 record. Next, I started entering the CBC results at the Audubon internet portal, but the site was not open. I was leaving for Kenya to lead another conservation project, so data entry would have to wait. Temporarily stalled, I stashed the count results in my "get to it after Kenya" pile.

When I returned in March, I began carefully entering the Loma Alta CBC records. I tallied 209 species, *not* 217. Wait a minute, that can't be right. I rechecked the tally, running the ruler along our list and scrolling the computer pages at the data entry portal looking for the missing species. How had this happened? Finally, I realized with a sinking heart that I had subtracted incorrectly. We needed 33 species to break the record, not 23.

Our final 2011 CBC count for Loma Alta was 209, eight birds shy of breaking any records. Taking a bite of humble pie—pride goeth before a fall, and don't count your chickens before they hatch—I told everyone that I had made a mistake and inwardly scolded myself for being so obsessed with breaking the record.

Ever the rational primate, I am now thinking, hey, who wants to break the record on the ninth annual CBC anyhow? December 2012 will mark the tenth annual count at Loma Alta, and it could be the count that beats the 2008 record! Let's just say I am highly motivated and will be on top of my math this year!

***Attention Adventurers:** If you crave Tumbesian and Choco endemics, please join Dusti and Ecuadorian birding colleagues for the tenth annual Loma Alta CBC. The count will take place on December 22, 2012, with teams organizing the night before at the Loma Alta community center. Life Net Nature (www.lifenetnature.org) is accepting volunteers on a bird-banding expedition in the Colonche Hills, December 9-23, 2012, which includes the CBC at Loma Alta. You can email Dusti at dbecker@lifenetnature.org for more details.*

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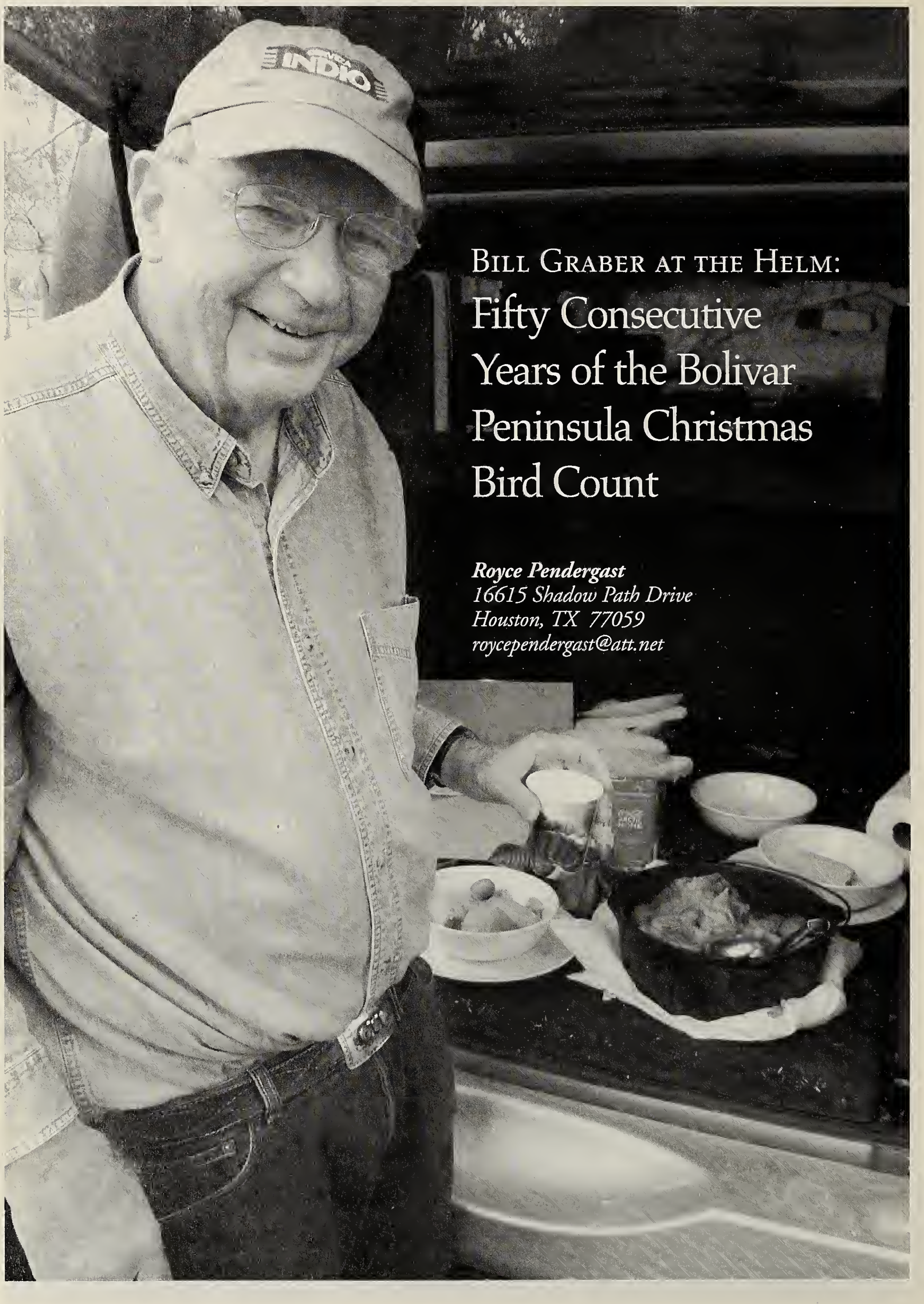
Photo/Dusti Becker



Bill Graber at the Helm:

Fifty Consecutive Years of the Bolivar Peninsula Christmas Bird Count

Royce Pendergast
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DURING THE 112TH CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT PERIOD, December 23, 2011 marked the 50th running of the Texas Bolivar Peninsula CBC. Bill Graber, now 79, was the compiler this past season—as he has been for every one of the 50 years of the count, a count that he organized half a century ago. For more than 35 years I have taken part in the Texas Bolivar Peninsula CBC, and I would like to share some of Bill's history and memories of "his" Christmas Bird Count.

Bill's childhood was spent in Beaumont, Texas. Bill has been watching birds since his days as a young Boy Scout. When asked about those times he smiles and recounts how today's field guides are a real improvement over the cumbersome books that were available then. The books, he says, were "almost as big as the boy."

Bill's interest in birding continued while attending Beaumont High School, the University of Texas, and Tulane University School of Medicine. While doing his residency at Charity Hospital in New Orleans from 1959 to 1962 Bill participated in the New Orleans CBCs.

Upon graduation from Tulane in 1962 Bill returned to Beaumont and followed his father in the practice of urology. Bill knew the rich birdlife in the area, and when he discovered that there were no CBCs nearby he set about to form and compile a local Christmas Bird Count to fill the void.

He chose the 15-mile diameter of the count carefully. The Bolivar Christmas Count circle includes the woods of High Island, the marshes of Anahuac National Wildlife Refuge, birding hotspot Rollover Pass, and the coast of the Bolivar Peninsula.

Birders worldwide visit these areas during spring migration. High Island sits on a large salt dome with a 38-foot elevation. Groves of oak trees afford a resting and feeding area for passerines traversing the Gulf of Mexico on their way to northern nesting grounds. This typically sleepy town of 400-plus comes alive with birders during April and May. The Bolivar Peninsula is equally popular for migrating shorebirds both spring and fall.

On December 23, 1962, Bill's dream came to fruition when the Bolivar Christmas Bird Count was conducted for the first time. The 27 participants of the first Bolivar count were all older than the 27-year-old compiler, and the final tally on count day was 97 species. That inaugural run was the only season the count participants did not find at least 108 species. Since that time the count has grown in both arenas. Participants now number from 30 to 33, and the expected species total runs from 170 to 180. In 1995 Bolivar tied for fifth count in the nation with 197 species.

Facing page: In addition to his duties as compiler, Bill Graber also prepares a much-anticipated lunch for his Freeport CBC group. Above: Fences are no match for Bill, not when it comes to birding. Photos/Royce Pendergast

---

Royce Pendergast is a retired teacher and speech therapist. A writer and editor with a strong interest in nature, she is also an active member of the Texas Master Naturalists and Texas Master Gardeners programs. Royce has been a birding buddy of Bill Graber for about 35 years.

Rarities of the first count included an Eastern Wood-Peewee and a Gray-cheeked Thrush. Through the years other spectacular finds have been added, including Ruff, Long-billed Thrasher, and Masked Duck.

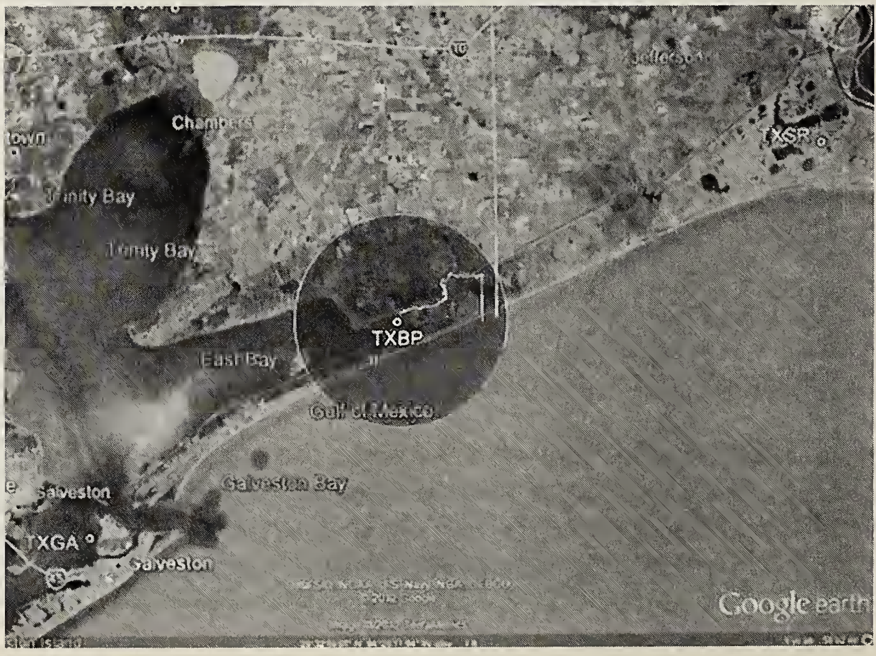
Bill has been a consistent contributor to not only the Bolivar count, but also the Freeport and Sea Rim CBCs. In fact, those who help with his area at the Freeport count are often treated to a fine lunch.

As the years passed Bill avoided using technology to keep in touch with the Bolivar participants. Instead, each year after Thanksgiving participants could expect a personal phone call from Bill inviting them to attend the upcoming event. Heidi Trudell, an enthusiastic former participant, had this to say: "Bill Graber is a wonderful fellow, and his annual phone calls reminding me about the Bolivar count were such great conversations. I think the first year I did the CBC was 2000, and every year since then his phone calls have been like clockwork. With each phone call we've caught up on life and mused over bird numbers; it kept a sense of family and continuity that most other counts lack."

I recently sat down with Bill to reflect on the trends and patterns of the Bolivar count over its 50-year history. Some northern birds that were seen early on every year—such as Purple Finch, Pine Siskin, Fox Sparrow, and Dark-eyed Junco—are not usually seen now. Certain southwestern species that were not found in the early seasons are now seen every year; these include White-winged Dove, Inca Dove, Crested Caracara, White-tailed Kite, and in some years White-tailed Hawk. And let's not forget the birds that have become residents of southeast Texas since the count began: Cattle Egret and Eurasian Collared-Dove.

One of Bill's favorite memories of the Bolivar Christmas CBC is of December 28, 1977, when a lone Brown Pelican glided over as Bill was birding along East Bay. This moment marked the first sighting of the Brown Pelican in the 15-year history of the Bolivar count. The ban on the use of the pesticide DDT was becoming effective, and many of the bird species that had experienced catastrophic nesting failures due to pesticide-induced eggshell thinning were on the rebound. Today Brown Pelicans are once again an expected species in the Bolivar area.

Bill adds, "Another noteworthy occurrence from early days has been the Yellow Rail, thanks to Russell Clapper, former manager of the Anahuac National Wildlife



Location of the Texas Bolivar Peninsula CBC. Image courtesy of Google Earth.

Refuge, and the marsh buggy on the Yellow Rail Prairie. One year all six of the regularly occurring North American rails were seen on the count day."

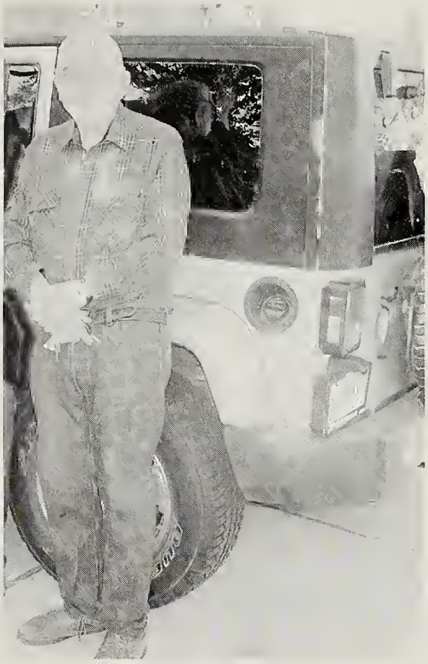
Bill notes that numerous bird name changes have occurred over the past 50 years, all tracked on the Bolivar CBC. He mentions the switch from "Sparrow Hawk" to American Kestrel, "Marsh Hawk" to Northern Harrier, Yellow-shafted Flicker to Northern Flicker, Slate-colored Junco to Dark-eyed Junco, "Mexican" or "Olivaceous Cormorant" to Neotropic Cormorant, "Oldsquaw" to Long-tailed Duck, "Louisiana Heron" to Tricolored Heron, "Black-bellied Tree-Duck" to Black-Bellied Whistling-Duck, and "Fulvous Tree-Duck" to Fulvous Whistling-Duck.

As with most CBCs, the weather has had some memorable effects in the Bolivar area. In 1989, December 23 missed being the coldest day ever recorded in southeast Texas by one degree. It was 12 degrees Fahrenheit. With the exception of the Intracoastal Waterway, all of East Bay and the Gulf surf were frozen. Only 17 participants were able to cross the iced bridges and roadways to take part in the count.

Nine years later, on September 13, 2008 at 2:10 A.M. Hurricane Ike made landfall. The Bolivar Peninsula was considered one of the areas hardest hit by the 125-mile-per-hour wind gusts and 17- to 20-foot saltwater storm surge. By December 2008 some former Bolivar count participants were still dealing with property damage from the hurricane and unable to attend. Bird populations were decimated. Species reported on the count went from 179 in 2007 to 150 in 2008.

Looking back at the 97 species recorded at the initial Bolivar count in 1962, the question becomes, "Where were the birds"? Bill is quick to say that they were there, "but lack of experience and manpower, skills and familiarly with the count circle area made them missed." Bill feels that for these reasons the early Bolivar CBCs are less representative than later years for evaluation of winter bird distribution on the Upper Texas Coast.

This year Bill will be changing his role from compiler to participant for the Bolivar Peninsula Christmas Bird Count. He is turning the reins over to Steve Mayes and David Sarkosi. He leaves his creation with a tradition to be proud of. Ted Eubanks, who knows Bill well through their mutual interest in birding, may have put it best: "Thanks, Dr. Graber. You are a class act, a gracious host, a fine birder, and conservationist; and Bolivar and those of us who bird it are forever in your debt."



Bill readies for yet another Christmas Bird Count. Photo/Eldon Pendergast

Audubon

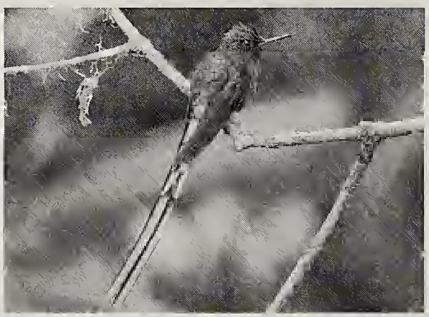
Adding both varietal spice and a nice visual counterpoint to the waterfowl tallied at Redding, California, was this dapper drake Black Scoter *(Melanitta americana)*. Photo/Bob Yutzy

Great Finds & Photos

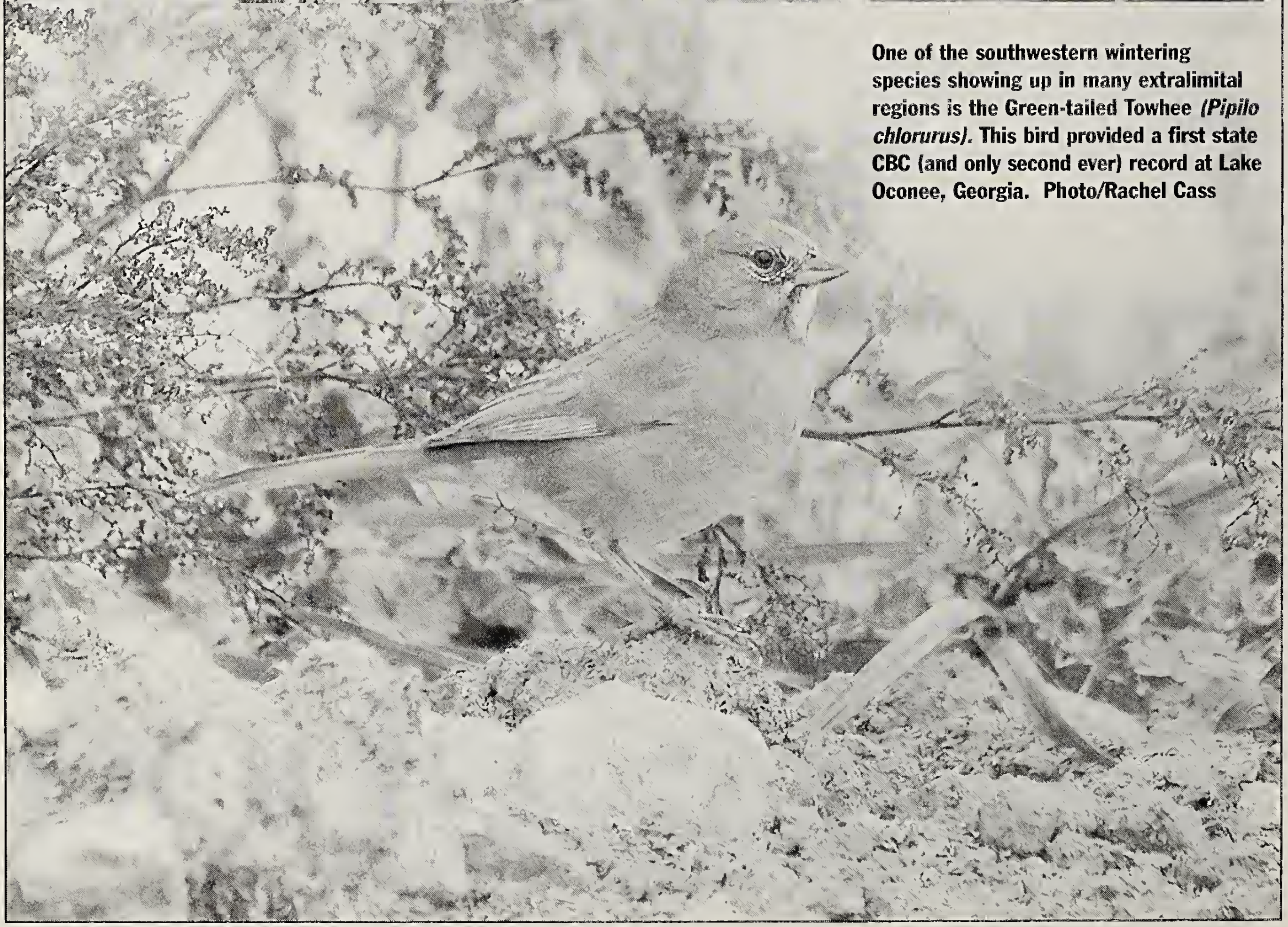
Christmas Bird Counters at Hartford, Connecticut, turned up this immature Red-headed Woodpecker *(Melanerpes erythrocephalus)* in addition to the "usual" host of eastern woodpecker species. Photo/Bill Asteriades

Another western species found in fair numbers in the east this past season was Ash-throated Flycatcher *(Myiarchus cinerascens)*, this one found on the New Bedford, Massachusetts, CBC. Photo/Geoff Dennis

Among the crown jewels of birds that can be tallied on Ecuadorian CBCs is the Violet-tailed Sylph *(Aglaiocercus coelestis)*, this one from the Mindo count. Photo/Rudy Gelis



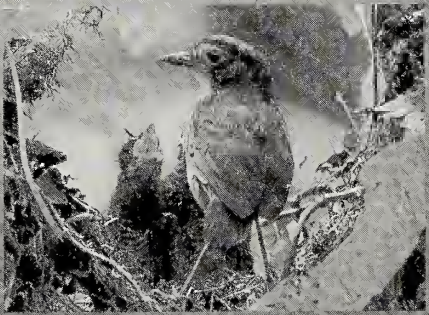
One of the southwestern wintering species showing up in many extralimital regions is the Green-tailed Towhee *(Pipilo chlorurus)*. This bird provided a first state CBC (and only second ever) record at Lake Oconee, Georgia. Photo/Rachel Cass



The Black Vulture *(Coragyps atratus)* is a species that has been expanding northward; this one was tallied on the Niagara Falls, Ontario CBC. Photo/Willie D'Anna

It was an amazing egret season on the Newport-Westport, Rhode Island-Massachusetts count; many Great Egrets *(Ardea alba)* were accompanied by an even more unusual Snowy Egret *(Egretta thula)*. Photo/Geoff Dennis

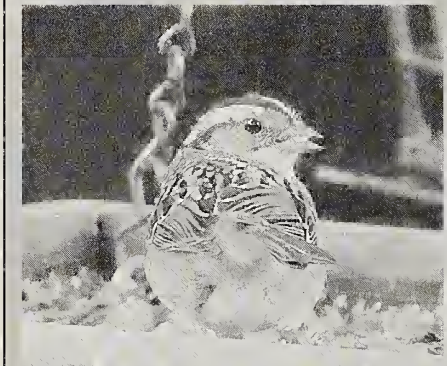
The Christmas Bird Count season is actually the breeding season for some species in the Neotropics; this White-bellied Antpitta *(Grallaria hypoleuca)* was feeding young at its nest at Yanayacu, Ecuador. Photo/Rudy Gelis

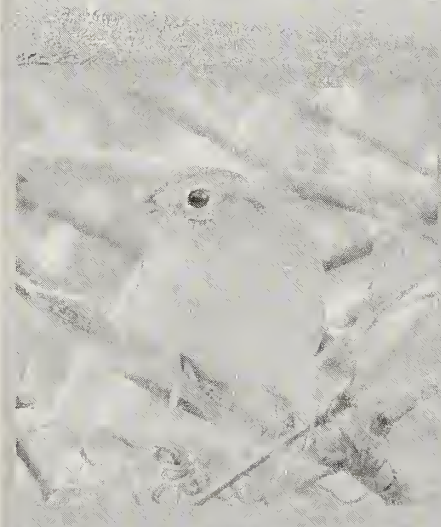


Black-throated Green Warblers *(Setophaga virens)* are supposed to be in the Caribbean or Latin American regions during the CBC period, but this bird livened up the Coastal New Hampshire CBC. Photo/Steve Mirick

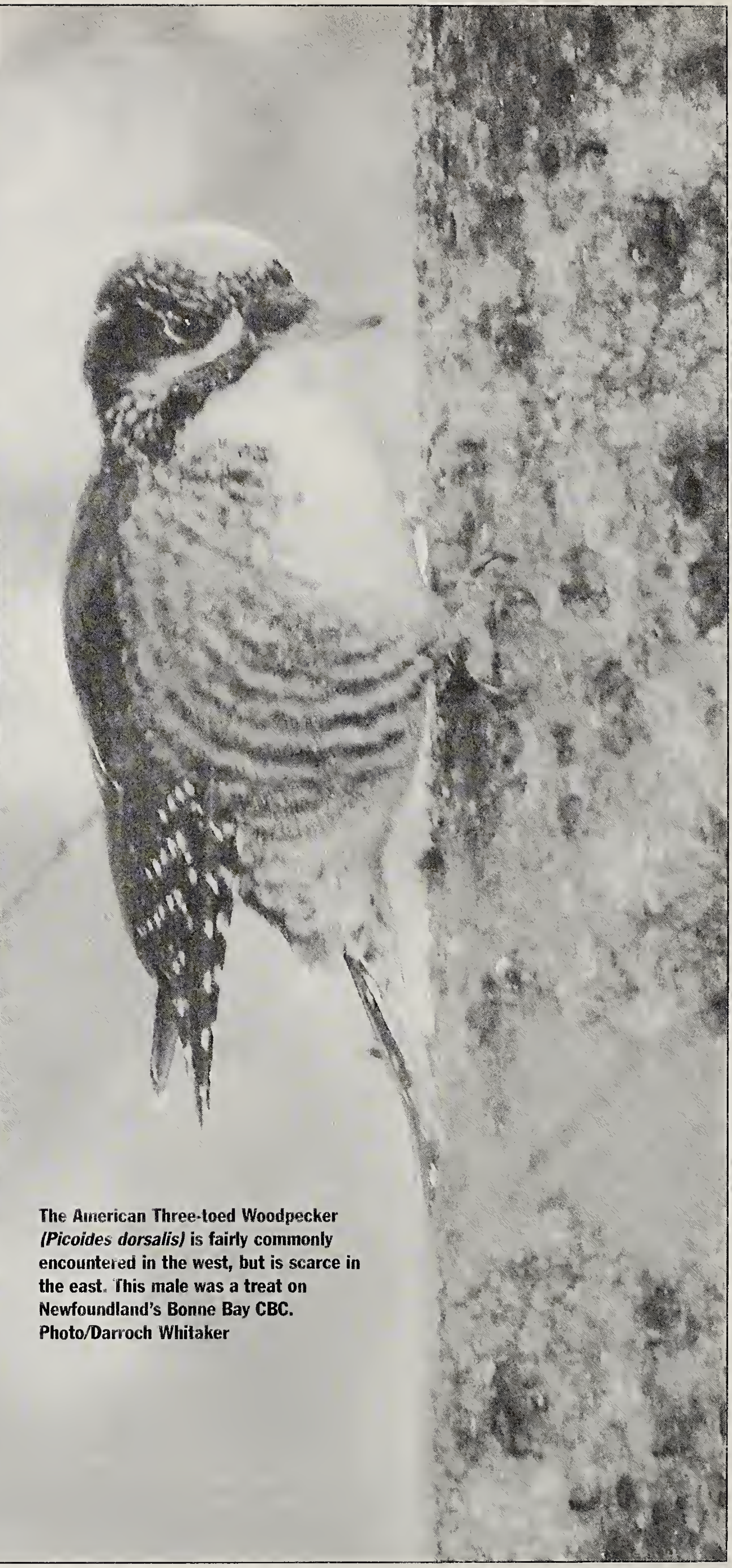
Not your average Alaskan waterfowl at any season, this lovely drake Wood Duck *(Aix sponsa)* was discovered and photographed at Glacier Bay, Alaska, on their count. Photo/Nat Drumheller

While the White-throated Sparrow *(Zonotrichia albicollis)* is one of the most abundant of its ilk in much of eastern North America, this bird was a great find at Hood River, Oregon. Photo/Bud Lacey



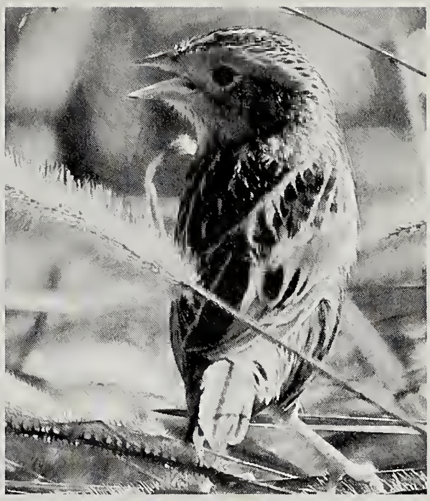


A notoriously skulky species of the southeast, the Bachman's Sparrow *(Peucaea aestivalis)* is even less frequently photographed. This one was nicely portrayed at Savannah River Site, South Carolina. Photo/Mark Vukovich



The American Three-toed Woodpecker *(Picoides dorsalis)* is fairly commonly encountered in the west, but is scarce in the east. This male was a treat on Newfoundland's Bonne Bay CBC. Photo/Darroch Whitaker

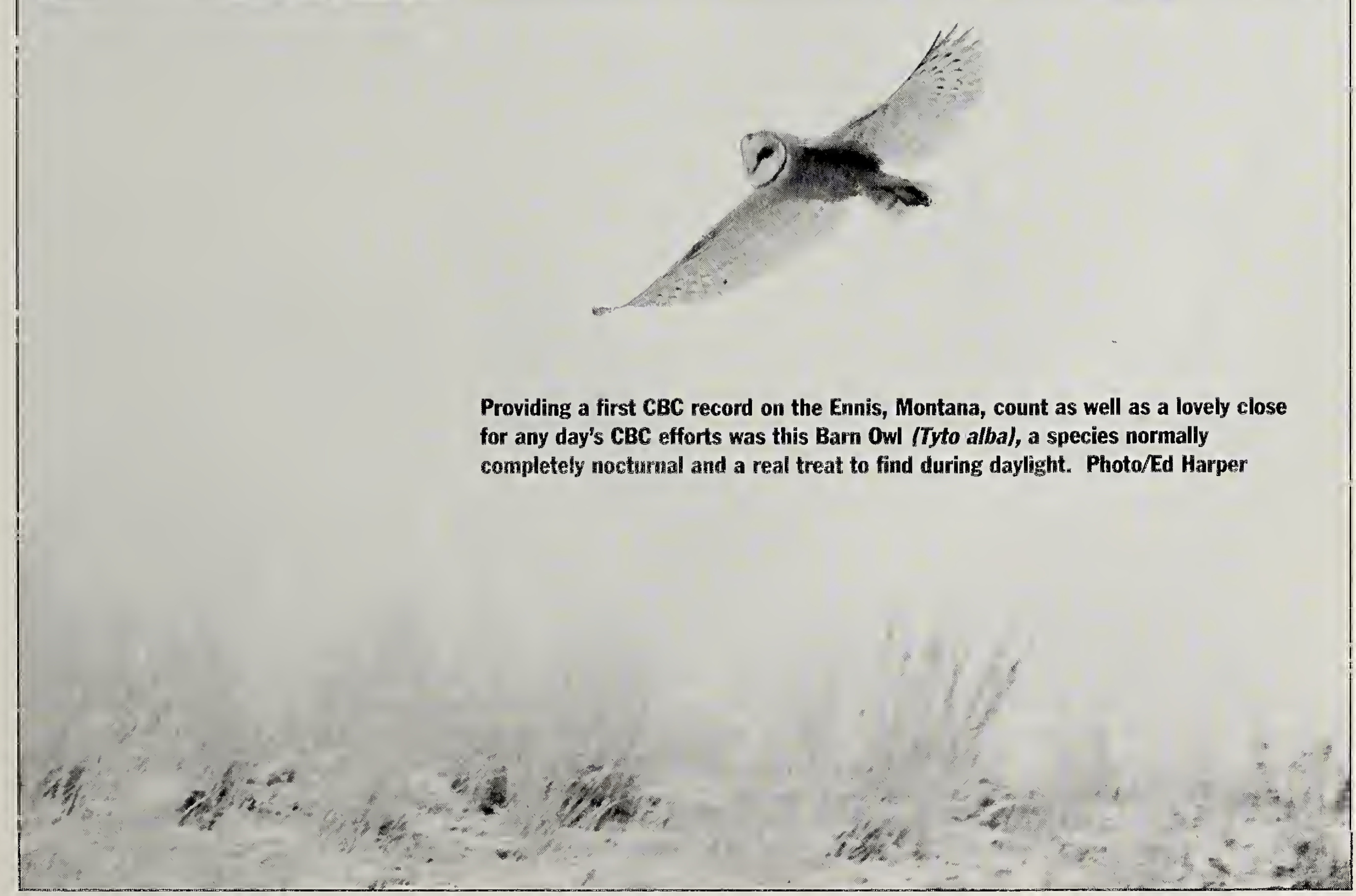
Another skulker beautifully captured on "film" (though this was a digital image) was this Le Conte's Sparrow *(Ammodramus leconteii)* on Georgia's Floyd County CBC. Photo/Owen Kinney



An unusual Siberian visitor to southeastern Alaska, this second winter Slaty-backed Gull *(Larus schistisagus)* was a great catch on the Ketchikan, Alaska, Christmas Bird Count. Photo/Jim Lewis

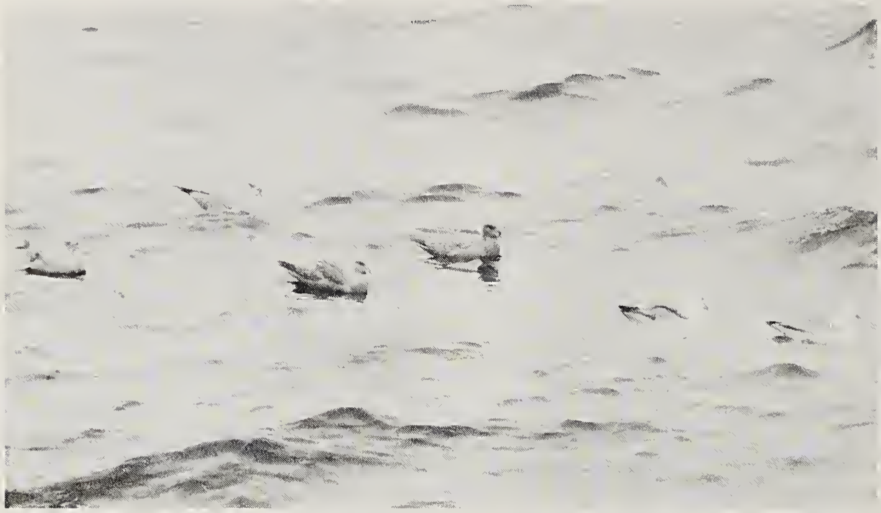
Displaying very unusual behavior and thus nicely photographed on Rhode Island's South Kingstown CBC, this Dovekie *(Alle alle)* was most likely not in good health. Photo/Carlos Pedro

Highly unusual in New England waters in the winter, this Pomarine Jaeger *(Stercorarius pomarinus)* was one of many highlights of the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary pelagic CBC in Massachusetts. Photo/Wayne Petersen

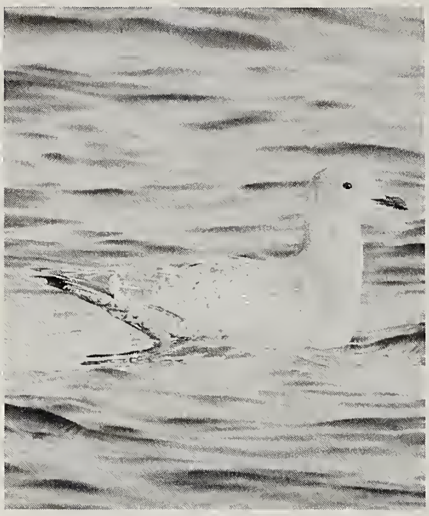


Providing a first CBC record on the Ennis, Montana, count as well as a lovely close for any day's CBC efforts was this Barn Owl *(Tyto alba)*, a species normally completely nocturnal and a real treat to find during daylight. Photo/Ed Harper

Pictorial Highlights



The total of 46 Northern Fulmars *(Fulmarus glacialis)* on the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary, Massachusetts, pelagic CBC was stunning given this species' rarity on CBCs regionally. Making this record even more interesting was the variety of plumages, with good numbers of both dark and intermediate birds accompanying the "usual" light-morph birds. This sextet of fulmars resting on the water includes two each of three plumage types. Photo/Wayne Petersen



This Thayer's Gull *(Larus thayeri)* on the Southern Lake Norman, North Carolina, CBC provides an identification challenge, a first count record, and the farthest inland record for the state. Photo/Chris Talkington

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It's not a gaggle of 21 gulls, or geese, shown in this photo. It's actually a photo documenting 20 of the 21 Great Egrets *(Ardea alba)* and the Snowy Egret *(Egretta thula)* all found together on a Christmas Bird Count. This would not be a remarkable sighting on a count anywhere along the Gulf Coast or southern California, or in the Caribbean or Latin America. What sets this apart as a stunning find is that it documents most of the tally of egrets on Newport-Westport, Rhode Island, in New England, where single Great Egrets historically are unusual and Snowy Egrets are nearly unheard of in early winter. Smithtown, Long Island, New York, also had 22 Great Egrets, and other counts regionally had record high tallies of these big white waders. Was this a result of the record mild fall and unusually pleasant conditions during the CBC period? Undoubtedly those were contributing factors during the 112th Christmas Bird Count. But it could be an indication that Great and Snowy egrets and other species needing open water in coastal marshes may be found to be increasing in number and frequency on some coastal CBCs in the northern part of their early winter range in the coming years, another example of birds reacting to moderating winter conditions. Photo/Geoff Dennis

Pictorial Highlights

Unusual inland, this Red-necked Grebe *(Podiceps grisegena)* hanging out with a with Double-crested Cormorant *(Phalacrocorax auritus)* was a nice find on North Carolina's Greensboro CBC. Photo/Henry Link

Returning for a second year in the Anzalduas-Bensten, Texas, circle was this Black-vented Oriole *(Icterus wagleri)*, a new addition to the North American CBC checklist last season. Photo/Brandon K. Percival

Unusual geese are occurring—or being found—with increasing frequency by CBC participants. This Greater White-fronted Goose *(Anser albifrons)* at Concord, Massachusetts, was a nice tally there. Photo/Tom Murray

Over the past quarter century Northern Cardinals *(Cardinalis cardinalis)* have increased in number on Colorado Christmas Bird Counts, echoing their earlier steady march up the East Coast through the middle and latter part of the 20th Century. Nevertheless, this decidedly perky male cardinal was definitely a treat to find on the Pueblo Reservoir, Colorado, count this season. Photo/Brandon K. Percival

The regional summaries in the pages that follow are presented in geographical order. This alphabetical index will assist you in finding the summary for a particular region. ■ Species appearing in boldface in the regional summaries are deemed "unusual" by the regional editors, unless otherwise noted. ■ All maps in the regional summaries were created by Caroline Jackson. ■ A key to the editorial codes used in the summaries can be found on page 107. ■ For full names of count circles, please see the listing beginning on page 108.

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BIRD STUDIES CANADA
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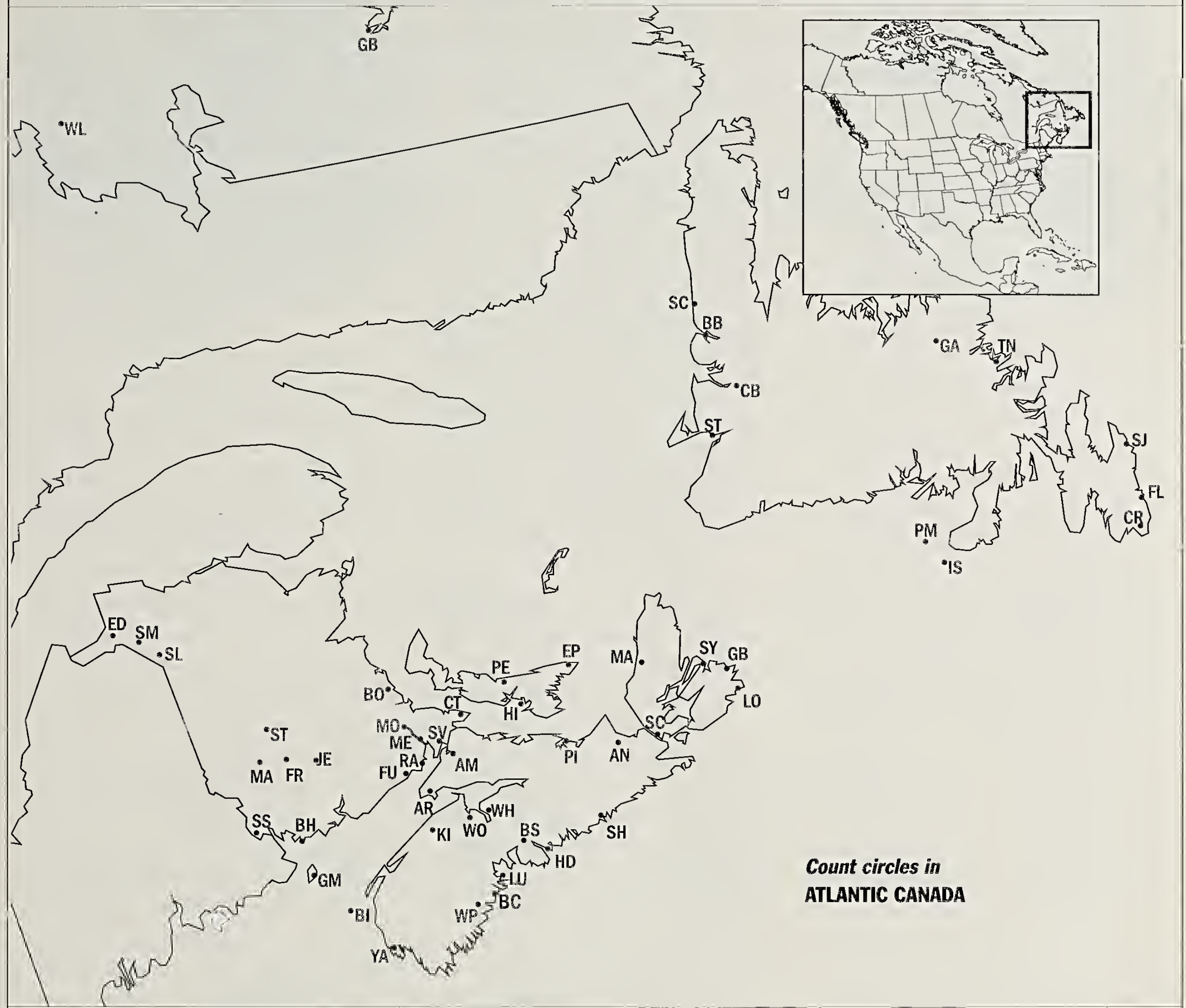
Regional Summaries of the 112th Christmas Bird Count



Count circles in
ATLANTIC CANADA

ATLANTIC CANADA

New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Saint-Pierre et Miquelon

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The weather in the Atlantic for the 112th Christmas Bird Count season—one of the most open and mild count periods in memory—may have us talking for some time. Only one count fell victim to poor conditions, and, despite that loss, a respectable 53 counts took place, improving last year's number by two. Nova Scotia led the charge with 22 counts, adding Truro for the first time. New Brunswick had 16 counts, Newfoundland and Labrador 11, Prince Edward Island 2, and Saint-Pierre and Miquelon had 2 as well.

Many compilers reported having at least partly open fresh water, and *two-thirds* of the counts had not a trace of snow on the ground. Feeders seemed inactive because of good wild crops, which had people lamenting the scarcity of birds.

Regionally, an outstanding total of 180 species was tallied, not including the 7 found during count period. The results provided several new provincial, regional, and Canadian records.

Several species showed significant changes, making it hard not to draw conclusions relating to climate change and habitat loss. Conditions allowed Belted Kingfishers to linger this year, providing us with a new all-time regional high of 44 individuals. Turkey Vultures reached a new record level of 59 with a staggering 56 in southern Nova Scotia alone. The 47 American Coots were obviously enticed to stay with ample open fresh water, and Northern Flicker numbers doubled last year's totals at 249. Yellow-breasted Chats broke the previous record with 22. On the other hand, only 102 Harlequin Ducks were seen, the lowest total since the late 1990s. The Boreal Chickadee situation continues to be a concern with less than 500 counted, of

Purple Sandpiper ***(Calidris maritima)*****, St. Paul's-Cow Head, Newfoundland. Photo/Darroch Whitaker**

which 209 came from the 11 Newfoundland counts. Maybe worse were just two Spruce Grouse, one each on two counts in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Food sources farther north and west of us were obviously adequate and kept us from seeing many winter finches. We had exceedingly low counts of Pine Grosbeak, Red and White-winged crossbills, Pine Siskin, and redpolls. That aside, there were four Hoary Redpolls found in Labrador, one at Happy Valley-Goose Bay and three at Wabush-Labrador City. As expected, Newfoundland and Labrador accounted for more than 50 percent of the Common Redpoll number, but there was only a meager total of 803 counted in the region. Evening Grosbeaks are now just a shadow of their once abundant numbers of the 1970s and 80s with just over 500 counted in the entire region. House Sparrows continue their decline here with just 1958, the lowest number in 53 years.

Dovekie ***(Alle alle)*****, St. Paul's-Cow Head, Newfoundland. Photo/Darroch Whitaker**

Of the 16 New Brunswick counts, highlights included 121 Brant, a King Eider, a **Broad-winged Hawk,** and a **Grasshopper Sparrow** at Grand Manan; one of only two **Wood Ducks** in the region came from Memramcook; and the only regional record this year of a **Cooper's Hawk** occurred at Fredericton. **Red-bellied Woodpeckers** continue their move into the region, with 33 of the record 68 coming from New Brunswick. A Red-headed Woodpecker was found at Riverside-Albert, and more unusual was a juvenile **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** at Black's Harbour, only the 11th record for the region. The only **Carolina Wren** in the region this year was seen at Fredericton. A **Marsh Wren** at Moncton was one of only two attempting to overwinter in the Atlantic, and Fredericton briefly hosted a **Northern Parula.** Incidentally, the region tallied four **Northern Parulas,** twice the combined total of previously seen birds on CBCs in Canada.

For Nova Scotia, a **Pink-footed Goose** that found its way to Windsor in early October continued to accompany Canada Geese there until two days before count day at West Hants. This is the first for a CBC count period in Canada. A **skua** sp. came close enough to shore to be noticed at Louisbourg and as if that wasn't good enough, a very well-described **Cory's Shearwater** was also observed there making it only the second Canadian and regional CBC record.

Another first for the Atlantic was a **Cattle Egret,** one of two that were lingering near Yarmouth during the period. An ***Empidonax*** flycatcher had the crew in Antigonish desperately trying to gather details to cement an identification, but the best anyone could do was to narrow it down to either Least or Dusky. An Ovenbird appeared in excellent condition on December 30 during count day at Broad Cove, NS; a Black-and-white Warbler turned up at The Sydneys; and rounding out the more unusual warblers were two **Northern Parulas,** one each at Halifax-Dartmouth and at Yarmouth.

Grasshopper Sparrow ***(Ammodramus savannarum)*****, Grand Manan Island, New Brunswick. Photo/M. Cormier**

A **Mountain Bluebird** was beautifully photographed by Cathy and Allan Murrant during the Glace Bay CBC, becoming the second record for the region for this species. Strong southeast winds during the Brier Island count kept passerines out of sight as evidenced by the misses of four Eastern Bluebirds and a Ruby-crowned Kinglet that were found before and after count day. Those winds made for spectacular sea watching at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, though, where 4795 Black-legged Kittiwakes, 2300 Iceland Gulls, and almost 3600 Razorbills were seen.

In any other year Halifax-Dartmouth's **House Wren, Common Gallinule,** and **Eastern Meadowlark** plus Lunenburg's **Indigo Bunting** may have made top billing, but there is no doubt that the most improbable bird encounter this year has to be the next species and a perfect example of "birds are where you find them." It seems, in Canada, there is a coffee shop 15 minutes from anywhere, and when

Barrow's Goldeneye ***(Bucephala islandica)*** **(top), Bonne Bay, Newfoundland. Photo/Darroch Whitaker**

Black-and-white Warbler *(Mniotilta varia)*, The Sydneys, Nova Scotia. Photo/ Juana MacLeod

Murray and Cindy Newell needed a break, they made a brief stop at one at Barrington Passage, NS. They couldn't help but notice a small bird just below the drive-thru speaker that they had never seen before. Little did they know that they had just seen the first Canadian CBC record for **Lazuli Bunting!**

Our Atlantic population of Gray Partridge seems to be a memory. Not one was found in Nova Scotia and there was just a single sighting during count week in Hillsborough PEI.

The first **Gyrfalcon** since 2000 occurred at Ile. Saint-Pierre, and even one of those wayward **Northern Parulas** found its way there. A first for the French Isles was an American Coot plus the only Dickcissel for the entire region.

In Newfoundland, there were two King Eider at Cape Race and observers at St. John's counted 22 **Tufted Ducks.** The **Yellow-legged Gull** that has been loafing around St. John's was seen during count week but, unfortunately, didn't manage to make itself available to birders on count day; however, **13** Lesser Black-backed Gulls did, as well as a lingering **Cape May Warbler.** There were two Common Gulls at Gros Morne as was the region's only American Three-toed Woodpecker.

This was an exceptional count period in the Atlantic. There were more counts, more people involved, and the weather couldn't have been more kind.

QUÉBEC

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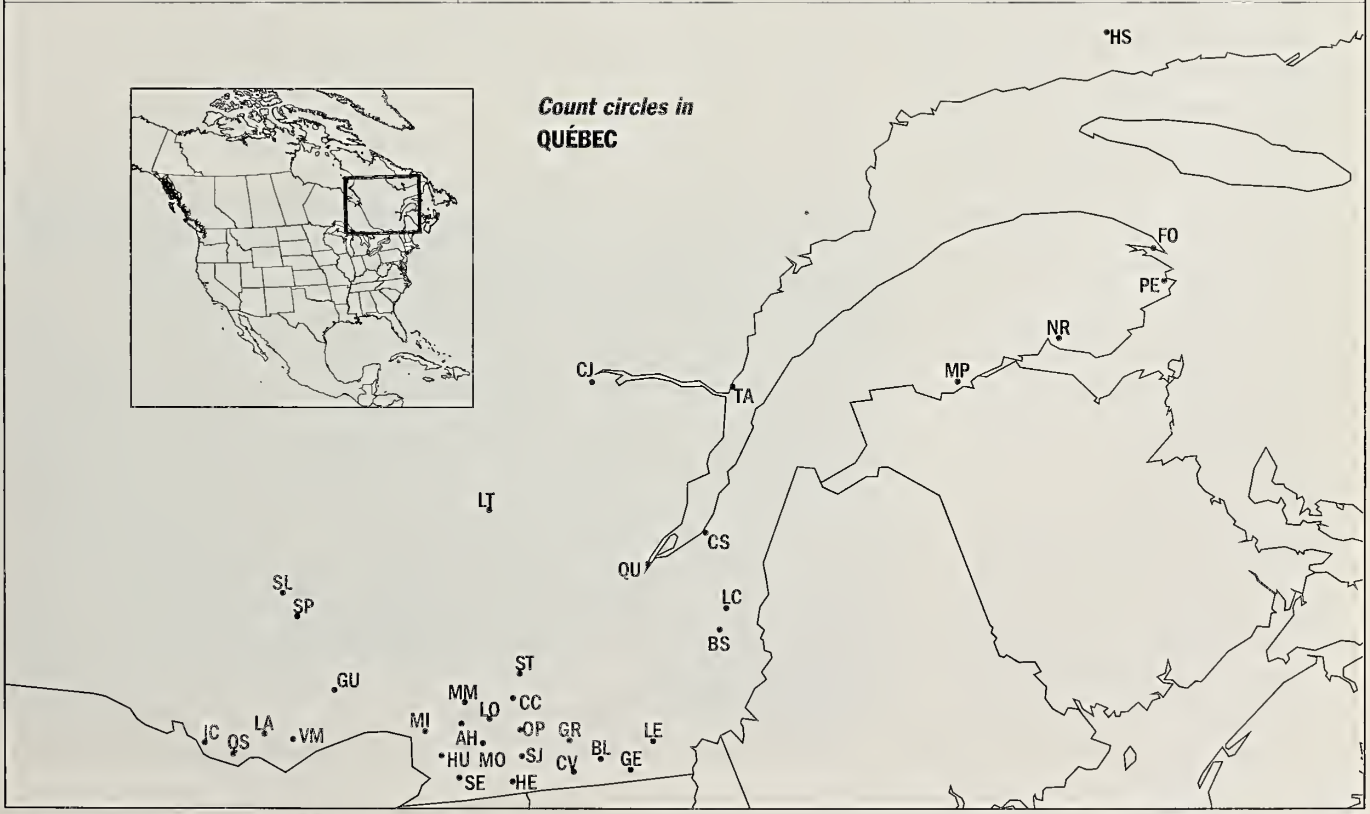
The 112th Christmas Bird Count went very well in Québec. A total of 146 species was observed on count day, of which 58 were aquatic species (40 percent of all species), 21 were raptors (hawks and owls, 14 percent), and 67 were land birds (grouse, woodpecker, and passerine, 46 percent).

Thirty-seven counts, including the Ottawa-Gatineau count (half in Québec and half in Ontario), were completed between December 15, 2011 and January 2, 2012. A new count was added this year: MRC des Moulins. The most popular day was December 17 with 16 counts, followed by December 18 with 8 counts. In total, there were 1005 participants, of which 837 in the field and 168 at feeders. Québec City had the most observers (113), followed by Ottawa-Gatineau (105).

A total of 341,340 birds was reported, an increase of 55 percent relative to last year. St-Jean-sur-le-Richelieu ranked first with 121,545 birds, thanks to the presence of 61,699 Snow Geese and 43,802 American Crows. Ottawa-Gatineau counters tallied 32,035 birds. Across the province, Montréal ranked first in number of species (75) trailed by Québec City (71). The inter-provincial border count of Ottawa-Gatineau totaled 77 species.

Only one species was reported in all counts: the Black-capped Chickadee. Seven species had a total of more than



10,000 individual across the province: Snow Goose (78,635), American Crow (77,639), Canada Goose (53,995), European Starling (38,847), Rock Pigeon (15,509), Black-capped Chickadee (14,500), and Mallard (10,136).

If we look at threatened species, 15 Harlequin Ducks (Forillon 10, Perce 5) and two Horned Grebes (Montréal and St-Timothee) are noticeable. The Bald Eagle and Peregrine Falcon were observed in relatively large numbers with, respectively, 79 and 13 individuals distributed in 24 and 5 counts. The Golden Eagle was reported for a sixth consecutive year (Chute-St-Philippe 1, Laval-Ahuntsic 1, Mirabel 1, Otterburn Park 1, and Ste-Anne-du-Lac 2). Two Short-eared Owls (Longueuil and Ottawa) and one Rusty Blackbird (Québec) were also seen.

Regarding Québec's rare bird highlights, the following species were observed in one count area only: one Greater White-fronted Goose (Québec City), 65 Northern Shoveler (Laval-Ahuntsic), two Canvasback (Cowansville), one Redhead (St-Jean-sur-le-Richelieu), nine Gray Partridge (Québec City), four Turkey Vultures (Georgeville), one Gyrfalcon (Laval-Ahuntsic), one Wilson's Snipe (Québec City), one Lesser Black-backed Gull (Otterburn Park), one Thick-billed Murre (Perce), one Northern Saw-whet Owl (Otterburn Park), one Belted Kingfisher (Lac Brome), two American Three-toed Woodpeckers (Chute-St-Philippe), one Ruby-crowned Kinglet (Montréal), one Townsend's Solitaire (Chicoutimi-Jonquiere), one Varied Thrush (Chicoutimi-Jonquiere), one Brown Thrasher (Longueuil), one Yellow-rumped Warbler (Montreal), one Pine Warbler (Montreal), one Savannah Sparrow (Longueuil), and 15 Lapland Longspurs (Hudson).

Two species warrant special mention: Canada Goose and Snow Goose. The first reports for those species in Québec counts, respectively, go back to years 1951–52 (52nd CBC) and 1962–63 (63rd). Since that time, both species increased slowly until the turn of the new millennium when they both passed the line of 10,000 individuals. They are now in an exponential increase phase, as both had more than 50,000 birds reported this year. Obviously, global climate change and corn production in southern Québec are beneficial to them!

ONTARIO

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Volunteers collected data in 114 Christmas Bird Count circles in Ontario. Data for Mountain Chutes and Haileybury (New Liskeard) were not submitted in time to be included in the summary. A new count started in Blind River (ONBL).

A total of 2622 observers participated in the field this season, with an additional 815 individuals at feeders. The observers logged a total of 67,772 party kilometers (42,112 miles) and 7779 party hours. Owling was conducted in 60 count circles this year, with 2347 kilometers (1458 miles) and 227 hours logged. A total of 186 species and 1,765,986 individuals were recorded, a total that approached the 1.9 million range with the additional count data.

Counts on the Great Lakes were most productive. Long Point tallied 111 species, followed by Blenheim (108), Hamilton and Kingston (105), and Niagara Falls and Point Pelee (98). Most counts recorded higher than average numbers of species (averaging between 55 and 65 species). Pickle Lake had the least number of species (9).

Fall weather was much warmer than usual in most part of Ontario, as were the conditions on count days. Waterfowl moved later in the season, and with much more open water the numbers and diversity of that group were greater than normal. The weather on many counts was more typical of November than December.

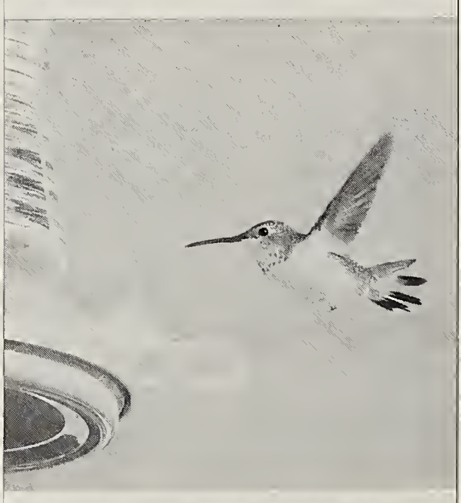
Some waterfowl records were shattered this year. A new record for Red-breasted Merganser was set (94,730/30,420 107th count), with one third of the individuals reported from Point Pelee (27,311).

Long-tailed Ducks were also abundant this year, with many inland counts such as Minden reporting them for the first time. The largest concentration was reported in Hamilton (21,954 HC). The total recorded this year (50,713) was a five-year high for Ontario.

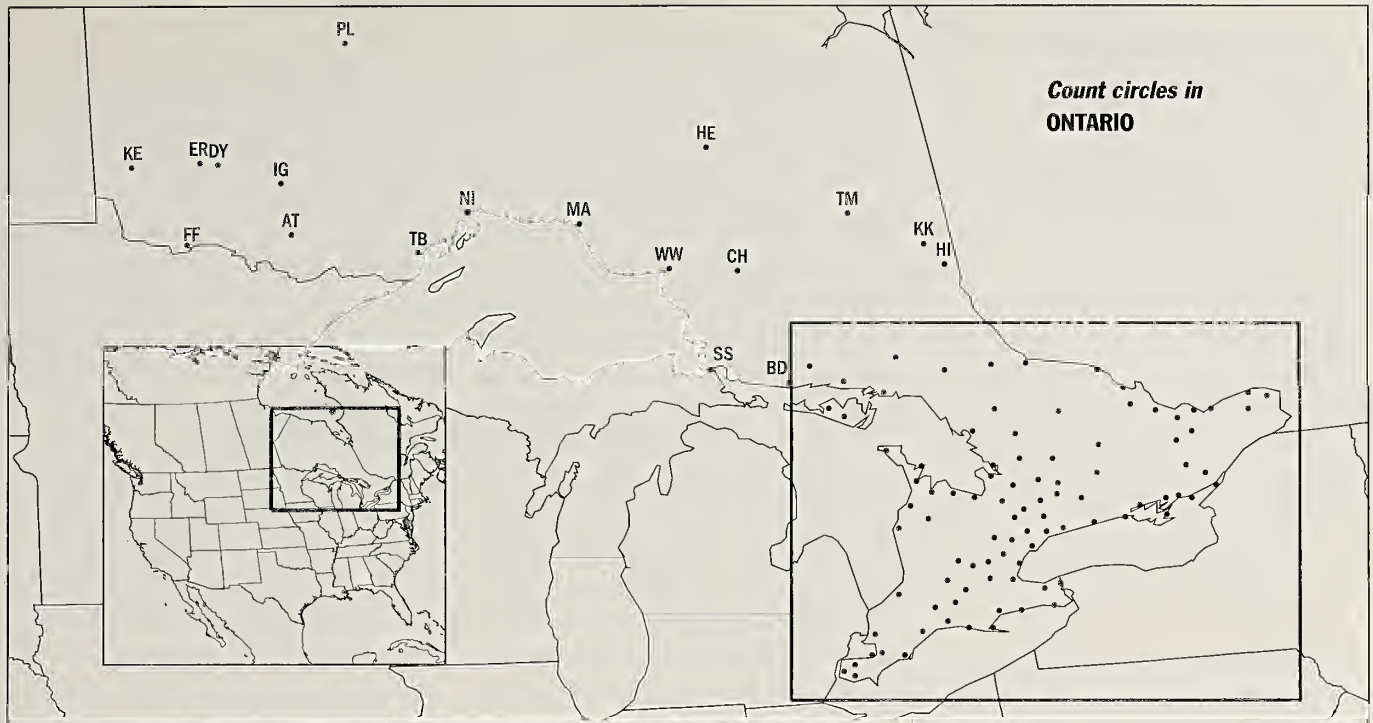
Results indicate a significant movement of Sandhill Cranes during the count period this season. Several large flocks were noted this year in central and southern Ontario, the largest at Point Pelee (101).

Highlights for Ontario counts this year include the well-documented irruption of Snowy Owls in North America this year—94 individuals were reported in 37 count circles, with large concentrations in Kingston (16) and Saugeen Shores (15). Northern Hawk Owl and Great Gray Owl were not irruptive this year. A single Northern Hawk Owl was reported in Timmins (ND), and no Great Gray Owls were reported during the count period, though one did appear in the Cedar Creek count circle a couple days after the count week ended. As predicted, there were no significant irruptions of winter finches and associated species to the south this year.

Red-bellied Woodpeckers continue to show a winter range expansion and are thus reported as new species on counts, especially in Eastern Ontario. Bald Eagle



Rufous Hummingbird *(Selasphorus rufus)*, Eganville, Ontario. Photo/Christian Renault


Count circles in ONTARIO
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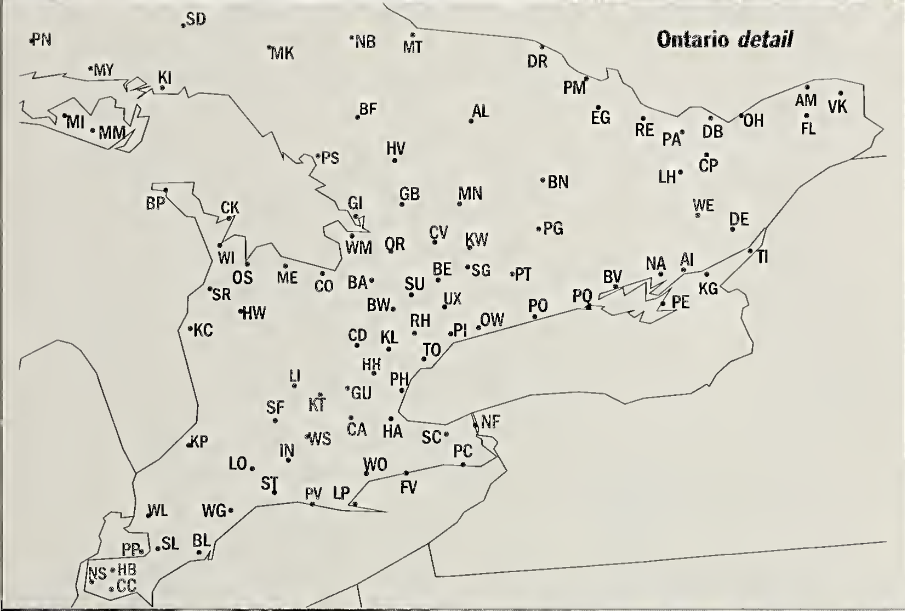
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Black Vulture *(Coragyps atratus)*, Niagara Falls, Ontario-New York. Photo/Willie D'Anna

numbers were high in the northern part of the province; Thunder Bay recorded 179. One compiler suggested that as deer populations are increasing in the north, so are the eagle numbers as they are often seen eating road-kill deer.

Other significant sightings include **Harlequin Duck** (ONME, GD), **Red-throated Loon** (ONNF, HC 86; ONAI; ONPP), **Black Vulture** (ONNF, 4, PH present with Turkey Vultures through the winter), **Franklin's Gull** (ONHA and ONSS, ND), **Thayer's Gull** (ONMN, PH), **Ross's Gull** (ONKP, CW, MD), **Black-legged Kittiwake** (ONPP, 2, GD) **Pomarine Jaeger** (ONOW, ND), **Rufous Hummingbird** (ONEG, PS), **Loggerhead Shrike** (ONPV, ND), **White-eyed Vireo** (ONCC, PH), **Townsend's Solitaire** (ONMM and ONRH, GD), **Yellow Warbler** (ONLP, ND), **Black-throated Gray Warbler** (ONHA, PS, PH), **Palm Warbler** (ONTO, ND), **Wilson's Warbler** (ONHA, PS), **Harris's Sparrow** (ONBP, GD; ONDR, PH), and **Baltimore Oriole** (ONBA, PH; ONTI, CW, ND).

Thanks to all the compilers for their efforts this year as we transitioned into our new data entry system. I can't wait to see what the 113th count period brings.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES AND NORTHERN CANADA

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Exactly 100 counts were held in the region this year, up 4 from last winter: 36 in Alberta (-3 from last year), 35 in Saskatchewan (+3), 21 in Manitoba (+2), 4 in Northwest Territories (=) and 4 in Nunavut (+2). A total of 136 species was reported overall (plus 5 count week), a substantial increase from 118 last winter: 122 in Alberta (+13), 96 in Saskatchewan (+6), 79 in Manitoba (+7), 27 in Northwest Territories (+8) and 8 in Nunavut (+6).

In Alberta, Calgary lead the pack with 61 species recorded. In Saskatchewan, Saskatoon again has the highest count with 48 species (plus 2 count week species, hitting the magical 50 mark for the first time). In Manitoba, Winnipeg held narrowly onto top spot with 46 species. In NWT, Fort Simpson, with 18 species, narrowly pipped both Fort Smith and Hay River to the post by just one species. In Nunavut, Arviat and Chesterfield Inlet tied for top spot with four species each.

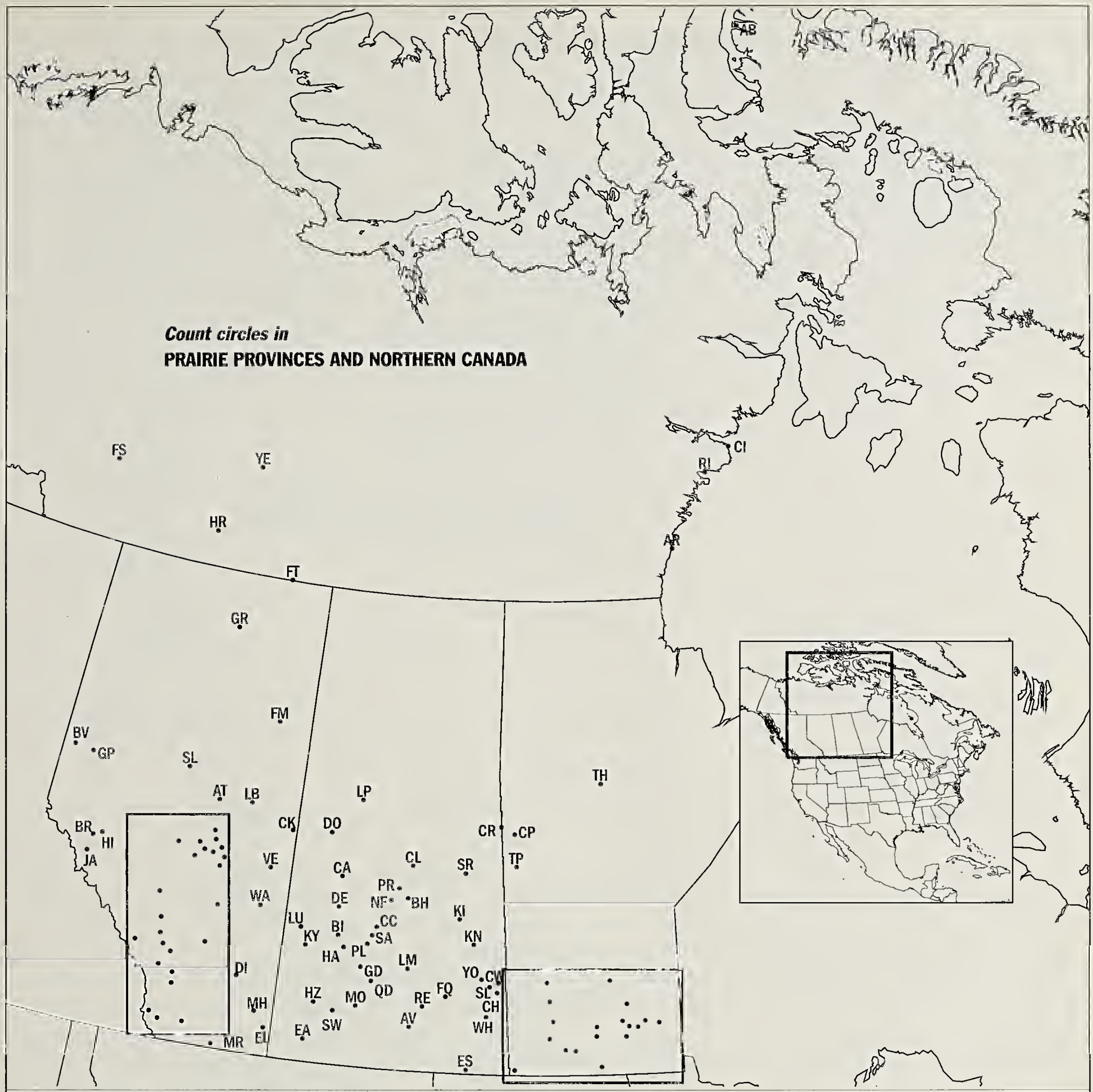
Despite long-range forecasts for bitter cold, many counters in the Prairie Provinces may remember this as the winter that wasn't. Mild temperatures and below-average snowfall no doubt contributed to high species totals and increased effort. Daily minimums on count days in the three Prairie Provinces averaged around minus 6 degrees Celsius, considerably warmer than the past three counts (average of minus 14 degrees Celsius, minus 17 degrees Celsius, and minus 26 degrees Celsius, respectively). Almost unheard of on the prairies, some counters enjoyed above-freezing temperatures with no snow cover and were able to participate, perhaps for the first time ever wearing fewer than three layers of winter clothing. Despite the balmy conditions, many Albertan counters had to cling to their clipboards in Chinook conditions, including winds gusting to 110 kilometers per hour (68 miles per hour) on the Crowsnest count. In Nunavut and the Northwest Territories, however, the average minimum was the same as for the last count at minus 22 degrees Celsius (but still warmer than the two preceding counts (minus 23 degrees Celsius and minus 32 degrees Celsius).

As expected, given the mild conditions, waterfowl numbers were high. Both Alberta and Saskatchewan recorded 18 species of waterfowl, which is especially high in Saskatchewan, while Manitoba recorded five species and Nunavut two species (Common Eider and Long-tailed Duck). Impressive totals of other waterbirds were also recorded, especially in Alberta where the provincial totals included four grebe species, Common Loon, Double-crested Cormorant, four gull species, and others including American Coot, Killdeer, and Wilson's Snipe. Last year's Virginia Rail was followed by a count week bird again at Banff-Canmore. Saskatchewan also record three grebe species, American White Pelican, American Coot, and Herring Gull. Manitoba recorded only five waterfowl species; however, a Canvasback in Winnipeg was exceptional, as was a Herring Gull in Gimli.

Upland gamebird numbers were rather varied this year. Ruffed Grouse and Spruce Grouse rebounded from very low counts last year, the Ruffed Grouse total being 184 (up from 155 but still slightly lower than the 30-year average) and the Spruce Grouse total of 21 being well above last year's total of 9 and also well above the 30-year average of 13. Sharp-tailed Grouse numbers were much lower than last year (777, down from 1181) but still above the 30-year average (738). The highlight was the addition of Rock Ptarmigan in both Nunavut and Alberta, the latter thanks to a provincial first at the new northern count of Garden City.

Good numbers and a variety of diurnal raptors were reported throughout the prairies. This included a good showing from American Kestrels, which are uncommon in winter on the prairies (count week in Saskatchewan, 2 in Alberta, 4 in Manitoba). In fact, it was a good year for falcons in general with all three Prairie Provinces recording Merlin, Prairie Falcon, and Gyrfalcon (also in NWT) and Alberta recording the region's only Peregrine Falcon. Both small *accipiters* are becoming increasing regular on prairie CBCs and this count was no exception for Sharp-shinned Hawks (MB, 3; SK, 5; AB, 11) and Cooper's Hawks (MB, 2; SK, cw; AB, 11) plus various unidentified *accipiters.* Bald Eagle numbers were high in all three prairie jurisdictions (MB, 33; SK, 83; AB, 115) but nowhere record breaking except at the individual count level. Given the lack of snow cover it is unsurprising that Rough-legged Hawks numbers were reasonably high, especially in the west (MB, 6; SK, 13; AB, 180).

On the whole, the boreal forest owls were detected in low numbers this winter. Many observers took a keen interest in Snowy Owl numbers, however, given the low numbers recorded last year and the major southern irruption that began this fall. Arguably, the biggest numbers of Snowy Owls had already moved south of southern Canada by count period, where they were delighting many U.S. observers. Nonetheless, 167 Snowy Owls were tallied in the three Prairie Provinces (none in the north), a huge increase from last year's total of 35, yet roughly equal to the 30-year average of 0.05 birds per party hour.



Count circles in
PRAIRIE PROVINCES AND NORTHERN CANADA

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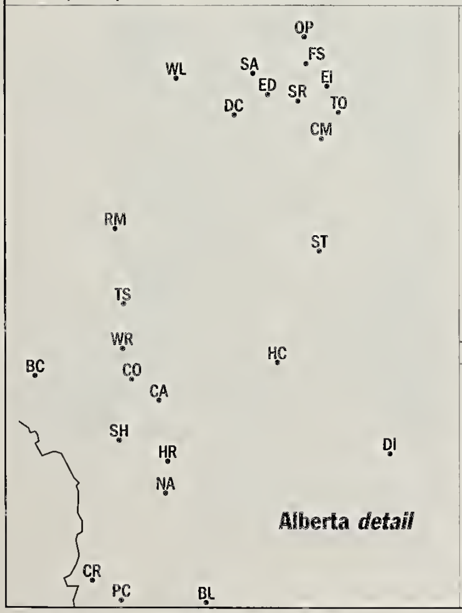

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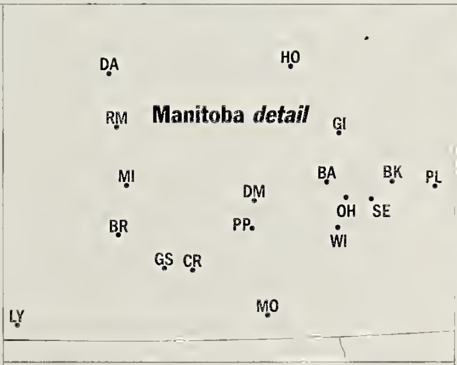

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Winter finch numbers were unremarkable. Evening Grosbeak numbers were down (half the 1.2 birds per party hour rate of last year) whereas Pine Grosbeak numbers were high, especially in Alberta and Saskatchewan. House Finch, Purple Finch, and Northern Cardinal all continued their increasing western trend. Overwintering sparrows were not especially remarkable despite the mild weather, although Manitoba enjoyed a large count of Dark-eyed Juncos and other notable records such as a Chipping Sparrow in Winnipeg and a Harris's Sparrow at Cypress River. Snow Buntings numbers fell drastically to 15,158 from last years tally of nearly 50,000.

With four counts this year, Nunavut quadrupled their species tally from last year to eight species, including species of note such as Long-tailed Duck and Black Guillemot. In the Northwest Territories, single count observations of Pileated Woodpecker, Dark-eyed Junco, and Common Grackle were noteworthy.

Single CBC circle and noteworthy counts from the Northwest Territories included a Northern Goshawk (Yellowknife, 1), Gyrfalcon (Yellowknife, 2), Pileated Woodpecker (Fort Smith, 1), Dark-eyed Junco (Hay River, 1), and Common Grackle (Fort Smith, 3).

Alberta saw its very first American Pipit on a CBC count (Calgary, 1) and record or near-record counts of Mallard, Redhead, and some of the province's first well-detailed CBC records of Clay-colored Sparrow (Lac la Biche, 4).

Saskatchewan enjoyed a series of high counts and exceptional records, including Snow Goose (Regina, 1), Cackling Goose (an exceptional count of 50 at Gardiner Dam), Gadwall (Estevan, 3), Northern Pintail (Estevan, 1), Redhead (Estevan, 27), White-winged Scoter (Gardiner Dam, 2), Long-tailed Duck (Squaw Rapids, 1), Barrow's Goldeneye (Squaw Rapids, 1), Hooded Merganser (Estevan, 5), Red-necked Grebe (Gardiner Dam, 2), a white-morph Gyrfalcon at Estevan (count week), Winter Wren (Fort Qu'Appelle, 1), White-crowned Sparrow (Ketchen, 1), and Northern Cardinal (Yorkton, 1; Prince Albert, count week).

In Manitoba, Eurasian Collared-Dove numbers continued to increase. Both American Crow and Common Raven also continued their recent increasing trend. Records of note included a Canvasback in Winnipeg, a Green-winged Teal in Minnedosa, a Red-shafted Flicker at Pinawa, and a Black-backed Woodpecker in Winnipeg (unusual context). Noteworthy single records included Turkey Vulture (Cypress River, count week), Red-bellied Woodpecker (Winnipeg), three Townsend's Solitaires at Cypress River; Varied Thrush (Winnipeg), Northern Mockingbird (Minnedosa), and Northern Cardinal (Winnipeg).

BRITISH COLUMBIA/YUKON TERRITORY

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With the exception of a few windy days, the Christmas Bird Count season was generally balmy and warm west of the Rockies. The number of counts rose by 2 to 103, with 91 from BC and 12 from the Yukon. New counts came in from 100 Mile House and Slocan Lake, BC, and Carmacks, YT. The species total for BC counts dropped by one to 228 this year, while Yukon counts found 39 species, one more than last year. Traditional leaders Ladner and Victoria tied for the highest species total this year with 140 species. In the Interior, Oliver-Osoyoos led with 107 species. Whitehorse was tops in the Yukon with 27 species, up 2 from last year.

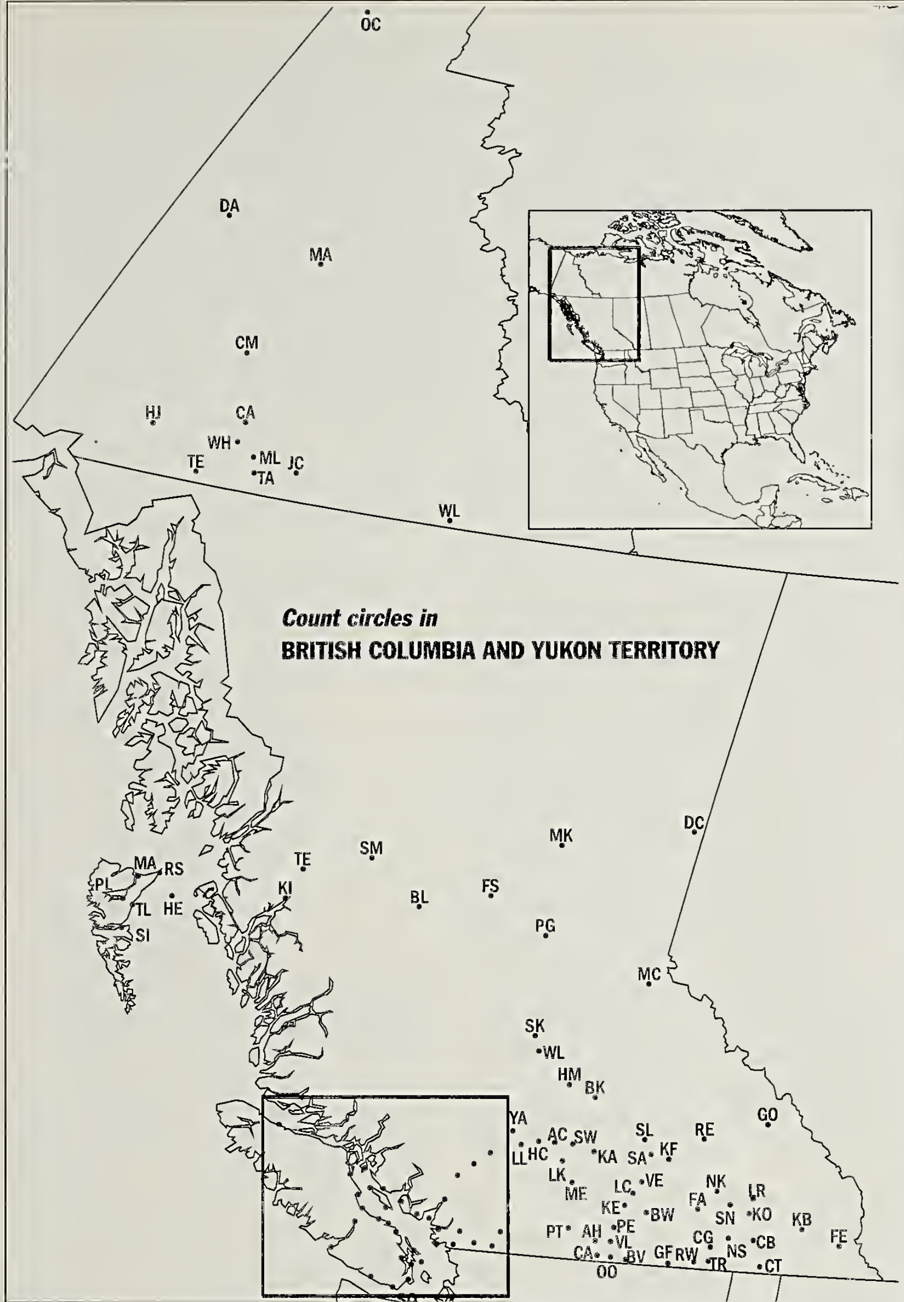
The Fraser Valley continues to host more than half the Trumpeter Swans in the region; a record 8250 were reported overall, with 2057 in Chilliwack alone. Significant concentrations of Surf Scoters were seen on the east side of Georgia Strait, including 12,216 in Lower Howe Sound. White-tailed Ptarmigan were seen two BC counts—four at Mackenzie and one at Whistler, while Willow Ptarmigan were reported from two Yukon counts—12 at Haines Junction and 10 at Old Crow. Wild Turkeys continue to increase, spreading west out of the Kootenays; the newest outpost is a group of six seen in the Similkameen Valley on the Cawston count.

The Juan de Fuca count reported a good list of pelagic species, including 35 Northern Fulmars, five Short-tailed Shearwaters, a Fork-tailed Storm-Petrel, a Brown Pelican, and count week Laysan and Black-footed albatross. Bald Eagles numbers were up somewhat with 9548 seen; highest counts were again at Harrison River (1835) and Ladner (1265). Peregrine Falcon numbers were exactly the same as last year, with 95 seen on 24 counts; single Prairie Falcons were seen on three Okanagan counts: Bridesville, Oliver-Osoyoos, and Kelowna. Rails were well represented this year, with 106 Virginias seen on 19 counts, including 34 at Nanaimo alone; single Soras were at Pitt Meadows and Victoria.

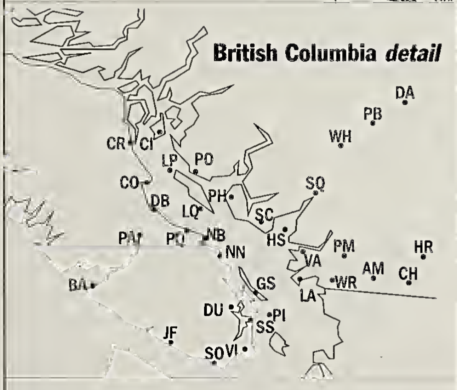
Thick-billed Murres are very rare in BC waters, so nine at Hecate Strait were extraordinary, but the alcid jackpot came from Sunshine Coast, which had 21,420 Ancient Murrelets and a Tufted Puffin. The Eurasian Collared-Dove explosion continues, with 1580 seen on 51 counts, including 3 at Haines Junction, YT. A total of 47 Snowy Owls were seen on seven counts, the bulk of them (35) on the Fraser River delta at Ladner. Anna's Hummingbirds seem to be staging a dramatic population increase; 2103 were seen on 25 counts, including 1063 at Victoria alone and 4 away from the coast at Penticton. The Costa's Hummingbird reported on the Vancouver count last year stayed all year and was tallied on this year's count as well.

Two Rock Wrens were an interesting find at Lake Country in the north Okanagan Valley. Lake Country also reported a Bewick's Wren at the north end of this species' new Interior range; the only other Interior counts with Bewick's were Penticton (1) and Oliver-Osoyoos (3). Prince George had the high count for Bohemian Waxwing with 3270; this species was relatively uncommon or

Costa's Hummingbird *(Calypte costae)*, Victoria, British Columbia. Photo/ Michelle Lamberson



Count circles in
BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON TERRITORY



British Columbia ***detail***

absent in the southern interior of BC, where the only significant concentration was at Princeton (1600). Rare warblers included a Common Yellowthroat at Harrison River and a Wilson's at Kelowna, but the rarest was a Black-throated Blue at Penticton. Other rarities included a Western Tanager at Lillooet, a Clay-colored Sparrow in Vancouver, a Fox Sparrow at McBride, and a Lapland Longspur at Revelstoke. Three sparrows were unexpected in the Yukon: a White-crowned at Carcross and Savannah and Golden-crowned at Whitehorse.

Forest finches showed variable patterns. Red Crossbills were scattered across southern BC, with the only significant concentration a total of 800 at Whistler. As usual, White-winged Crossbills were scarcer; the highest count was 224 at Apex-Hedley. It was a decent year for redpolls, with 6436 Commons seen on 58 counts. Hoaries were only seen on five counts, including five at Dawson Creek, three at Watson Lake, and one at Princeton. Pine Siskins were common, especially in coastal forests; Whistler reported 4655, almost 10 percent of the regional total of 40,312. Evening Grosbeak numbers were well down from last year with only 1785 seen.

ALASKA

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The 112th Alaska CBC involved a record 1013 participants—752 in the field conducting 38 counts (on par with the five-year running average)—and a tally of 141 species (plus 7 count week) and 132,947 individual birds (both tallies below the five-year running average). Kodiak, after suffering a humiliating upset last year to Ketchikan, regained top honors with 78 species; while Prudhoe Bay again recorded only one (Common Raven) for the 25th straight year, which has to be an international record in perseverance! The most individual birds were counted at Anchorage (18,228; thank goodness for waxwings—see below), which, along with Fairbanks, involved the most counters (150 {a record} and 113, respectively). One new count circle was added, at Copper Center in east-central Alaska. As for the weather—well, it was "winter" on every count. Not much more can be said than that. And one new species was added to the Alaska CBC list (and I believe also new to the North American counts): A Dusky Thrush was recorded during count week at Anchorage (missed on count day, even though it was present both before and after; better luck next time).

The overall perception is that this season was not particularly noteworthy. Across Alaska a majority of the circles counted fewer total species and individual birds relative to their respective five-year running averages. And despite record participation at the regional level,

Purple Finch *(Carpodacus purpureus)*, Ketchikan, Alaska. Photo/Jim Lewis

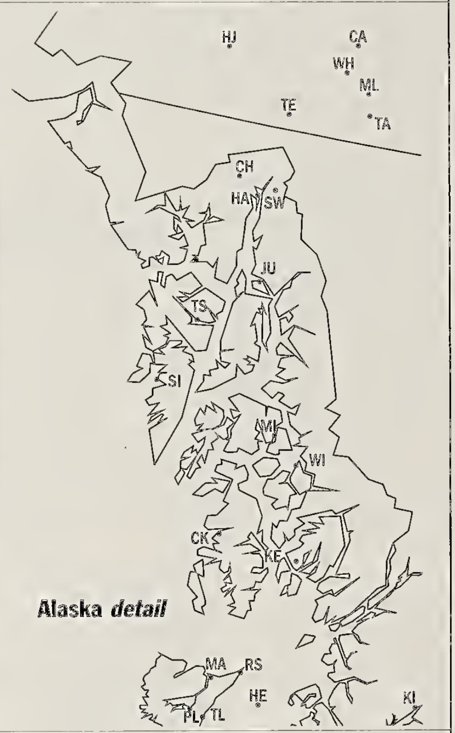
a majority of the counts involved fewer participants relative to their respective five-year running averages—except for the interior and western Alaska counts, which mostly experienced increases in participation (well done).

The most common species counted in the Alaska Region include Mallard (10,545) and Bohemian Waxwing (9250; 95 percent in Anchorage); while 14 species were represented by only one individual. On a subregional basis, Common Goldeneye and Glaucous-winged Gull were the most numerous species tallied on the southeastern counts, Mallard and Bohemian Waxwing on the southcoastal counts, Brant and Emperor Goose on the southwestern counts, and Common Raven and Common Redpoll on the interior/western/northern counts. And Northern Goshawk, Downy Woodpecker, Northern Shrike, Gray Jay, Black-billed Magpie, Common Raven, Black-capped Chickadee, Snow Bunting, Pine Grosbeak, and Common Redpoll were the most diverse species, being recorded on at least one of the counts in all of the Alaska subregions.

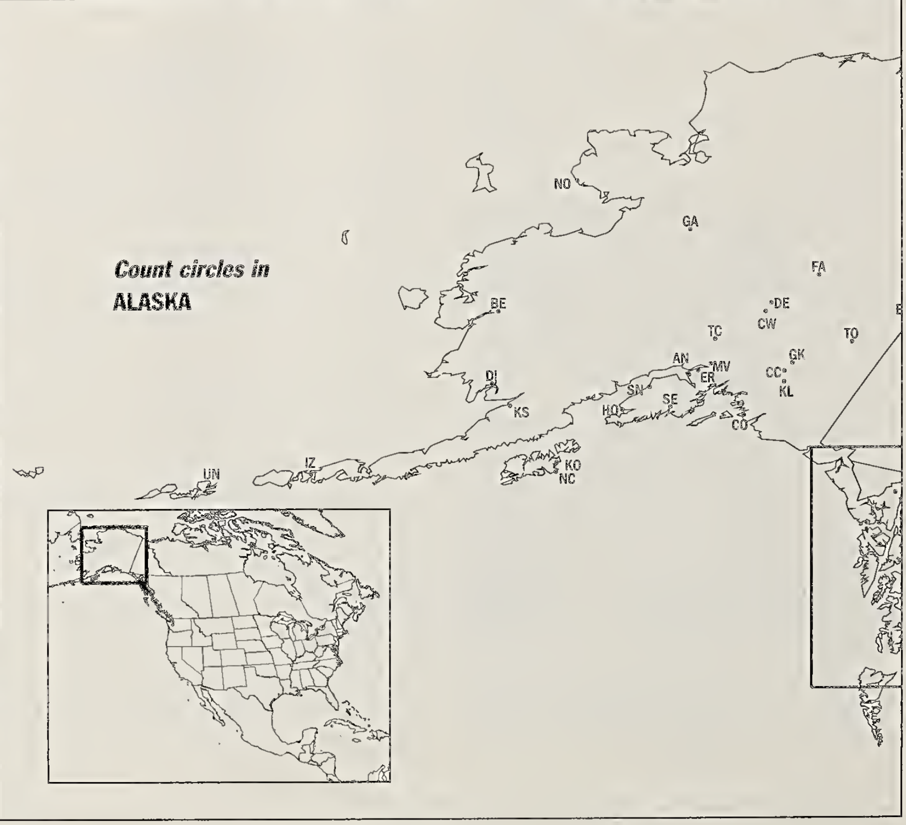
New Alaska region "high counts" were set for 10 species: Canvasback (48, Craig-Klawock), Barrow's Goldeneye (1914, Wrangell), Pacific Loon (530, Ketchikan), Western Grebe (402, Ketchikan), Laysan Albatross (17, Shemya), Red-winged Blackbird (24, Juneau—take that "Lower-48"), Steller's Jay (98, Anchorage), Black-capped Chickadee (2080, Anchorage), White-crowned Sparrow (57, Homer—way cool), and Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch (664, Homer). On a subregional scale, new high counts were also set for Snow Buntings in southcoastal Alaska (300, Matanuska Valley); Common Loon (21), Mew Gull (74), and Dark-eyed Junco (14) all at Unalaska in southwestern Alaska; and Northern Goshawk (6—remarkable), Black-capped Chickadee (84), and Pine Grosbeak (592) all at Bethel in western Alaska.

Other noteworthy finds (at least to me) included only 82 Emperor Geese at Izembek N.W.R. (record low), a Wood Duck at Glacier Bay (I still need that on my Alaska list!), a Greater Yellowlegs at Ketchikan, single Slaty-backed Gulls at Ketchikan and Soldotna, single Anna's Hummingbirds on three counts (Ketchikan, Mitkof Island, Sitka), a total 26 Eurasian Collared-Doves on eight circles (7 counts in southeastern and 1{Cordova} in southcoastal Alaska), a count week Golden-crowned Kinglet at King Salmon-Naknek (new to the southwestern subregion), a White-throated Sparrow at Kodiak, two Golden-crowned Sparrows and a Brambling at Unalaska, and two White-crowned Sparrows (singles at Copper Center and Tok) in interior Alaska, and a McKay's Bunting at Soldotna.

Finally, a word of caution to all would-be researchers thinking of using the historic database to try and make sense of, or a case for (insert "cause") the winter status and distribution of birds in Alaska. Though there have about 1135 counts completed in Alaska since 1960 (neglecting the handful of earlier



Alaska *detail*



***Count circles in* ALASKA**

counts), about 40 percent of the 68 total circles were only active for less than 10 years, and almost half of the 15 circles added during the past 20 years were only completed once or twice, implying to this civil engineer that the Alaska CBC data, as a whole, contains more than a few holes and is likely statistically challenging.

I trust everyone is enjoying searching for and scanning the scattered count results on your computer screen or smart phone—I for one miss the printed versions, where you could see *all* the data from each individual count in one snapshot (e.g. species, annotations and editor comments, participants, weather, etc.). Okay, I am a curmudgeon.

NEW ENGLAND

Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont

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"Where am I?" is an often challenging and always popular party game. With the game in mind, if we were to invite readers of the 112th Christmas Bird Count summary to guess in what CBC region the following collection of species was recorded—Brown Booby, Yellow-crowned Night-Heron, Golden Eagle, Marbled Godwit, Great Skua, Northern Hawk Owl, Cassin's Kingbird, Northern Rough-winged Swallow, Wood Thrush, Cape May Warbler, Townsend's Warbler, and Painted Bunting—what do you suppose the answers would look like? If a second guess is needed, how about Pink-footed Goose, Pacific Loon, Great Shearwater, King Rail, Lesser Yellowlegs, Laughing Gull, Thayer's Gull, Atlantic Puffin, Ash-throated Flycatcher, Townsend's Solitaire, Northern Parula, and Rose-breasted Grosbeak? And since Major League Baseball gives a batter three strikes, here's a third opportunity: Barnacle Goose, Northern Bobwhite, Little Blue Heron, Northern Goshawk, Willet, Little Gull, Forster's Tern, Pomarine Jaeger, Common Murre, Western Kingbird, Blue-headed Vireo, and American Redstart.

Not to prolong the agony, this remarkable assortment of species represents *only a fraction* of the mind-blowing 237 species collectively recorded on the 112th New England CBC. In the nearly 30 years that this editor has been editing New England CBCs, this total far and away exceeds the previous all-time high of 225 species recorded in 1999–2000. In addition to the stunning total of 237 species belong a count week Osprey and three recognizable subspecies (i.e., "Audubon's" Yellow-rumped Warbler, "Ipswich" Savannah Sparrow, and "Oregon" Dark-eyed Junco). Accounting for these remarkable statistics were 3270 observers who participated in 122 New England counts, invested 9704.26 party hours of effort, and traveled 41,911.9 party miles in their quest to locate and tally species for their individual count circles. More than anything, however, the survival of so many vagrants and late-lingering species was undoubtedly due to the fortuitous combination of extraordinarily mild late fall and early winter weather, lots open ground and unfrozen water, and generally favorable conditions on many count days.

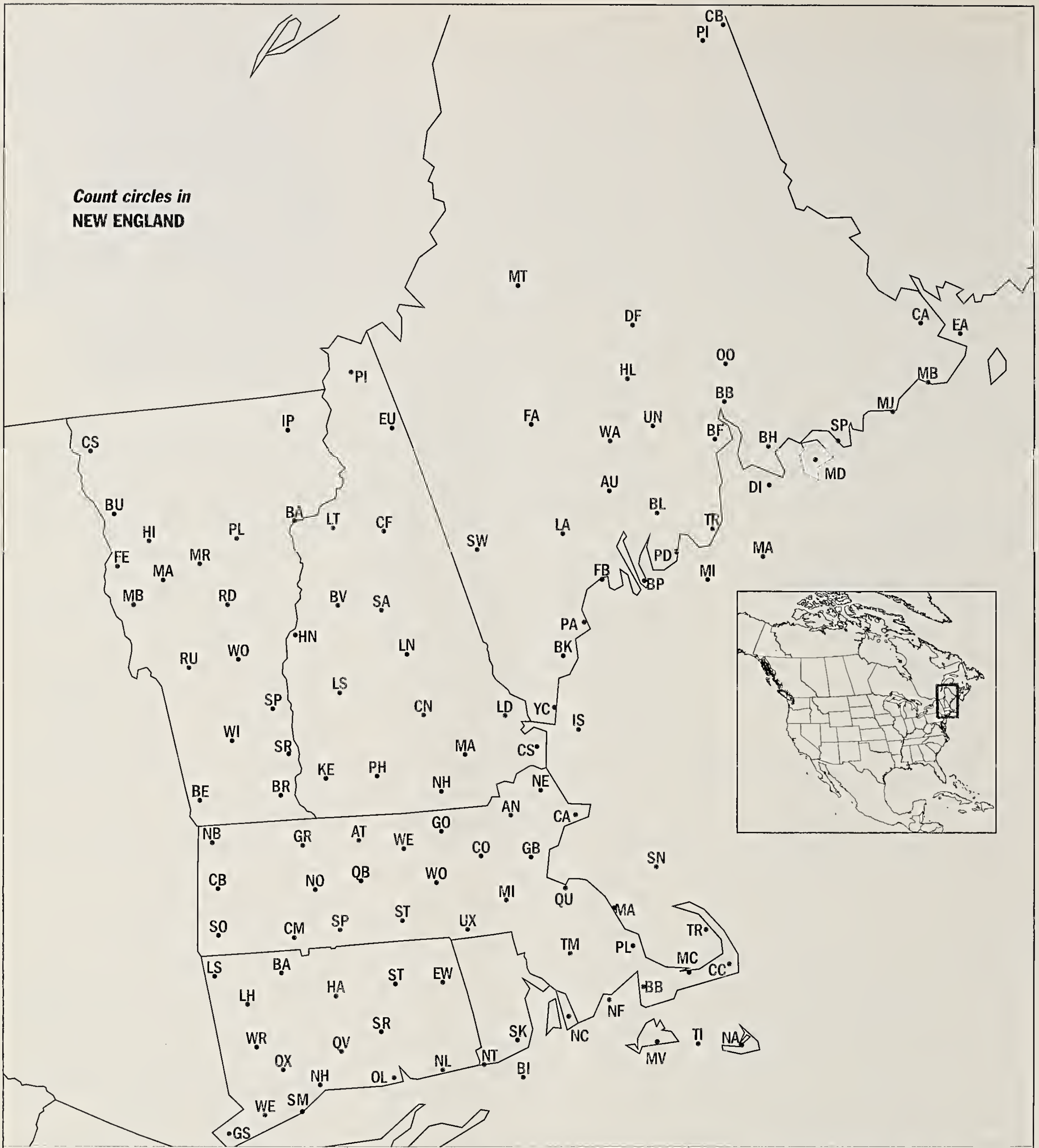
As suggested above, count conditions were nearly ideal on many counts this season, with a number of compilers specifically commenting on how lots of open water and snow-free ground seemed to affect their count totals. Accordingly, some passerine species were apparently more dispersed than usual due to the relatively snow-free conditions, and waterfowl were specifically mentioned as being less concentrated because of all the open water.

In keeping with an Olympic Year, special accolades go to the state counts achieving the highest CBC totals. In southern New England the Gold Medal went to Mid-Cape Cod (137) in Massachusetts, with Silver and Bronze belonging, respectively, to New Haven (128) in Connecticut and Newport County-Westport (127) in Rhode Island. In northern New England top honors belonged to Coastal New Hampshire (117) in New Hampshire, followed by Greater Portland (97) in Maine and Ferrisburg (81) in Vermont. Not surprisingly some of the count and species totals were the highest in many years.

Orange-crowned Warbler *(Oreothlypis celata)*, Groton-Oxbow N.W.R., Massachusetts. Photo/Tom Murray

With such an embarrassment of riches to choose from this year, selecting the most outstanding CBC records of the season posed a significant challenge. On the short list have to be **Pink-footed Goose** at Worcester, **Brown Booby** at Mid-Cape Cod, **Cassin's Kingbird** at Newburyport, **Northern Rough-winged Swallow** at Hartford, and **Wood Thrush** at Woodbury-Roxbury. Considering the rarity of these species I am pleased to report that all were extremely well documented.

Species that in most years would receive top honors as most "Off the Wall" candidates include **Barnacle Goose** at Newburyport; **Great Shearwater** at Cape Ann and Cape Cod; **Yellow-crowned Night-Heron** at Stratford-Milford; **Willet** (2) and **Lesser Yellowlegs** at Cape Cod; **Great Skua** (2) at Nantucket; **Parasitic Jaeger** at Old Lyme; **Ash-throated Flycatcher** at Greater Boston, Cape Cod, and New Bedford; **Cape May Warbler** at Barkhamsted; **Townsend's Warbler** at Newburyport; **American Redstart** at Brattleboro; **Indigo Bunting** at Northampton; and **Painted Bunting** at Cape Cod. What is especially fascinating about this mix of species is their diverse point of origin. The Palearctic is represented by Pink-footed Goose and


Count circles in
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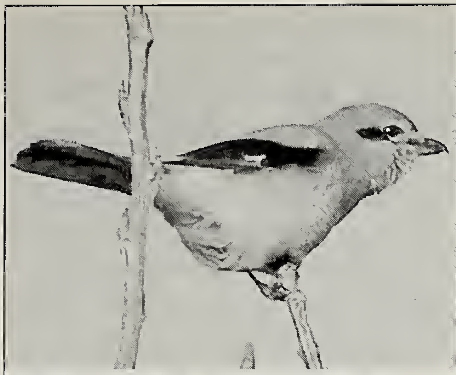
Barnacle Goose; the pelagic realm hosts Great Shearwater, Great Skua, and Parasitic Jaeger; the western United States is the likely source of Ash-throated Flycatcher, Cassin's Kingbird, and Townsend's Warbler; and the neotropical/Caribbean region is likely to be the seasonal headquarters for Brown Booby, Cape May Warbler, American Redstart, and Indigo and Painted bunting. This is not to suggest that all of these species traveled directly to New England in late December, but simply underscores the widespread representation of the remarkable array of species involved.

Illustrative of why irruptive species are called *irruptive,* compare this year's total of 54 Bohemian Waxwings against 5276 last year, or 139 Common Redpolls compared to 4613 in 2010–2011. In the raptor department numbers of Rough-legged Hawks (67), Northern Shrikes (51), and Short-eared Owls (26) were very comparable to last winter, but a total of 20 Northern Goshawks was well below that of the past two winters. On the other hand 35 Snowy Owls region-wide metaphorically represented the tip of a giant Snowy Owl iceberg that apparently extended from coast to coast last winter.

A roll call of the various species groups recorded throughout the New



Northern Shrike ***(Lanius excubitor)*****, Hartford, Connecticut. Photo/Bill Asteriades**

England region inevitably produces interesting results, too. Beginning with waterfowl, a remarkable eight Greater White-fronted Geese were tallied Ferrisburg (2), Greater Portland, Concord (MA), Worcester, Newport County-Westport, Hartford, and Quinnipiac Valley. This far exceeds any previous New England regional CBC total and is exemplary of an increasing trend throughout much of the eastern U.S. Almost as mind-blowing for New England were 21,966 lingering Snow Geese at Ferrisburg and 3478 at Champlain Islands-St. Albans, both clearly products of the mild season. In the same vain as Greater White-fronted Goose belong 11 Cackling Geese distributed between Ferrisburg (3), Randolph, York County, Greater Boston, Newport County-Westport (3), South Kingstown, and Hartford. Fourteen Blue-winged Teal distributed between Nantucket (6), Martha's Vineyard (3), Mid-Cape Cod (3), and Cape Cod (2) was a notable tally for a species that often goes unrecorded on New England CBCs. Slightly north of traditional wintering areas were Redheads at Coastal New Hampshire (5) and Greater Portland. Nantucket's total of 57,113 Long-tailed Ducks must have been a welcome sight after last year's disappointing tally of 10,458 at this species' lower U.S. winter stronghold.

Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont CBCs registered 298 Ruffed Grouse while the southern New England states could only muster 49, thus continuing the trend of depressed numbers of this once common gamebird in southern parts of the Region. Of even greater concern is the meager total of four Northern Bobwhites in New England, all of them in Massachusetts.

Nantucket's total of 1946 Red-throated Loons was indicative of the mildness of the season, and two Pacific Loons there maintained a now annual regional trend. Grebes made a statement in northern New England with 483 Red-necked Grebes at Mt. Desert Island and three well-described Eared Grebes and a **Western/Clark's Grebe** at Champlain Islands-St. Albans. An unprecedented regional CBC tally of 46 Northern Fulmars at Stellwagen Bank was further highlighted by the high percentage of dark individuals—a morph most frequent in the High Arctic in Atlantic waters. Single lingering **Great Shearwaters** were recorded at Cape Ann and Cape Cod. Without question the most unusual seabird of the season was a juvenile **Brown Booby** observed flying past Sandy Neck Beach on the Mid-Cape Cod CBC. The booby was undoubtedly the same individual that had been frequenting the waters off Provincetown and in Cape Cod Bay since August.

A regional total of 53 Great Egrets spear-headed by counts of 22 at Newport County-Westport and 12 at Napatree eclipsed all previous New England CBC records. These were shadowed by unusual appearances of Snowy Egrets at Nantucket and Newport County-Westport, and a Little Blue Heron and the previously mentioned Yellow-crowned Night-Heron at Stratford-Milford.

A total of 563 Bald Eagles surpassed the species' regional high of 534 set in 2009–2010, while at the same time the total of 241 Cooper's Hawks was barely half of last year's tally. Correspondingly a total of 100 Peregrine Falcons region-wide seemingly set a new high New England CBC total at the same time that the 38 American Kestrels reported represents close to an all-time low. Single Golden Eagles were registered at Plainfield, Central Berkshires, and South Kingstown.

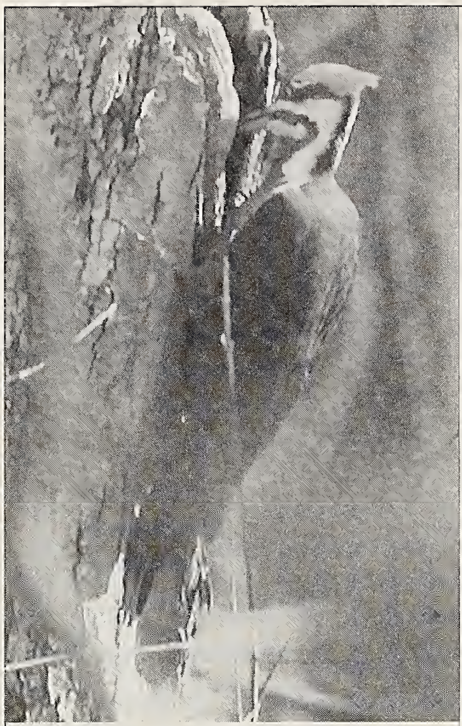
Painted Bunting ***(Passerina ciris)*****, Lee-Durham, New Hampshire. Photo/Steve Mirick**

A **King Rail** at Old Lyme was decidedly notable in December, as were Soras at Sturbridge (very unusual inland), Napatree, Newport County-Westport, and Truro, and two Common Gallinules at Nantucket.

A robust total of 16 shorebird species was documented, included among them an American Oystercatcher at New Haven; two Willets, a Lesser Yellowlegs, a Marbled Godwit, and a Western Sandpiper at Cape Cod; and two Long-billed Dowitchers at Newburyport. A regional total of 27 American Woodcocks was a clear reflection of the open ground and mild pre-count conditions.

Gulls often stand out as CBC luminaries, but with so many other highlights this year only Little Gull at Nantucket, Laughing Gull at New Haven, and well-documented Thayer's Gulls at Nantucket and New London warrant mention. Two **Great Skuas** admirably described as they harried gulls at Nantucket were no doubt the envy of many a landlubber, while two Pomarine Jaegers at Stellwagen Bank and a Parasitic Jaeger at Old Lyme were also decidedly unusual. Among the notable alcid reports were Stellwagen Bank's 138 Dovekies, **56** Common Murres, and two Atlantic Puffins. Also noteworthy were a Common Murre and a Thick-billed Murre at New London that were recorded from the New London-Orient Point ferry.

A total of 16 Barn Owls was evenly split between Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, and a Northern Hawk Owl at Hartland was the first on a New



Pileated Woodpecker ***(Dryocopus pileatus),*** **Concord, Massachusetts.**
Photo/Tom Murray

England CBC in over a decade. Red-headed Woodpeckers made appearances at York County, Concord (MA), and Hartford. In marked contrast to last year's 15,113 Blue Jays in Massachusetts, this winter witnessed a dearth with only 6698 tallied. This was almost certainly attributable to a crash in the local acorn crop. An astounding flock of **nine Northern Rough-winged Swallows** at Hartford represented only the second such CBC record for the region, the first occurring at New Haven during the 108th CBC. A Blue-gray Gnatcatcher at Greenwich-Stamford surely brightened that CBC tally. It's hard to imagine that **Townsend's Solitaire** at Uxbridge was actually upstaged by a meticulously described **Wood Thrush** at Woodbury-Roxbury for one of very few New England CBC occurrences of this strictly neotropical migrant.

The lineup of 16 warbler species recorded practically reads like a shabby Big Day list! Among the more notable species on this stunning roster were Nashville at Greater Boston, **Cape May** at Barkhamsted, **Northern Parula** at Coastal New Hampshire and South Kingstown, **Black-throated Blue** at Greater Portland, **Black-throated Green** at Coastal New Hampshire, **Townsend's** at Newburyport, **American Redstart** at Brattleboro, Ovenbird at Manchester and Cape Cod, Northern Waterthrush at Mid-Cape Cod, and Wilson's at Greater Boston (2) and Cape Cod. In addition to this litany, "Audubon's" Yellow-rumped Warblers were tallied at Marshfield, Buzzards Bay, and Cape Cod.

Final additions to this year's epic hit parade were Clay-colored Sparrows at Buzzards Bay, Mid-Cape Cod, and Nantucket; two Lark Sparrows at Greater Portland; and a regional total of 10 Lincoln's Sparrows—a species now no longer needing to be boldfaced. Bringing up the rear is Western Tanager at Buzzards Bay, **Rose-breasted Grosbeak** at Woodstock, Indigo Bunting at Northampton, and **Painted Bunting** at Cape Cod.

NEW YORK

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A total of 69 counts were run in New York this season. Early December was one of the warmest on record, and winter weather did not arrive until the first day of the count period. As a result there was little snow cover and more open water than usual. Southern Nassau County led the state with 133 species; upstate Rochester, Buffalo, and Conesus-Hemlock-Honeoye Lakes tallied 92 species, and Ithaca 91.

Before Cackling Goose was elevated to species level, its status in New York was not well understood. It appears to be a regular visitor to New York, with 32 seen on 12 counts this period. Single Ross's Geese were reported on three counts. Trumpeter Swan was seen on five counts, with the Montezuma count again high, this year with 49. Ring-necked Ducks reached record highs on numerous counts around the state.

Wild Turkey numbers were down, although the species was seen on a normal 60 counts. For the first time, no Northern Bobwhites were reported on a single New York Christmas count.

Red-necked Grebe was reported on 13 counts, and an Eared Grebe was found in Brooklyn. High counts of Pied-billed Grebes were reported, with 230 seen on 31 counts, about twice normal numbers.

Despite the warmer weather, Great Blue Herons were seen in normal numbers on the usual number of counts. Slightly unusual for the region, three Snowy Egrets, two Green Herons, and one Yellow-crowned Night-Heron were reported from Long Island.

Black Vultures were seen on 13 counts with a maximum of 122 on the Rockland count. Turkey Vultures continued to increase, reported on 24 counts. More counts reported them away from their normal Hudson Valley stronghold, with Syracuse reporting 8 and Ithaca a surprising 44.

A total of 353 Bald Eagles were reported from 52 counts, more than double the number reported on only 30 counts a decade before. Broad-winged Hawks were reported on three counts, only one with details. This is a species that is being more widely reported, but is still best confirmed with a photograph. Golden Eagle was reported from four counts. Merlin reports were down slightly from last year.

A Black Rail seen on the Captree count unfortunately was on private property and not accessible to other observers. A single Sandhill Crane on the Fort Plain count was unusual, as was the total of 25 seen on the Montezuma count. Cranes breed in the Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge area in very small numbers, and it appears the surrounding wetland complex is becoming a minor staging ground as well.

A Marbled Godwit count week in Brooklyn was unusual, but even more so was the Red Phalarope photographed there on count day. Bonaparte's Gull numbers were higher than normal, with the Buffalo count reporting 15,420. Buffalo also reported its first California

Gull; the species is annual along the Niagara River but never before seen on this count. Parasitic Jaeger is seen annually from the Lake Ontario shore, but the individual seen on the Rochester count was its first.

Although it was a great winter for observing Snowy Owls in the central part of the continent, it was nothing special in New York, with only eight counts reporting them in spots where they often are seen. A Rufous Hummingbird appeared on the Montauk count.

Multiple counts reported low numbers of Downy and Hairy woodpeckers. Overall the numbers of these common residents were down, as were numbers for other resident woodland birds. Numbers for Red-bellied and Pileated woodpeckers remained at recent high levels.

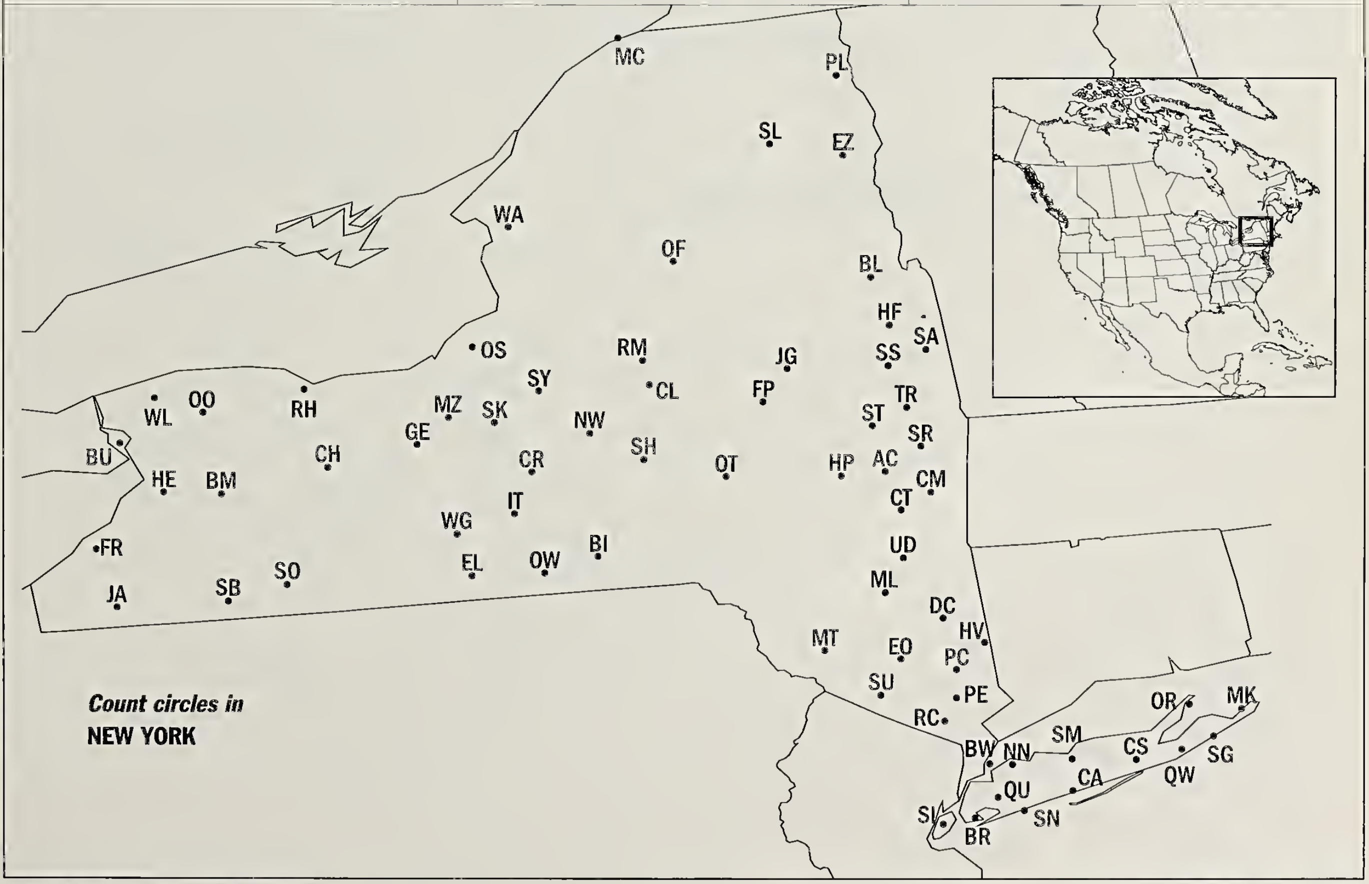
It was a good year for Northern Shrikes, with 61 seen on 29 counts. Several counts commented on low Blue Jay numbers, but American Crow tallies were generally robust. Fish Crow observations totaled 2472 for the state, but mostly along the lower Hudson River. On Long Island they were concentrated on the Smithtown and Captree counts. Common Ravens continue to be seen on most counts across the state.

Horned Lark numbers appeared lower than normal. Resident woodland bird numbers in New York had been increasing over the past few years, with many new records set, but the 112th count saw a downturn. Black-capped Chickadee, Tufted Titmouse, White-breasted Nuthatch, and Brown Creeper all were reported in lower, albeit still robust numbers. Red-breasted Nuthatch was seen on 16 fewer counts than last year, which was a relatively high year. Golden-crowned Kinglets were seen on most counts, but their numbers were down noticeably, too.

A well-described Sedge Wren on the Orient count was a surprise. A Mountain Bluebird was found on the Central Suffolk County count. After last year's minor American Pipit invasion of 329 on 17 counts, this year's tallies were more normal: 41 on seven counts. Robin numbers were high overall, but many counts reported fewer than usual. No Bohemian Waxwings were reported.

Although a few counts reported low numbers of Yellow-rumped Warblers, overall it was an outstanding warbler year for New York with 11 species tallied. The reported Orange-crowned, Nashville, Pine, and Palm warblers, along with Common Yellowthroat and Yellow-breasted Chat are all regular in small numbers. Less common was the Wilson's Warbler in Rochester and the count week American Redstart in Brooklyn. Black-and-white Warbler is not common, so the fact that it was seen on three counts (Buffalo, Brooklyn, Orient) was remarkable. But, hands-down the warbler of the 112th count was a young female **Grace's Warbler** in Southern Nassau County. Rarely recorded east of the Mississippi, this species was a spectacular CBC find. It might have caused a lower than normal count for the circle, as many birders abandoned their assigned areas to get looks at the warbler. Fortunately it stayed around for several days and was well documented and photographed.

Although all but three counts reported at least one individual, American Tree Sparrow numbers were



Count circles in
NEW YORK

down. Only 4700 were tallied, well below half of usual counts. Perhaps the unusually warm weather in November and December delayed the normal migration. White-crowned Sparrows were scarce, too.

A green Painted Bunting was found on the Northern Nassau County count, but only a few birders were allowed on the private property to see it. A single Dickcissel was found on the Staten Island count.

The mild weather made it a better than average year for wintering blackbirds. The Chatham count accounted for the bulk of them with 40,251 Red-winged Blackbirds, 33,000 Common Grackles, and 5033 Brown-headed Cowbirds. Baltimore Orioles were seen on four Long Island counts, as well as in Oneonta.

It was a very modest winter finch year. Pine Grosbeaks were seen on two counts, as were Red Crossbills. White-winged Crossbills were seen on six counts, with Saranac Lake accounting for over half the state total of 222 individuals. A small number of Common Redpolls were found on four counts. Nineteen counts tallied 1848 Pine Siskins, somewhat less than a large November pulse of the species made some viewers expect. Evening Grosbeak continues to be a rare bird in New York, with only a count week report from New Woodstock-Southern Highlands, and five seen in Saranac Lake.

NEW JERSEY/PENNSYLVANIA

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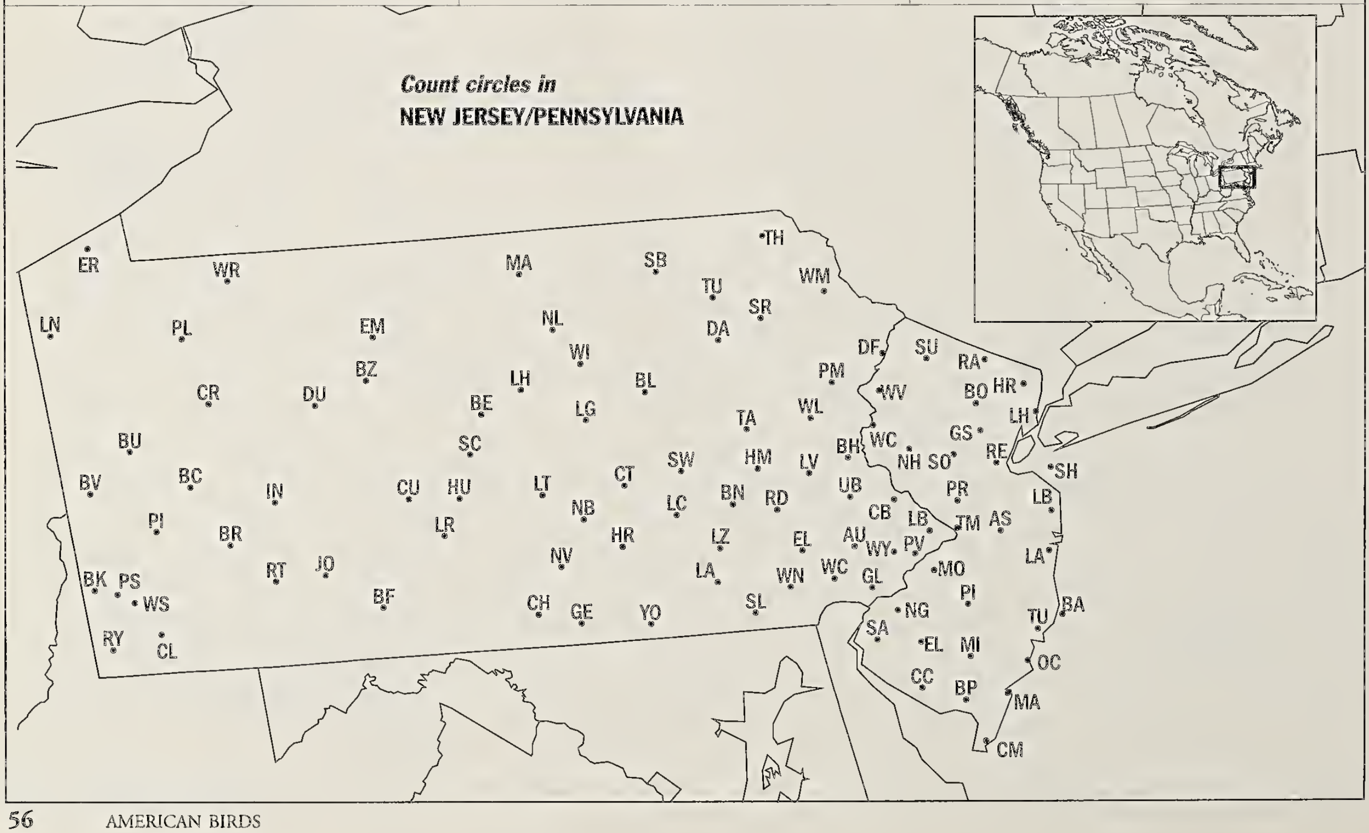
There were no snow storms or nor'easters really to disrupt the 112th New Jersey/Pennsylvania CBC, and most counts were conducted under mild to almost balmy conditions. The unusually warm fall and early winter, with temperatures averaging 4 to 5 degrees above normal in November and December, probably contributed to the variety of late-lingering species. An impressive number of outstanding rarities, especially in Pennsylvania, consisted mostly of holdovers from the fall. Once again there were very few winter finches, and Evening Grosbeak was missed on all counts.

Thirty counts were again run in New Jersey, with the total of 204 species a significant improvement over last year's dismal showing and three above the 20-year average. Despite an excellent list of rarities, Cape May could manage only 152 species, well below average and one fewer than last year. Barnegat took advantage of the better weather to jump 25 species from last year to a more typical 133, followed by Cumberland County (128) and Long Branch (118). There were no new high counts, but Marmora, which was regularly among the top 10 only 20 years ago, was last and has settled into the bottom third during the past decade.

The 36 species of waterfowl recorded included two Greater White-fronted Geese on both the Long Branch and Somerset County CBCs, as well as a **Ross's Goose** on the Warren County-Northampton County count. Five different counts reported a total of 12 Blue-winged Teal, while Cape May (2) and Raritan Estuary (1) accounted for the three Eurasian Wigeon. Barnegat had three King Eiders and 23 Harlequin Ducks, but only 99 Common Eider, down from the 709 of the previous count.

A single Ruffed Grouse was found on the Walnut Valley count, continuing the dismal showing for this species in recent decades, and the Wild Turkey tally of 1222 was barely half of last year's record



Count circles in
NEW JERSEY/PENNSYLVANIA

number. Cape May and Long Branch each had a Red-necked Grebe, and Long Branch added a Brown Pelican, only the fifth time the species has been recorded on a New Jersey CBC. Four counts recorded a total of six Snowy Egrets, but a **Green Heron** at Cumberland County and a Glossy Ibis at Cape May were exceptional.

Record numbers of both Black Vulture (2027) and Turkey Vulture (5303) were counted, as well as a new high for Bald Eagles of 480, a total that would have been inconceivable only 20 years ago. Cape May reported the only Osprey, and a Golden Eagle was a surprise visitor to the Pinelands count. Rough-legged Hawks again made a mediocre showing, with only nine on six counts. A Common Gallinule on the New Jersey side of the Lower Hudson count area was the only one for the state. Sandhill Cranes were recorded on three counts, with two at Assunpink, two at Cumberland (part of the resident flock), and five at Somerset County, where a small flock has wintered in recent years.

Nineteen species of shorebirds were found, including a record 109 Willets, all of them "Western," and all on the Oceanville count, and a lone Whimbrel on the Cumberland count. Oceanville also had 42 of the 46 Marbled Godwits. Perhaps owing to the mild weather, Purple Sandpipers were scarce, with the tally of 122 being the lowest in 20 years. A solo Short-billed Dowitcher, a species not recorded every year, was with four Long-billed Dowitchers at Cape May. Single Laughing Gulls were at Cape May, Barnegat, and Sandy Hook, which also contributed the only Little Gull of the season. Only two Iceland Gulls and one Glaucous Gull were found, but both Cape May (2) and Sandy Hook (1) had Black-legged Kittiwakes from shore. Individual Forster's Terns were at Barnegat and Sandy Hook.

New Jersey finally recorded its first CBC **Eurasian Collared-Dove,** when one took up residence in Cape May Point in July 2011 and decided to stay indefinitely. The first Snowy Owl in three years arrived at Merrill Creek Reservoir in late October and lingered into April, making a fine addition to the Warren-Northampton CBC. A hummingbird that wintered at a Cape May feeder was initially identified as a Rufous, but gradually molted into adult male plumage to reveal itself as the state's first **Broad-tailed Hummingbird.** Other rarities from the west included an **Ash-throated Flycatcher** at Long Branch and Western Kingbirds at Cape May and Sandy Hook. The premier rarity of this group, however, was the **Bell's Vireo** present for weeks in Cape May, only the second ever recorded on a New Jersey CBC.

Common Ravens continue to increase, with a record 45 counted, an amazing total since the first time one found on a CBC was in 1991. Cape May had the only two Tree Swallows of the season. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, a species noted only about once in four years on average, was reported from Long Branch and Moorestown. Yet another western rarity, a **Townsend's Solitaire,** the third for a New Jersey CBC, was discovered on the Walnut Valley count. Among the nine species of warblers detected were one each of Nashville Warbler, Ovenbird, and Wilson's Warbler. Rounding out the list of unusual species were an **Indigo Bunting** at Walnut Valley and a Dickcissel at Lower Hudson. Other than a small number of Purple Finches and Pine Siskins, winter finches were nonexistent.

Pennsylvania's 70 counts, one more than last year with the addition of Tamaqua, reported a total of 174 species, an improvement of 19 over last year's total and the second highest ever. Southern Lancaster County resumed its position at the top of the table with 107 species, followed by Harrisburg (102), Southern Bucks County (98), and Lititz (96). Two counts, Dingman's Ferry and Pennypack Valley achieved new highs.

An impressive 33 species of waterfowl included a **Ross's Goose** at Audubon and Lehigh Valley, and a total of seven Greater White-fronted Geese at three locations. Thirty-five Cackling Geese were picked out of the staggering collection of 260,000 Canada Geese, and single Trumpeter Swans were found in Bedford County and Butler County. A Blue-winged Teal at Newville was an excellent find, and a new high of 1223 Ring-necked Ducks came from 35 counts. Erie, as usual, had the greatest variety of waterfowl with 21 species, including all three scoters. Ruffed Grouse numbers were up significantly to 174, with Emporium recording 50, but Wild Turkeys were down 10 percent to 3341.

A Red-throated Loon was found at Butler and Erie added four more. Pied-billed Grebes (141) and Horned Grebes (45) were up substantially from last year, but there were no reports of Red-necked Grebe. Among the herons detected were three Great Egrets at Southern Bucks and a single at Newville, an unusual **Green Heron** at West Chester, and a single Black-crowned Night-Heron at Southern Bucks. More remarkable was a **White Ibis** at Hamburg, the first ever for a Pennsylvania CBC. As in New Jersey, Turkey Vultures set a new high with 4552, including 533 at Western Chester County. Newville's interesting count produced the state's only Osprey, while the statewide total of 405 Bald Eagles was only 10 off last year's record high. Some of the other raptors were scarce—only two Northern Goshawks were found, the lowest total since 1968, and just 12 Rough-legged Hawks, lowest since 1958. Peregrine Falcons, on the other hand, continue to do well at 34, tying last year's high, and the Newville Prairie Falcon was found for the fourth time in six years. A Gyrfalcon reported on the Hamburg CBC would be the fifth for a state count and the first since 1993, pending acceptance by the Pennsylvania Ornithological Records Committee.

A Virginia Rail was at Delaware County, and three counts combined for a record total of 29 Sandhill Cranes. The total of six species of shorebirds was above average and included a Lesser Yellowlegs at Elverson and a well-photographed **Long-billed Dowitcher** at Linesville, only the second ever for a Pennsylvania CBC. The 1746 Bonaparte's Gulls reported from six locations is not particularly high by historical standards, but compares to the zero that were seen on the 111th count. Unusual gulls were a Little Gull at Erie and a Thayer's Gull at Southern Lancaster. Lesser Black-backed Gulls were down a bit this year to 468, but Southern Bucks 65,409 Herring Gulls was the highest total for North America.

Pennsylvania did slightly better than New Jersey with Snowy Owls, one each at Delaware County and Erie, and these were the first since 2005. An amazing five well-documented Rufous Hummingbirds were recorded on the 112th CBC, one each at Lebanon County, Lehigh Valley, Pittsburgh, Wild Creek-Little Gap, and York. All were present for extended periods of time. The species was first noted on a Pennsylvania CBC in 1996 and the previous high was two. Among the many outstanding rarities in the state for the period was the long-staying **Say's Phoebe** tallied on the Central Bucks count, the seventh CBC record. A new high of 380 Common Ravens was recorded, as this species continues to expand into the southeastern part of the state.

Three different species of swallow were found, including a record high 150 Northern Rough-winged Swallows at Pennypack Valley, which also had a Barn Swallow. Harrisburg added two Rough-wingeds, and Southern Bucks County had a pair of Tree Swallows. A Marsh Wren at Pittsburgh was the first of its kind found since 2006, as were the two Blue-gray Gnatcatchers at Newville and one at Washington. Butler County was home to a beautiful male **Varied Thrush,** only the fourth recorded on a Pennsylvania CBC. The highlight of the eight species of warblers recorded was a Nashville Warbler at Pittsburgh; among the others sightings were three Orange-crowned Warblers, an Ovenbird at Lehigh Valley, and a Yellow-breasted Chat at Dingman's Ferry.

A **Green-tailed Towhee** present at Bernville for some time was only the second for a Pennsylvania CBC, the first coming in 1994. A record 508 Eastern Towhees were concentrated in the southeastern part of the state, while the lowest total of American Tree Sparrows (2855) since 1951 is probably a reflection of the mild weather keeping them north of our area. Single Lincoln's Sparrows were at Curtin, Southern Bucks County, and Tunkhannock, but the star sparrow of the season was the **Harris's Sparrow** that wintered at Hamburg. A single Lapland Longspur was present at Newville, while the 14 Snow Buntings, 12 at Linesville, represent the lowest total since 1953.

Lancaster recorded an immature male **Painted Bunting,** the second Pennsylvania CBC record, that lingered for a couple of weeks, while four different counts had Baltimore Oriole. Winter finches were again almost nonexistent, with just two Red Crossbills at State College, 15 Common Redpolls at Scranton, and another two in Warren County. Once again, I thank Nick Bolgiano for sharing some of his insights into the Pennsylvania CBCs in advance of publication.

DELAWARE/MARYLAND

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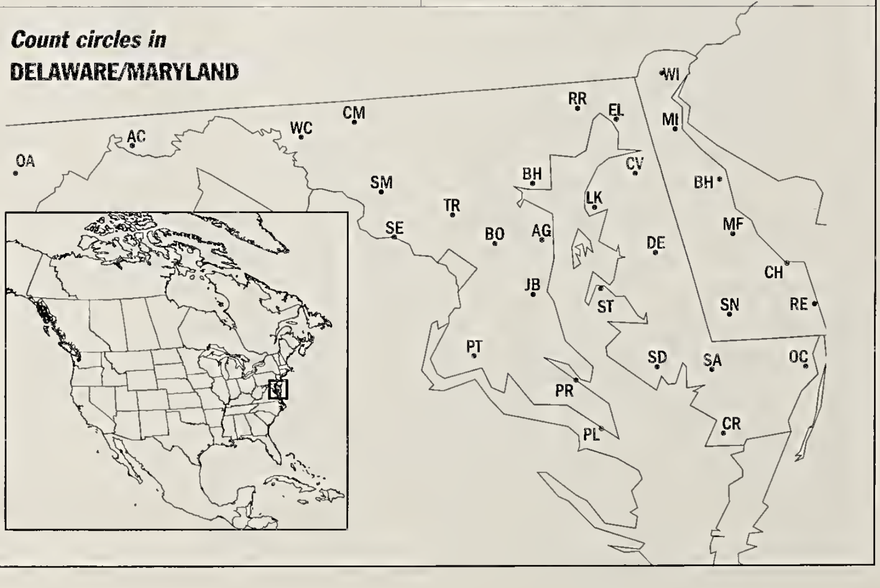
Unlike the previous two years with cold temperatures, frozen bodies of water, and snowstorm cancellations, the 112th Delaware/Maryland CBCs experienced relatively mild temperatures and little precipitation. Exceptions were the heavy rainfall during Crisfield and Milford and high winds endured by Seaford-Nanticoke. Milder weather conditions led to some unexpected results. Several counters wondered, "Where are the birds?" while others sighted first species records and numerous high counts. Unusual species of note include American White Pelican, Green Heron, Cattle Egret, American Oystercatcher, Marbled Godwit, Black-necked Stilt, Northern Goshawk, Rufous Hummingbird (5), Northern Shrike, White-eyed Vireo, Nashville Warbler, Wilson's Warbler, Clay-colored Sparrow, Lark Sparrow, Dickcissel, and Black-headed Grosbeak.

Greater White-fronted Goose was observed in Cape Henlopen-Prime Hook, Lower Kent County and St. Michael's. Cackling Goose sightings continue to increase yearly with 13 counts reporting the species. Cape Henlopen-Prime Hook tallied a historical high of Eurasian Wigeon (3). Count highs of Green-winged Teal were recorded in Ocean City (1316), Milford (609), Bowie (39), and Sugarloaf (27). Gadwall highs were tallied in Rehoboth (273), Lower Kent County (720), and Ocean City (357). The highlight of the Point Lookout count was a first record sighting of Barrow's Goldeneye. Patuxent River boasted a remarkable Ruddy Duck high count (25,006).

Count circles in DELAWARE/MARYLAND



Rufous Hummingbird *(Selasphorus rufus)*, Rehoboth, Delaware.
Photo/ Charles Fullmer

Cape Henlopen (94) topped the region with a historic high count of Wild Turkey followed by Rehoboth (45), Sugarloaf (39), Ocean City (33), and Point Lookout (13). A highlight of the Chesterfield count was a first sighting of Red-necked Grebe. Exceptionally high numbers of Northern Gannet (1071) were observed at Cape Henlopen-Prime Hook while the one individual observed in Milford was unusual due to its distance from the Delaware Bay. Both American White Pelican (14, high count) and Brown Pelican were observed in Ocean City. Southern Dorchester County tallied an additional 15 American White Pelicans, and Rehoboth had a count high of six Brown Pelicans. Perhaps indicative of the mild weather, nine counts set historic high counts of Double-crested Cormorant: Annapolis (589), Baltimore Harbor (765), Bombay Hook (28), Denton (8), Elkton (28), Jug Bay (79), Lower Kent County (104), Middletown (128), and Port Tobacco (1548). A first count sighting of Cattle Egret and Green Heron (cw) were tallied in Lower Kent County. Numerous high counts of Black and Turkey vulture were tallied across the region, with many setting records. Those setting historic highs for both vulture species are Annapolis (209, 251), Baltimore Harbor (126, 66), Sugarloaf Mountain (242, 383) and Wilmington (117, 563). Osprey was tallied in four counts: Annapolis-Gibson Island, St. Michael's, Ocean City (cw), and Wilmington (2). Bald Eagle numbers continue to thrive in the region with 1416 individuals observed throughout the region. Wilmington tallied its sixth occurrence of Northern Goshawk and Milford its second. Patuxent River and Southern Dorchester County each observed Rough-legged Hawk. American Kestrel numbers continue to trend low.

Point Lookout tallied a first count Sora. Bowie's second occurrence of Sandhill Crane was tallied during count week. Mild weather and open water allowed for several circles to organize boat trips that for Cape Henlopen–Prime Hook resulted in a first count sighting of American Oystercatcher (2). Bombay Hook, assisted by the Delaware Dunlins, a youth birding group sponsored by the Delaware Ornithology Society, tallied two new count species: Black-necked Stilt and Marbled Godwit (2). The latter was also seen in Ocean City. Spotted Sandpiper was added as a new species to Lower Kent County. Sanderling, although common on coastal counts, is an unusual sighting at Southern Dorchester County where 45 individuals were observed.

Gull species of note include Black-headed Gull observed in Cape Henlopen–Prime Hook and Rehoboth and Laughing Gull (2) in Bowie. A record high count of Lesser Black-backed Gull (39) was tallied in Cape Henlopen–Prime Hook. Both Common Tern (3) and Royal Tern were observed in Ocean City; the last observations of these terns were in 1981 and 1971, respectively. Cape Henlopen–Prime Hook tallied its fourth occurrence of Razorbill.

A single Monk Parakeet was sighted in Bowie for the second consecutive year. Seven owl species were observed across the region with Lower Kent County setting a historic high count of Eastern Screech-Owls (50) and tallying the only Northern Saw-whet Owl. Short-eared Owl was an unusual sighting for St. Michael's, a first for that count. A single Rufous Hummingbird is a novelty for the region; however, sightings on five counts (Rehoboth, Jug Bay, Rock Run, Triadelphia, and Washington) were very unusual. The Rehoboth bird stayed in the area for some time, being photographed and banded. Woodpecker counts were in the median range throughout the region, with no extreme highs or lows for most species. Exceptions are Red-headed Woodpecker high counts in Elkton (4), Jug Bay (15), and Port Tobacco (45); and Pileated Woodpecker high count in Port Tobacco (32) and record low in Sugarloaf Mountain (24).

Northern Shrike returned to Chesterfield for a fourth consecutive year, and Bowie had a first count sighting of this species. Loggerhead Shrike was tallied in Washington County. White-eyed Vireo (cw) was a first for Cape Henlopen–Prime Hook. High counts of Common Raven occurred in Seneca (10) and Triadelphia Reservoir (4). Second occurrences of Tree Swallow in Middletown and Barn Swallow in Annapolis–Gibson Island were tallied. Black-capped Chickadee was limited to its year-round range in Allegany County, Oakland, Washington County, and Wilmington. Southern Dorchester County counted a historic high of Brown-headed Nuthatch (178). Winter Wren high counts ranged from St. Michael's (12), Lower Kent County (25), Jug Bay (32), and Annapolis–Gibson Island (69) to Seneca (72). Both Lower Kent County and Wilmington hosted Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. Large flocks of American Robin and Cedar Waxwings were tallied across the region with significant high American Robin numbers counted in Bowie (19,317) and Seaford-Nanticoke (4585) and Cedar Waxwings in Bombay Hook (798), Ocean City (935), Rehoboth (435), and Seaford-Nanticoke (398). Conversely, Gray Catbird tallies were down; Elkton missed the species for the first time in 20 years. Seven circles sighted Orange-crowned Warbler, with one at Jug Bay being a first count record. Chesterville (cw) and Lower Kent County each hosted their first Nashville Warbler, while Wilmington added Wilson's Warbler to its species list.

For the first time in 29 years, no Savannah Sparrow was tallied in Seaford-Nanticoke. Low numbers of Savannah and Swamp Sparrow were noted in Southern Dorchester County, while Wilmington boosted a Song Sparrow (850) historic high. Unusual sparrows of note include Clay-colored Sparrow at Chesterfield (cw), Ocean City (3), Salisbury (1), and Sugarloaf (1); Vesper Sparrow at Port Tobacco; and Nelson's Sparrow at Cape Henlopen-Prime Hook. Star sparrow honors go to Ocean City where a Lark Sparrow was observed by many birders and photographers since showing up in September at Assateague State Park.

With the help of the Delaware County Bird Club, Cape Henlopen-Prime Hook added a first record Dickcissel. Baltimore Oriole was tallied in Port Tobacco (2), St. Michael's (2), Middletown and a first count in Seaford. A scattering of winter finches were observed: Purple Finches in Catochin Mountain, Denton, Rock Run, and Seneca; and Pine Siskin in Ocean City and Cape Henlopen-Prime Hook. Several compilers commented on lower than normal American Goldfinch numbers with Baltimore Harbor reporting a count low (30). Lastly, but by far the best bird of the count, was a **Black-headed Grosbeak** spotted by Bill Miller at a feeder in Denton; the bird remained in the area for several weeks.

WASHINGTON, DC/ VIRGINIA

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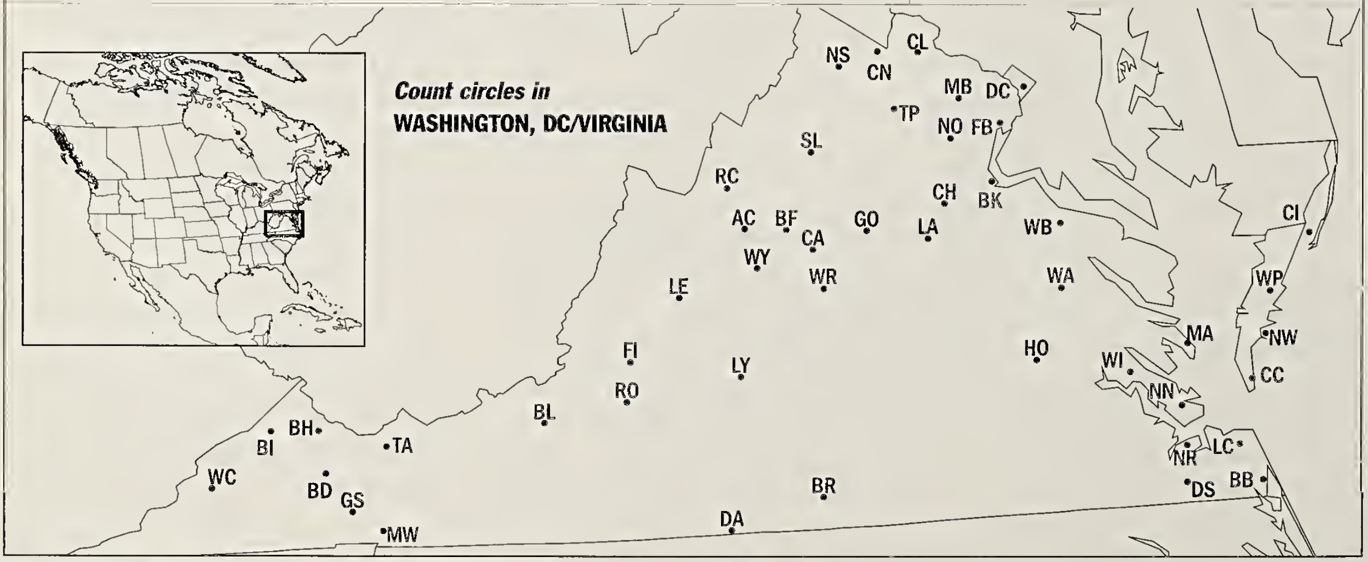
This was the winter that wasn't. The persistent trend of the jet stream to veer far north of its usual path across the United States kept Virginia and the Washington, DC, area bathed in warmer-than-usual temperatures during most of the 112th CBC season. Conditions were generally quite mild, with only a couple of western circles reporting ice on still water, and only a handful experiencing very light rain or snow. It was a very different setting from the raging winds, torrential downpours, and blowing snow of the previous two years. Although it was a boon for birders to conduct their counts in balmy climes, it did, however, disrupt the southward drift of many northern species we expect to find in this region during the winter months.

With the return of the Big Flat Mountain count after a 10-year absence on the Audubon roster, 47 counts were submitted, the most ever for this region. Even though the Great Dismal Swamp N.W.R. count was conducted, a late-summer lightning strike started a huge fire which swept through a large section of the swamp in August and September, destroying thousands of wooded acres and rendering many areas almost devoid of birds or any other wildlife. As would be expected, numbers of many species were low. Lake Anna was back after a one-year absence, with Donna Finnegan assuming leadership duties from Mike Boatwright who had served as compiler since 1989. One other change of compilers was at Breaks Interstate Park where Austin Bradley replaced Terry Evans who had compiled that count since 1998.

Black-headed Grosbeak *(Pheucticus melanocephalus)*, Denton, Maryland. Photo/Mark L. Hoffman

It seems like just about every year a bird appears that is truly mind-warping. This year's headliner was a Brewer's Sparrow, so unlikely that it wasn't even in the realm of possibilities. Great photos left no question of identity, and lots of observers were lucky enough to see the bird before it disappeared.

Two other dramatic discoveries were also recorded on Coastal Plain counts: four Sandhill Cranes at Wachapreague, and a Western Tanager photographed on a bird feeder at Williamsburg, only the second Virginia CBC sighting. The previous Western Tanager was an individual at Back Bay in 1972.



***Count circles in* WASHINGTON, DC/VIRGINIA**

Two finds on the Washington, DC, count were of interest: a Nashville Warbler, the third CBC record; and a Dickcissel found during count week. Merlins equaled an all-time high there and compiler Larry Cartwright noted that accipiters, Red-tailed and Red-shouldered hawks, and Peregrine Falcons are also adapting well to the urban environment as evidenced by sustained high numbers. Again White-breasted Nuthatches reached an all-time high, continuing a dramatic increase on that count that has spanned the past eight years.

At best, Razorbills are spotty in occurrence on Virginia counts, so this year's total of 16 individuals on four counts in the lower Chesapeake Bay area was stunning. There are several records of occurrence during count week, but Razorbills have been seen only three times in the past on count day. One was at Back Bay in 1976, one was reported both at Back Bay and Cape Charles in 1996, and Back Bay recorded two in 2008.

The Summer Tanager at Wachapreague was the second CBC record for the region and probably the first winter record for the Coastal Plain. The only other CBC record is one individual at Roanoke in 1982. The Long-billed Curlew, also a first for Wachapreague, was the only sighting of this species on a Christmas count day since 1988.

The western sector of the region had its fair share of rarities: an Indigo Bunting was reported at Blackford; a *Selasphorus* hummingbird was photographed at Glade Spring; Northern Shenandoah Valley birders found a Wilson's Warbler; a Black-and-white Warbler showed up at Shenandoah N.P.-Luray; and Northern Shovelers were found for the first time on the Waynesboro count. The Northern Goshawk that appeared at Calmes Neck count was a first for that count and the only one seen in the region this year.

In the Piedmont, Central Loudoun County birders enjoyed three first-time ever records: a Greater White-fronted Goose, a Golden Eagle, and a Peregrine Falcon. A Green Heron and a Lesser Yellowlegs were firsts for Manassas-Bull Run. A *Selasphorus* hummingbird appeared at a feeder at Charlottesville; a nice photograph was obtained of a Baltimore Oriole on a feeder in the Banister River W.M.A. circle. A Great Cormorant was photographed at Manassas-Bull Run, the first Piedmont CBC record of this species.

A paucity of waterfowl was expected as a result of the mild weather conditions, and totals of several species were somewhat lower than usual, but the real surprise was the staggering influx of 12,751 Gadwall, more than doubling state totals of the last 34 years and surpassing the previous all-time high of 12,324 set in 1974. Another astonishing record-breaker was 6575 Green-winged Teal. The previous high was set in 1973. Ironically, the 528 birds last year was the lowest tally of Green-wingeds in 25 years.

Seldom do we hope for lower numbers of a species, but the Mute Swan is an exception. This year's state total of 41 is the lowest since 34 were counted in 1998. Several areas have waged a constant battle to keep swan numbers down or to eradicate them altogether. The first Virginia CBC record was nine birds at Chincoteague in 1973. From then on, they inexorably spread out over eastern Virginia, showing up on 13 of 17 Coastal Plain counts. Rockingham County CBC was the first to report them in the Mountains and Valleys region in 1987, but birds there have been kept in check with only six individuals constituting the highest number counted. The same trend is seen in the Piedmont.

Given the weather conditions, it is not surprising that there weren't many Red-breasted Nuthatches around this year. This species has a history of huge fluctuations over a long period. The yearly average is just under 150 birds, but every two or three years or so numbers plummet to as low as 35, rebound to 400 to 500 for a year or two, then fall back to average levels. This year's statewide count of 31, however, is the lowest since only 6 birds were recorded in 1967.

It is interesting to see Brown-headed Nuthatches occurring at Roanoke and Blacksburg for the five past years. Only once before over the span of the 80 years that these two counts have been conducted, has this species shown up when one was at Roanoke in 1967. Then, starting in 2007, four were spotted at Blacksburg. Two were reported in 2011 and one this year. Roanoke reported one in 2010 and another in 2011. What has transpired that would cause this change—and will it continue? Whatever the case, the sightings are a welcomed bonus.

NORTH CAROLINA

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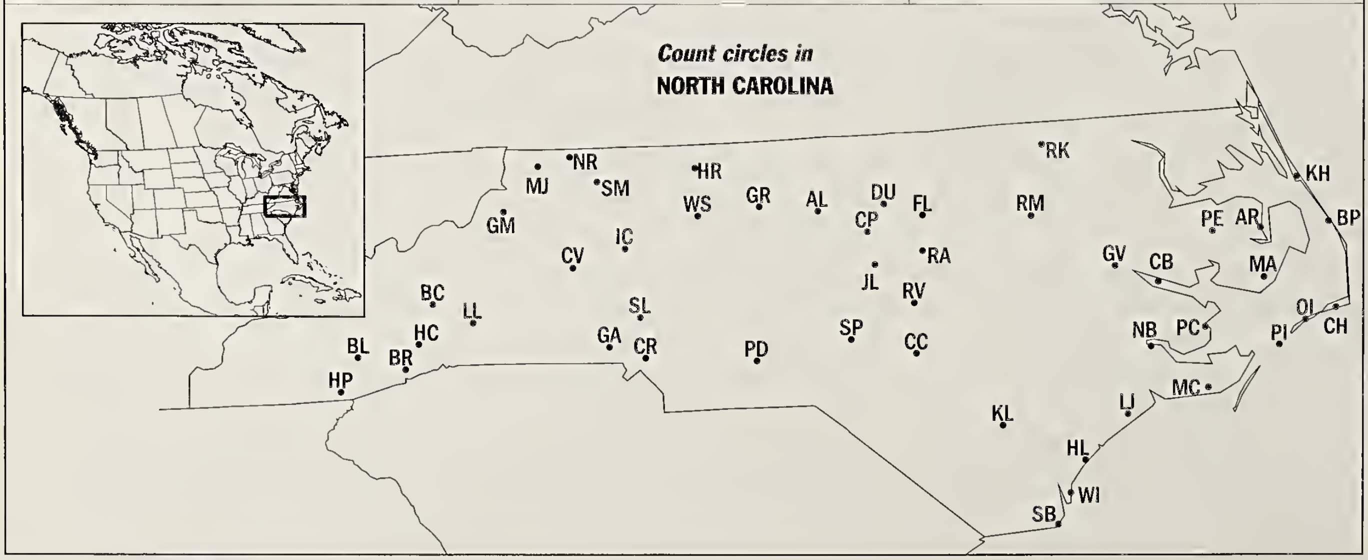
The 112th CBC season in North Carolina consisted of 48 counts; there were no new counts, and Tryon was not conducted this year. Weather was rather benign, as temperatures were warmer than average across the state, and snow was not present on any count. Heavy rain was endured at Cape Hatteras and Catawba Valley, while strong winds affected only a handful of coastal and mountain counts. During this year's count 1,023,935 individuals of 223 species and three forms were reported. There were four additions to the cumulative North Carolina CBC list this year: Mottled Duck at Wilmington, White-rumped Sandpiper at Bodie-Pea Islands, Anna's Hummingbird at New Bern, plus a count week Allen's Hummingbird at Catawba Valley. Top coastal species totals included Wilmington's 160, Morehead City's 158, Southport's 157, and Bodie-Pea's 142. Tidewater counts included 152 at Mattamuskeet National Wildlife Refuge (Mattamuskeet), 120 at Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge (ARNWR), and 119 at New Bern. Coastal Plain counts were led by Greenville with 105 and Rocky Mount with 92. Leading Piedmont counts had totals of 99 at Southern Lake Norman and Falls Lake, 98 at Southern Pines, 94 at Kerr Lake, and 93 at Jordan Lake and Charlotte. Mountains counts were led by Henderson County's 85, Brevard's 68, Buncombe County's 68, and Balsam's 65.

Waterfowl numbers were characterized by puddle ducks being up slightly, but diving ducks were way down! Highlights included a **Cackling Goose** at Winston-Salem and two **Mottled Ducks** at Wilmington. The Mottleds were at Eagle Island, a place where the species had been noted before. Some diving ducks were present in low numbers this season, such as only one Long-tailed Duck and 57 Surf Scoters being reported. The Northern Bobwhite continued its precipitous decline. Only 32 were noted on the counts, this is the lowest North Carolina CBC count total since the 1930s! A **Pacific Loon** was noted at Wilmington in the usual Common Loon flock off Wrightsville Beach. Grebe numbers were up slightly and included single Red-neckeds at Bodie-Pea Islands, Greensboro, New Bern, and Pamlico County. Anhingas lingered/wintered in good numbers as evidenced by the total of 13 being counted from six counts. The North Carolina CBCs fourth **Great Blue Heron (white morph)** was a bird that was present in the Durham count circle from the fall season. Bird of prey highlights included a record number of Bald Eagles (373 on 36 counts), an adult **Northern Goshawk** at Alligator River N.W.R. (ninth North Carolina CBC), and a good showing from Golden Eagle with two at Alligator River and singles at Mattamuskeet and Pettigrew. A count week **Yellow Rail** was seen at Morehead City, always a noteworthy event in the state. There were eight Sandhill Cranes found this season with five at Henderson County, two at Pamlico County, and one at Pee Dee N.W.R. Sandpiper numbers for most species rebounded from last year. Noteworthy birds included a Wilson's Plover at Morehead, inland Spotted Sandpipers at Kerr Lake (2) and Charlotte, and a **White-rumped Sandpiper** at Bodie-Pea. The latter bird, apparently injured, provided a first North Carolina CBC record as the species is extremely unusual in the state after November. Gull highlights included the farthest inland **Black-headed Gull** ever for North Carolina at Charlotte, the farthest inland **Thayer's Gull** ever for the state at Southern Lake Norman, an Iceland Gull at Cape Hatteras, a Glaucous Gull at Holly Shelter, and four Black-legged Kittiwakes at Cape Hatteras. Overall tern numbers were back up from last year. Of interest was the count week **Caspian Tern** at Falls Lake; an inland Caspian in December is truly not to be expected in North Carolina. Parasitic Jaegers were present in good numbers with a total of 11 being found on four counts. **Razorbills** staged an impressive early flight into southern North Carolina coastal waters this year. Wilmington's amazing count of 981, along with 5 from three other counts, produced a grand total of **986** for the NC CBC. This obliterated the previous North Carolina CBC grand total of 22 from the 108th CBC!

Thayer's Gull *(Larus thayeri)*, Southern Lake Norman, North Carolina. Photo/Chris Talkington

The Morehead City count produced a **Long-eared Owl,** a species that is probably present in the state each winter but is notoriously hard to find. Hummingbirds again made news on the counts with six Rufous spread across the state, a total of 55 Ruby-throateds along the coast, an **Anna's Hummingbird** at New Bern, and a count week **Allen's Hummingbird** at Catawba Valley. The latter two were easily first time North Carolina CBC records. Woodpecker numbers were on a par with those from last season, but the total of 126 Red-cockadeds from six counts was very impressive. This tied the previous high count from the 98th CBC. An **Ash-throated Flycatcher** was a good find on



the Pettigrew count. This was the seventh count season to record this species for the North Carolina CBC, all since the 102nd count! Tree Swallow numbers were down considerably this year, although the location of the large wintering flocks present in the state does not always fall into count circles. Red-breasted Nuthatch numbers were back down compared to last year. Ruby-crowned Kinglet and Blue-gray Gnatcatcher numbers were back up this year, while Hermit Thrush, American Robin, and mimic thrush numbers were down. No Lapland Longspurs or Snow Buntings were detected during the counts this year. Warbler highlights this count season included three **Northern Parulas** with singles at Mattamuskeet, Greenville, and New Bern; and an **American Redstart** at Holly Shelter provided only the fourth North Carolina CBC record. Numbers of Prairie Warblers (8) were up while Black-and-whites (5) and Ovenbirds (3) were down. Last year's **Summer Tanagers** at Raleigh and Wilmington returned for this winter's counts; this time the Raleigh bird was seen count day while the Wilmington bird was noted count week! Noteworthy sparrows included four Bachman's (singles at Wilmington and Southport, and two at Southern Pines), single Clay-colored and Grasshopper at Greenville, a Henslow's at Holly Shelter, four Le Conte's (2 at Gastonia and singles at New Bern and Greenville), and a good total of nine Lincoln's from eight counts. An **Indigo Bunting** was a good find at Rocky Mount, as inland winter Indigos are quite rare. Wintering Painted Bunting numbers were down with four at Southport, two at Holly Shelter, and singles at Morehead City and Kitty Hawk. Blackbird numbers were down overall, and the best Rusty Blackbird counts were 101 at Durham and 81 at Greensboro. A **Brewer's Blackbird** was at Henderson County, providing a good North Carolina CBC report for that mountains locality. Baltimore Oriole numbers were down somewhat with the best count total being 11 at Rocky Mount. Finches were way down when compared to last winter. Purple Finches (40 on 14 counts) and Pine Siskins (66 on 9 counts) were spread rather thinly and in small numbers across the state. And for the fifth year in a row, not a single Evening Grosbeak was observed during the counts!

SOUTH CAROLINA

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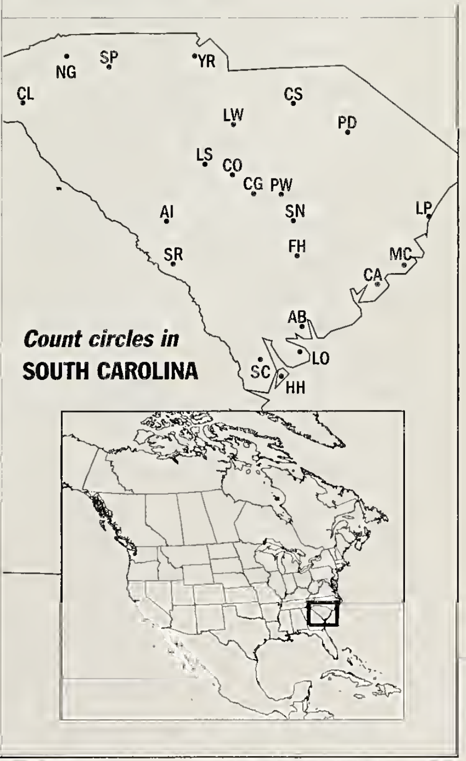
Twenty-two counts were conducted in South Carolina during the 112th CBC season, three less than last year. This winter was unusually warm, with a number of late migrants and half-hardy species along with reduced numbers of wintering species, especially waterfowl. There were good numbers of Pied-billed Grebes, Cooper's Hawks, woodpeckers, titmice, chickadees, and Winter Wrens. Le Conte's Sparrow had a mini-invasion on midlands counts. The warm winter also resulted in reduced numbers of Northern Harriers, kinglets, catbirds, juncos, sparrows, and blackbirds. Eurasian Collared-Dove numbers declined, perhaps related to the increase in Cooper's Hawks. Northern Bobwhite, American Kestrel, and Loggerhead Shrike continue to decline. Red-breasted Nuthatch, Purple Finch, and Pine Siskin were virtually absent. For the first time in recent memory, all counts experienced excellent weather conditions except temperature-challenged Lake Wateree.

McClellanville tallied the highest species total (176), while Santee N.W.R. (127) was the highest Outer Coastal Plains count, Savannah River Site (109) the highest count of the Inner Coastal Plains/Sandhills, and Clemson (90) the highest Piedmont count.

The ACE Basin tally (146) had two exclusives: Black-bellied Whistling-Duck and two of the reintroduced Whooping Cranes, plus a high of 50 Bald Eagles. Aiken (82) had their first Grasshopper Sparrow, plus a low for the declining Rusty Blackbird. Charleston (133) had a count-first adult Lesser Black-backed Gull, plus new lows for 17 percent of species, including the endangered Piping Plover. Congaree Swamp (95) had five new species (Merlin, Solitary Sandpiper, Barn Owl, and Le Conte's and Henslow's sparrows) and 15 record tallies. New to Clemson (90) was a Cattle Egret. Unique there was the high count of 40 Brewer's Blackbirds. Columbia (84) had four new species (Snow Goose, Anhinga, Lincoln's Sparrow, and Harris's Sparrow). Cooper's Hawk, Sedge Wren, and Le Conte's Sparrow were new for the Carolina Sandhills N.W.R. (78). Four-hole Swamp (89) had four new species (Wilson's Snipe, Eurasian Collared-Dove, Bachman's Sparrow, and one Red-breasted Nuthatch). Thirty-seven Purple Finches were also notable.

Hilton Head Island (156) had a remarkable Red-eyed Vireo, plus record counts for Wood Stork and Anhinga. In its third year, the Lowcounty count (112) had excellent results with increased coverage, including 11 new species and record counts of Bald Eagles and American Oystercatchers. Also remarkable was the 1180 Willets.


Count circles in SOUTH CAROLINA

Sixteen Piping Plovers and three Common Ground-Doves were encouraging numbers for these declining species. The tally at Litchfield-Pawley's Island (150) would have been higher if any of the five count week birds (including a remarkable photographed Blackpoll Warbler, Parasitic Jaeger, and Razorbill) had been seen on count day. Fourteen species reached new highs. Notable were 27 Red-cockaded Woodpeckers and two Reddish Egrets. The reestablished Lower Saluda count (86) had five new species, four record counts, and a remarkable 10 Winter Wrens. Lake Wateree (68) had low counts of nine species but four new record tallies including 11 Winter Wrens.

McClellanvile (176) had a count week Rough-legged Hawk; new counts of Eared Grebe and Ruby-throated Hummingbird; and seven high counts, including a remarkable 120 Belted Kingfishers. Northern Geenville (82) had 26 highs, mostly permanent residents. Six American Kestrels was noteworthy. Pee Dee (82) had four highs including Winter Wren and five lows including American Kestrel. New for Pinewood (94) were Sandhill Crane, Semipalmated Plover, Orange-crowned Warbler, and Common Ground-Dove, plus nine highs of mostly permanent residents. Misses there included Eurasian Collared-Dove. A Canvasback was new to the Sun City-Okatie (128); six species had new highs and three new lows.

Santee N.W.R. (127) had two new species (Tricolored Heron and Dunlin), and seven highs. Notable were six Common Ground-Doves. Spartanburg (87) had an above average season with Osprey, Bald Eagle, Rufous Hummingbird, Orange-crowned Warbler, Black-and-white Warbler, and Vesper Sparrow noteworthy. One Rufous is spending its fourth winter and another its sixth winter. Most remarkable was a well-described Bobolink. A good effort by teams produced a high tally for the Savannah River Site (109); a photographed Le Conte's Sparrow there was a first. Also new were *Myiarchis* sp. and Osprey. Among the five high counts was a remarkable 6382 Ring-necked Ducks. York-Rock Hill (61) had a high of two Bald Eagles but 12 new low counts.

GEORGIA

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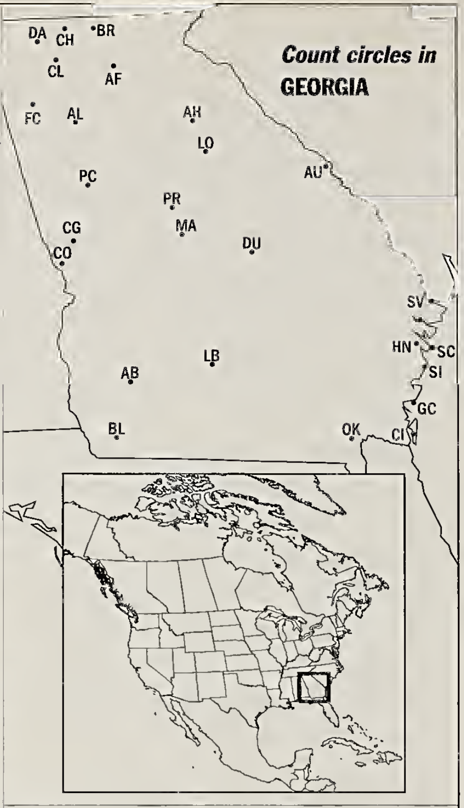
Georgia had 26 counts again this year, with a state total of 217 accepted species. The 582 participants drove 6324 miles and walked 532 miles. Weather was good for most counts. There were a number of new state high counts, and as this is the fifth year with 26 counts, that only partially explains the numbers.



Count circles in GEORGIA

Ducks made another good showing, especially scoters. A Black-bellied Whistling-Duck at Augusta (AU) was the third state CBC record, and Gadwalls more than doubled the previous record high with **1938** total. Very high counts were 826 at Savannah (SV), 305 at Macon (MA), and 253 at Dalton (DA). Surf Scoter came in with 90 (third highest CBC total), the 20 White-winged Scoters were a new state high (14 at St. Catherines [SC]), and the state total of 4559 Black Scoters was the second highest total ever. Conversely, only 506 Ruddy Ducks were counted, the lowest count in 10 years.

Northern Bobwhites continue to decline for a variety of reasons, especially habitat loss, and this fact continues to be reflected in CBC counts. This year's total of 10 was the lowest ever.

A new high count of Horned Grebes was set with 344, led by 151 at AU and 114 at SV. Northern Gannet also set a new record with 950, including 458 at SC. The second highest count of American White Pelicans was 363, led by 191 at SV. Glossy Ibis also set a new record with 71, including 64 at SV, and for the sixth year in a row a few Roseate Spoonbills lingered into CBC time. Wood Storks rebounded from last year's low with a solid 343. Both vultures set new record highs, with 2091 Black and 4196 Turkey. Bald Eagles also set a new high with 111. A new high count of Cooper's Hawks was set with 104, and only the second Georgia CBC record of Northern Goshawk was at SV, of all places. Red-tailed Hawks came in with 580, second highest ever, and there were 17 Merlins, the third highest.

In direct contrast with last year, many shorebirds set record counts this year. Two species of plovers crushed the previous records: Black-bellied more than doubled the previous high with **5622,** and Semipalmated set a new high with 7961. St. Catherines alone beat the previous record of Black-bellied with 3908, and also had the high count of Semipalmated with 3432. Merely setting new high counts were American Oystercatcher with 269 (77 at Sapelo Island [SI]), Willet with 1348 (450 at Glynn County [GC]), Red Knot with 2711 (2413 at SI), and Wilson's Snipe with 294, including a whopping 172 at SV. Near-record counts included 2959 Killdeer (730 at Carter's Lake [CL]), second highest state total; 699 American Avocets, third highest total; 178 Lesser Yellowlegs, third highest; 1438 Least Sandpiper, also third highest; 19,643 Dunlin (9956 at SC), second highest; 1705 Short-billed Dowitchers, second highest; and 58 American Woodcock, second highest. Two phalarope species were documented: two Wilson's at SV were the fifth state CBC records and a new high count, and 12 Red from the beach at SC were the third CBC record and second highest total.

Forster's Terns numbered 2178 (852 at SC), a second highest total and much better than last year's 510. Both Royal Terns and Black Skimmers made the third highest state counts ever with 485 and 1708, respectively. The count of 12 Parasitic Jaegers tied the high count, with 10 at Cumberland Island (CI).

The Common Ground-Dove total of 96 (48 at SV) was the third highest ever, and a new high was set for Barn Owls with 11. Four species of hummingbirds were noted, a total of eight birds (both high totals): the third CBC Buff-bellied at GC (three years running); four different Ruby-throated, tying the high count; one Black-chinned and three Rufous, including two at MA. Three woodpeckers set new high counts: Red-headed with 393, Red-bellied with 1736, and Pileated with 564. Two species had the second highest counts: Hairy with 96 and Red-cockaded with 54 (45 at Piedmont-Rum Creek [PR]). Somewhat surprising in a warm winter was the low count of 41 White-eyed Vireos, the lowest total in 12 years. Crow numbers continue to vary, with the second highest count of American at 8089 after last year's record 9199, and Fish Crows almost tripled last year's 2198. It was another good year for Brown Creeper with 79, the second highest count, including 15 at Athens (AH). Eastern Bluebirds set a new high total with 3528. American Pipits fell deeply after last year's record 1973 to 804, after averaging about 1600 the last six years. Orange-crowned Warbler set the second highest count with 77. Again surprising in a warm winter was the fairly low count of 44 Black-and-white Warblers, especially in contrast to last year's record of 88.

Sparrow numbers were generally low, but the best bird of the season was a **Green-tailed Towhee** at Lake Oconee (LO), the state's first CBC record and only second record ever. Le Conte's Sparrow did have the second highest total of seven, with four at Floyd County (FC), and the Fox Sparrow total of 203 was a new high count. Leading the way were 55 at Chattahoochee National Forest (CH) and 36 at Dublin (DU). Finally, Baltimore Orioles were again found in good numbers, tying the second highest count with 22; Savannah led the way with 17.

FLORIDA

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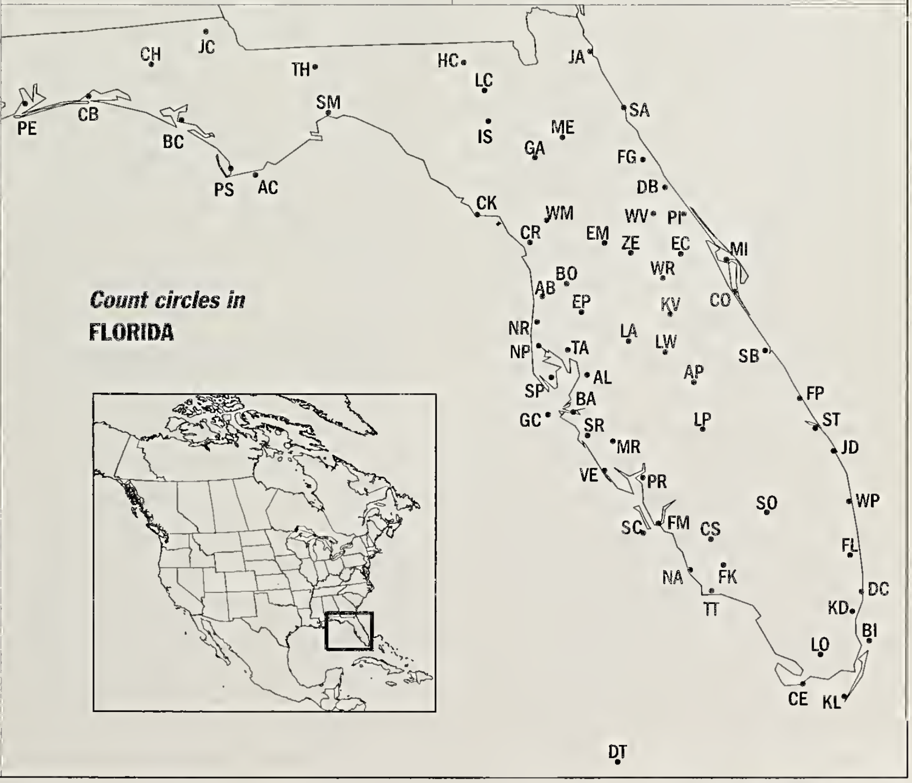
This 112th season, 68 CBCs were run in Florida. No new counts were added, and counts at Key West and Lower Keys were skipped. The CBCs accounted for 8666 accepted observations of 345 taxonomic forms and 3,587,820 individuals. The forms comprise 281 native species, the reintroduced Whooping Crane, 13 countable exotics (Red-whiskered Bulbul was overlooked), 28 non-countable exotics, two morphs, one intergrade, two hybrids, and 17 species-groups.

Thirteen CBCs, including three inland (*), exceeded 149 species: West Pasco (171), North Pinellas (168), *Zellwood–Mount Dora (165), Alafia Banks (159), Cocoa (159), St. Petersburg (158), *Gainesville (156), St. Marks (156), Sarasota (155), Jacksonville (154), *Lake Placid (152), Aripeka–Bayport (151), and South Brevard (150). Nine CBCs, four of these inland (*), tallied more than 50,000 individuals: Venice–Englewood (1,514,152, with 1,500,000 Tree Swallows), Cocoa (225,638, with 155,000 Lesser Scaup), *Econlockhatchee (206,358, with 135,000 Tree Swallows), *STA 5–Clewiston (126,892, with 100,000 American Coots), Ponce Inlet (79,944), *Zellwood–Mount Dora (65,925), *Lakeland (57,353), Merritt Island N.W.R. (55,451), and West Pasco (53,511). Only five species (Double-crested Cormorant, Great Blue Heron, Belted Kingfisher, Gray Catbird, and Palm Warbler) were reported on all 68 counts. Eleven species exceeded 50,000 individuals: Tree Swallow (1,802,251), American Coot (227,570), Lesser Scaup (182,003), American Robin (99,699), Fish Crow (84,235), Laughing Gull (73,135), Red-winged Blackbird (72,931), Yellow-rumped Warbler (64,146), White Ibis (56,363), Double-crested Cormorant (55,593), and Ring-billed Gull (55,490).



***Count circles in* FLORIDA**

Northern Rough-winged Swallow *(Stelgidopteryx serripennis)*, Aripeka-Bayport, Florida. Photo/Bill Pranty

This summary excludes undocumented rarities and questionable numbers. (Thanks to all who took the time and effort to document their observations). Black-bellied Whistling-Ducks numbered 4066 on 27 counts, while only 278 Fulvous Whistling-Ducks were found on two. Top counts of Egyptian Geese were 57 at Fort Lauderdale and 37 at Dade County. There were 3194 Muscovy Ducks on 51 counts and 4094 mostly feral Mallards on 52. A total of 403 Mallard x Mottled Duck hybrids was reported on eight CBCs, including 210 at St. Petersburg and 125 at Aripeka–Bayport. A male and female Cinnamon Teal were photographed together at Sarasota. There were 1412 Wild Turkeys on 39 counts and 305 Northern Bobwhites on 26.

A Pacific Loon adequately described at Ponce Inlet was the sole report. Common Loons numbered 1542 on 47 counts. Dry Tortugas N.P. tallied 39 Masked Boobies and **248** Brown Boobies. There were 10,654 American White Pelicans and 22,574 Brown Pelicans statewide, each on 45 counts. Brown Pelicans were inland to Lakeland (119), Lake Placid (six), and West Volusia (one). Among Florida's 123,936 wading birds were 243 "Great White" Herons, 233 Reddish Egrets, **1492** Roseate Spoonbills, and 4674 Wood Storks. One White-faced Ibis was photographed at Zellwood–Mount Dora. The feral flock of American Flamingos at Dade County numbered 202.

There were 4437 Ospreys on 65 CBCs and 1543 Bald Eagles on 61. Single White-tailed Kites graced Avon Park A.F. Range and Long Pine Key. Seventy Snail Kites were found on nine counts, with 32 at STA5–Clewiston and 29 at Kissimmee Valley. Cooper's Hawks outnumbered Sharp-shinned Hawks statewide 415 to 183. A Swainson's Hawk was detailed at Pensacola and two others were photographed at Alafia Banks, north of their usual wintering range. There were 40 Short-tailed Hawks on 11 counts (not all documented), with 10 at Dade County and eight at Ten Thousand Islands. An immature Golden Eagle at Myakka River S.P. was the only report. Crested Caracaras totaled 61 on 13 CBCs, with 17 at Lake Placid and 10 at Fort Pierce. Statewide falcon totals were 2398 American Kestrels on 67 counts, 77 Merlins on 42, and 71 Peregrine Falcons on 26.

Single Black Rails were documented at Crystal River and Long Pine Key. STA5–Clewiston tallied 70 Purple Swamphens, with three others at Fort Lauderdale. Of the 111 Purple Gallinules statewide, 42 were at Lakeland. Limpkins totaled 761 on 44 counts, with 98 at Lakeland, 85 at Sarasota, 80 at STA5–Clewiston, and 75 each at Kissimmee Valley and West Palm Beach. About 14,277 Sandhill Cranes were tallied on 45 counts, with 3600 at Lake Placid and 3300 at Gainesville. Statewide totals of small plovers were 101 Snowy, 100 Wilson's, 3506 Semipalmated, and 42 Piping. Faring better than during the 111th season, 648 Red Knots were tallied on 22 counts. Long-billed Curlews graced five CBCs, all singles except two at Port St. Joe. David Simpson photographed a Sanderling at Lake Placid to establish the first inland record in Florida for any season. Semipalmated Sandpipers were photographed at Coot Bay–Everglades N.P. (one) and Key Largo–Plantation Key (38). A Wilson's Phalarope photographed at Zellwood–Mount Dora provided the first winter record in Florida. An Iceland Gull was photographed at Jacksonville. Black-backed gull tallies were 727 Lessers on 18 counts and 303 Greats on 16. Five Common Terns were accepted, two at St. Augustine and three at Sanibel–Captiva. Coot Bay–Everglades N.P. tallied 3000 Black Skimmers, with 2300 others at St. Augustine. Parasitic Jaegers outnumbered Pomarine Jaegers 19 to nine statewide.

Perhaps showing a decline, Eurasian Collared-Doves numbered 6292 on 64 counts. An African Collared-Dove photographed at West Pasco furnished the first Florida CBC report in 10 years. White-winged Doves increased to 1059 on 37 counts. Nineteen species of psittacids were tallied, led by 14 at Dade County. At least 30 Budgerigars persisted at Aripeka–Bayport, and five were found at West Pasco. Monk Parakeets numbered 1039 on 19 counts, nearly eclipsed by the surprising total of 1002 Nanday Parakeets on 12. The 450 Nandays at St. Petersburg reflected a resurgence from recent under-sampled totals, but the 270 at West Palm Beach were an eye-opener. After being overlooked since the 108th CBC, 40 White-winged Parakeets were found at Dade County. A count week Mangrove Cuckoo was detailed at Coot Bay–Everglades N.P. Fort Myers accounted for 87 percent of the state's 254 Burrowing Owls. All four Lesser Nighthawks were found within Everglades N.P., with three at Coot Bay–Everglades N.P. and one at Long Pine Key. Florida's 183 hummingbirds were divided into 147 Ruby-throated, four Black-chinned, four Rufous, and 28 not identified specifically. Ninety-three Red-headed Woodpeckers were at Ichetucknee–Santa Fe–O'Leno. Totals of rare *Picoides* (none documented) were 39 Hairy Woodpeckers on 13 counts and 38 Red-cockaded Woodpeckers on six.

The Say's Phoebe near Astatula made its fifth consecutive appearance on the Zellwood–Mount Dora CBC. An Ash-throated Flycatcher at East Pasco and a Brown-crested Flycatcher at Lake Placid furnished county firsts for Pasco and Highlands, respectively. At STA5–Clewiston, two Cassin's Kingbirds returned for the fifth winter and a Gray Kingbird was photographed. Another Cassin's was photographed at Bay County. An Eastern Kingbird was detailed at Venice–Englewood. Nine of the state's 14 Scissor-tailed Flycatchers were at STA5–Clewiston. Loggerhead Shrikes totaled 1850 on 61 CBCs, with 210 at Fort Myers, 137 at Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary, and 102 at Peace River. Florida Scrub-Jays totaled 382 on 17 counts. There were **22** Horned Larks at Jackson County. Extralimital swallows submitted with documentation included Northern Rough-winged Swallows at Aripeka–Bayport (photographed) and West Pasco (three), two Cave Swallows at West Palm Beach, and Barn Swallows at Cocoa (one), Coot Bay–Everglades N.P. (two), and South Brevard (nine). Tallahassee reported 23 White-breasted Nuthatches, with another at Pensacola. There were 46 Common Mynas on four CBCs, with 35 at Dade County. A surprising eight Sprague's Pipits were documented: five at Apalachicola Bay–St. Vincent N.W.R., one at Choctawhatachee Bay, and two inland and south at Gainesville. Cedar Waxwings numbered 2462 on 30 CBCs, a rather modest showing.

Twenty-four wood-warblers were accepted, with unique reports of Tennessee at North Pinellas (photographed), Prothonotary at South Brevard, and Louisiana Waterthrush count week at Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary. Nashville Warblers were north to St. Petersburg (photographed) and Alafia Banks. Black-throated Blue Warblers were surprisingly numerous, with **41** on seven counts, including 14 at Kendall Area, 10 at Coot Bay–Everglades N.P., and eight at Dade County. Female and male Western Tanagers were photographed at Kendall Area. Prior to November 2011, there were four records of Green-tailed Towhee in Florida. This season, they were found on four CBCs, at Choctawhatchee Bay, Choctawhatchee River, Gainesville, and North Pinellas! The most abundant sparrows were Chipping (6440 on 47 counts), Savannah (4613 on 62), and Swamp (3006 on 51). Lark Sparrows were reported at St. Petersburg (photographed), Zellwood–Mount Dora, and Dade County. Fifteen Le Conte's Sparrows were found at Aripeka–Bayport and two others were photographed at East Pasco. Tallies of "sharp-tailed" sparrows (few detailed) included 150 Nelson's on 17 counts and 74 Saltmarsh on nine (including 16 at Coot Bay–Everglades N.P.). Jackson County furnished seven of the state's 12 Dark-eyed Juncos.

Bunting tallies were 118 Indigo on 16 counts (including 29 at West Palm Beach, 22 at STA5–Clewiston, and 20 at Lake Placid) and 312 Painted on 37 counts (including 77 at Cocoa and 48 at West Palm Beach). The state's sole Dickcissel was documented at Long Pine Key, and the only Yellow-headed Blackbird was at Zellwood–Mount Dora. There were 124 Bronzed Cowbirds at Dade County, where now resident. A male Purple Finch at Pensacola was the only report. House Finches increased to 1384 on 46 CBCs, while House Sparrows numbered 2513 on 53.

Bruce H. Anderson again reviewed nearly all of the 168 documentation forms, a task for which I am grateful. I deleted 19 reports (0.22 percent of all observations) that were misidentified or submitted with insufficient or no documentation, and I appended 65 other reports with the DD (Details Desired) or QN (Questionable Number) editorial codes. My letter of instruction to compilers, including comments on most of the "troublesome" species, is posted each December to the website of the Florida Ornithological Society (http://fosbirds.org).

OHIO/WEST VIRGINIA/KENTUCKY

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Two noteworthy occurrences happened in Ohio this CBC season. First of all, we had extremely mild weather leading to large numbers of lingering birds, and, secondly, we had a count that recorded more than 100 species during the effort. This does not happen without the right day, the right organization, and the right weather. Toledo alone noted 26 species of waterfowl, which exceeds many individual state totals. Toledo's count day total was 108 species.

Lingering species were almost too many to mention, but I will try to provide a reasonable summary. An occasional Osprey is reported from the state and often questioned; this season this species was reported from four separate Ohio counts. A Lesser Yellowlegs was still in the Wooster area, and Great Egrets remained on four Ohio CBCs. The state's only recent observation of American Bittern came from the Lake Erie Islands, and Rufous Hummingbird sightings outdid themselves this year with four observations in the state.

Warbler reports were numerous with Yellow-rumps plentiful and Common Yellowthroat located on several counts. Of more interest was a photographed Ovenbird at Hoover Reservoir, an American Redstart at Columbus, a Palm Warbler at Grand Rapids-Waterville, and the state's only Pine Warbler from Cincinnati. The most unusual observation, however, came from Wilmot where a Nashville Warbler was reported. Other lingering species this season included many records of Gray Catbird and Brown Thrasher. A Lincoln's Sparrow and a disoriented Dickcissel remained in the Toledo area. There were several records this season of Baltimore Orioles, including Millersburg and Wilmot, where the bird was photographed. Other birds remaining because of the mild weather included an unusual number of Blue-winged Teal and Winter Wren. Several other noteworthy lingering birds included a White-eyed Vireo photographed in Wooster and a well-documented Blue Gray Gnatcatcher at Delaware Reservoir.

We have probably highlighted enough of the lingering birds because there were a few observations of species more boreal in nature. These include a lone Red Crossbill located at Lake Erie Islands and Northern Shrikes reported on a half dozen Ohio counts. Lapland Longspurs and Snow Buntings were numerous with 3556 longspur located on 13 CBCs and 1313 buntings reported from 10 counts. Purple Sandpiper showed up in numerous places with six individuals located on five different counts.

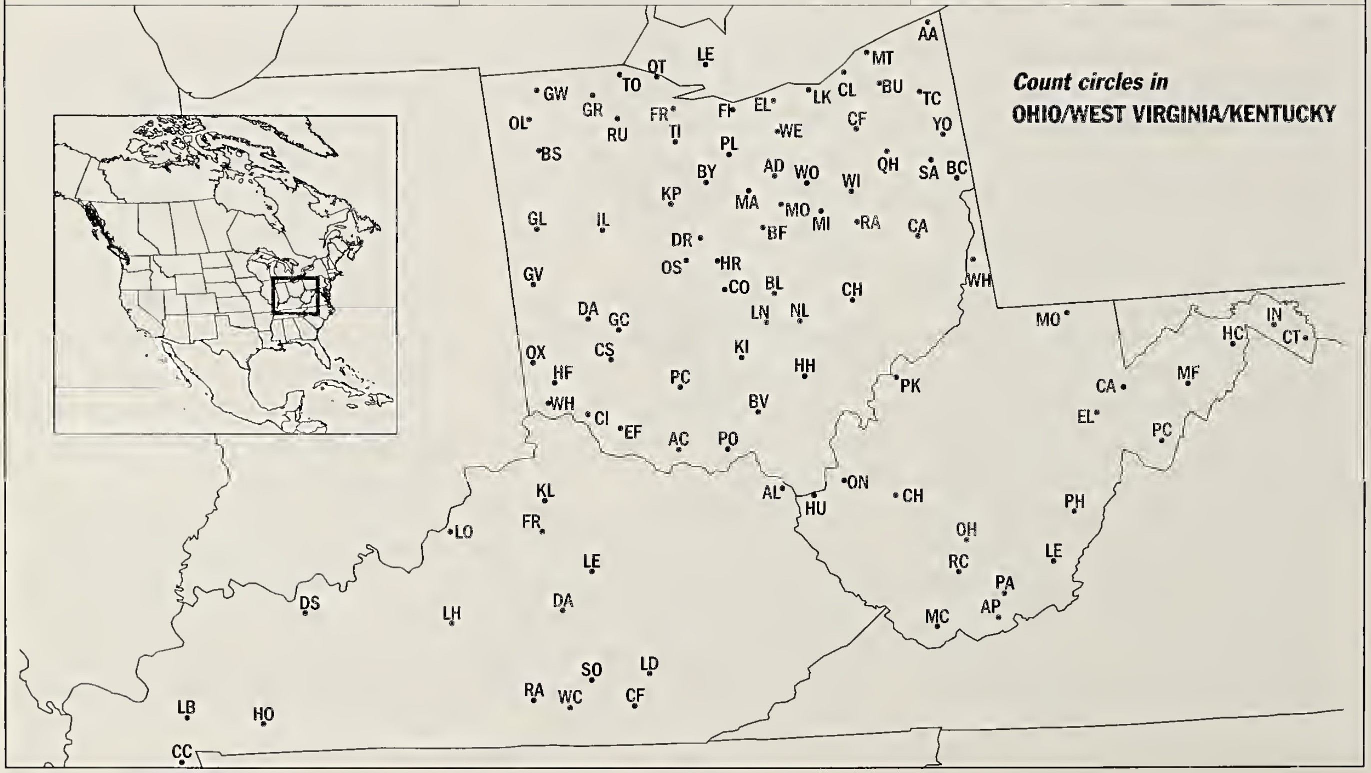
Gull reports were also numerous with a Little Gull recorded count week and a Pomarine Jaeger on count day in Mentor, a Thayer's Gull count week in Rudolph, and Iceland Gulls at Ashtabula and Elyria-Lorain. Reports of Glaucous and Lesser Black-backed Gulls were numerous. Birds of prey included 334 Bald Eagle on 49 of Ohio's 61 CBCs. A lone report of Golden Eagle came from Chandlersville. Merlin was recorded on 16 counts while Peregrine Falcon was limited to nine. Waterfowl were numerous with all the open water, and highlights include Greater White-fronted Geese at Delaware Reservoir and during count week at Killdeer Plains. Ross's Goose was located count week in Ashland and Cackling Geese were widespread with nine count areas reporting them. Trumpeter Swan continues its expansion with 180 located from eight locations, while more than 7000 Tundra Swans were recorded in 15 circles. A Red-throated Loon was observed during count week at Caesar Creek-Spring Valley. Thirteen Long-tailed Ducks were located, principally in the northwest portion of the state at Toledo and Grand Rapids-Waterville. Scoters were also numerous with 40 individuals located on 11 CBCs. Owl numbers were good and the only noteworthy observations included two Snowy Owls, one each at Lakewood and Ashtabula. Ashtabula had been the guest of one of Ohio's rare visitors this season, where a Black-tailed Gull had lingered. This bird was not available on count day but did appear during count week.

Other scattered observations included the dependable Virginia Rail at Millersburg and lingering Dunlin from three Ohio counts. Sandhill Crane, which 30 years ago would have been very local in small numbers, was found on 17 counts with 3438 individuals. Northern Bobwhite is making a modest comeback with its presence on three Ohio counts. Ruffed Grouse was only reported from seven locations. Our scavenging birds included 988 Black Vultures on 14 counts and 1276 Turkey Vultures on 24 counts. Last season a noteworthy report of a Common Raven came from central Ohio, and it was again tallied in Mohican State Forest.

This region now consists of more than 100 Christmas Bird Counts and includes more than 2000 observers in the field. Ohio's share of this total is 1412 observers and 60 CBCs. The region totaled 5423.25 party hours in the field, with Ohio contributing more than 3800 hours of this total. Cuyahoga Falls and Cincinnati each provided 107 observers. The total number of species observed this season in the state of Ohio was an unusually high 162.

West Virginia fielded 337 observers who spent more than 1000 party hours in the field. This effort was rewarded with very mild weather and a total of 121 species. All of the count circles reported open water, and only two of the state's 19 reporting areas did not have temperatures above freezing.

As a result of the mild weather a number of lingering species were present or more common than usual. Winter Wren was reported regularly, often in above-average numbers. A Rufous Hummingbird was found in Charles Town, and for the first time this species was recorded in all of the states covered in this region. Green Heron lingered in the region, and one was found in West



Count circles in
OHIO/WEST VIRGINIA/KENTUCKY

Virginia and photographed in Morgantown. Although the only warbler species noted was Yellow-rumped, a Gray Catbird was found in Pendleton County and a Brown Thrasher at Ona. An Individual Savannah Sparrow was reported from Inwood, and a Vesper Sparrow was noted count week at Huntington. Three Loggerhead Shrikes were recorded statewide. Another lingering species was located at Charles Town where two Virginia Rail remained.

Waterfowl benefitted from the mild weather and open water, and Snow Geese were reported from three West Virginia counts and two Cackling Geese were found in Huntington. Several species of waterfowl were located only on one West Virginia CBC, including Northern Shoveler and Lesser Scaup at Huntington, Canvasback at Lewisburg, and a White-winged Scoter count week at Charles Town.

Birds of prey this season included 17 Bald Eagles reported from 13 West Virginia counts. More noteworthy was the discovery of six Golden Eagles statewide in four locations. The only report of Merlin came from Oak Hill, while Peregrine Falcon was noted in Charleston and Parkersburg. The state's lone sighting of Short-eared Owl came from Inwood. Charles Town did not report Fish Crow this season, but reports of this species came from Inwood and Hampshire County. Scavenging species were noted in good numbers with 996 Turkey Vultures, 714 Black Vultures, and 203 Common Ravens noted statewide.

All of the reports submitted this season were not lingering half-hardy species. There were a few boreal wanderers, including 19 Red Crossbills on the Pocahontas County CBC and the report of a Northern Shrike in Canaan. The only other lone observation of a species came from Inwood were 40 American Pipits were reported. The rewards for effort must go to Hamilton County since it fielded more than 10 percent of the state's observers, and to Pocahontas County where more than 15 percent of the state's party hours in the field were tallied.

West Virginia observers noted 121 species this season, and organizational efforts of note included 40 observers at Hamilton County and 160 party hours of field work in Pocahontas County.

Kentucky fielded more than 200 observers this season, and during their approximately 700 hours in the field tallied 129 species. This was one of the mildest seasons in recent memory. There was open water on all of the Kentucky CBCs, and all but one count had temperatures above freezing. There was no snow cover and the Russell-Adair CBC had temperatures in the seventies, which led to an unusual number of observations of lingering half-hardy species. Louisville recorded a confused White-eyed Vireo, which was photographed, and several late Blue-winged Teal. Wood-warblers were found easily with Yellow-rumped Warblers widespread and Pine and Palm warblers located on multiple Kentucky counts. Somerset reported a Common Yellowthroat. Winter Wrens were located in above-average numbers while Vesper and Lincoln's sparrows were reported from Daviess County South and at Land Between the Lakes, respectively.

Waterfowl were also found in good numbers as indicated by three Greater White-fronted Geese at Hopkinsville, Snow Geese at Calloway County, and a noteworthy Ross's Goose in Louisville. The state's only report a Mute Swan came from Louisville while Tundra Swans were located on several Kentucky counts. The only other noteworthy waterfowl record was that of Black Scoter observed during count week at Russell-Adair. Nearly 1200 American White Pelicans remained in Kentucky, reported from Land Between the Lakes and Calloway County. Several Green Herons were tallied regionally this season, including in Kentucky from Somerset. Black-crowned Night-Herons were found on three Kentucky CBCs. Observers in Kentucky regularly report Rufous Hummingbird, and this year was no exception with an individual located and banded at Somerset. Northern Bobwhite made a small rebound with individuals located on three counts.

More than 1000 Black Vultures were reported from 12 Kentucky counts and nearly 1200 Turkey Vultures from 15. Fifty-two Bald Eagles were observed from half of Kentucky's 16 Christmas Counts. Other birds of prey included a Rough-legged Hawk at Daviess County, a Merlin at Lexington, and the normal Peregrines in Louisville. Annual waterbirds included Least Sandpiper and Forster's Tern at Calloway County and Lesser Black-backed Gull on the Land Between the Lakes CBC. Sandhill Crane was numerous, observed on more than half of the Kentucky counts. Other observations of note include Eurasian Collared-Dove from three counts and Loggerhead Shrike from five. Thirty-five Lapland Longspur from Daviess County represented the state's only record this season, as did the report of 17 Brewer's Blackbirds at Lincoln's Birthplace. An undocumented account of a Yellow-headed Blackbird was submitted from Hopkinsville. High marks for effort go to Lexington, which fielded 40 hardy observers and to Daviess County's 104.5 party hours in the field.

TENNESSEE

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Thirty counts were conducted in the Volunteer State this season, including one new count (Cane Creek, located near Centerville, Hickman County—welcome!). Because Warren County was not conducted, the total number of counts conducted in the state merely tied the highest previous total rather than exceeding it. The species total for the 30 counts was 153; in addition, three species were reported as count week species only.

Two species—**Little Gull** and **Northern Rough-winged Swallow**—were reported for the first time on a Tennessee CBC.

Five species were reported in all-time highest numbers on a single Tennessee CBC: Black-bellied Whistling-Duck (44, Memphis); Pied-billed Grebe (417, Nickajack Lake); Red-shouldered Hawk (31, Cookeville); Chipping Sparrow (322, Hickory-Priest); and Yellow-headed Blackbird (2, Memphis). Additionally, three species tied all-time highest numbers: Merlin (3, Hickory-Priest); Pectoral Sandpiper (1, Reelfoot Lake); and Clay-colored Sparrow (1, Memphis).

Only two counts exceeded the 100-species barrier this season, those being Reelfoot Lake, conducted early in the count season, and Savannah, conducted rather late in the season. Each of these counts tallied 111 species, including several species on each count that were not encountered elsewhere in the state this season. In general, count species totals were down moderately to considerably from the rather high totals accumulated during the previous season. The effects of weather and the wild food crop probably played a role in the general decline in species totals from last year, but even taken together these variables do not appear to account for all of that decline.

Ross's Geese were observed on four counts, with 31 at Reelfoot Lake being the highest number reported. The only Cackling Goose was one photographed at Clarksville. Swans were represented by a long-present single Mute at Crossville and a briefly noted single Tundra at Hickory-Priest. Blue-winged Teal were noted on several counts, often without documentation. A Long-tailed Duck at Bristol was unique this season. Both Chattanooga and Columbia submitted single Common Mergansers.

Ruffed Grouse reports came from five counts, including five in Shady Valley; these are encouraging totals but still low. Bobwhites were noted on only eight counts, totaling 56 individuals—certainly discouraging results.

Bristol tabulated the only Eared Grebes found this season. A count week American White Pelican at Reelfoot Lake was the only one reported. Great Egrets lingered in four count circles, including five counted at Memphis.

Single Ospreys also lingered at Bristol and Knoxville, while Bald Eagles showed up on 20 counts with 54 at Reelfoot Lake being the high count. A single Rough-legged Hawk was turned in at Memphis, the only one of the season. Golden Eagles were noted in three circles, including two at Roan Mountain, as well as singles at Hiwassee and Savannah. Ten Merlins were reported from six counts, while the only Peregrine was a single at Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Unusual sandpipers included a returning Spotted at Kingsport and a Pectoral at Reelfoot Lake. A Laughing Gull was noted at Savannah and a Little Gull at Reelfoot Lake; a Lesser Black-backed Gull was also noted on the former count.

Knoxville hosted a late Common Nighthawk and the only Rufous Hummingbird, each reported count week only. Kingfishers were noted on all 30 counts, with 38 at Knoxville being the state high.

The Eastern Phoebe is a semi-hardy species, often indicating by its presence or absence the severity of weather during a CBC season, so the presence of phoebes on all 30 counts, including a season high of 28 at Chattanooga, commented on the weather rather clearly. Sixty-six shrikes were reported on 12 counts, slightly encouraging news. The only Blue-headed Vireo was a single noted at Savannah.

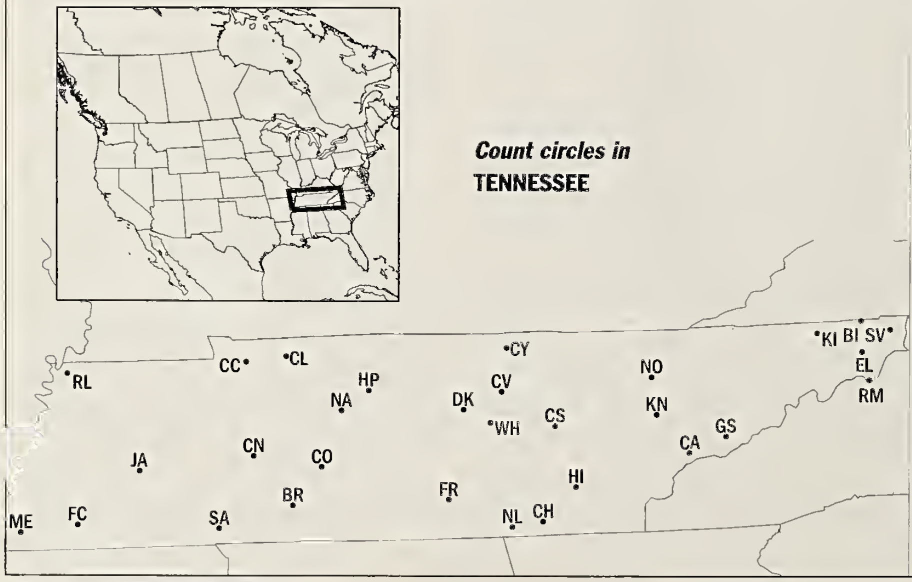
Fish crows were encountered only on four west Tennessee counts, while Common Ravens were reported only on seven counts in the eastern mountains, with 31 at Roan Mountain being just two shy of the highest total ever achieved in the state on a single CBC.

A Barn Swallow was counted at Reelfoot Lake where there were previously only two count week reports. Fifty Red-breasted Nuthatches on 11 counts did not betoken more than a moderate irruption. By comparison, Brown-headed Nuthatches appeared on just seven counts but totaled 72 individuals.

Single Marsh Wrens were noted on three counts, but no Sedge Wren was reported. Hermit Thrushes numbered 414 on 28 counts, probably suggestive of a good crop of soft mast or at least a good crop of cedar "berries." Single catbirds were counted at Hickory-Priest and Knoxville but nowhere else.

Orange-crowned Warblers graced four counts, including Memphis where three were the state high. Palm Warbler on seven counts was the only other warbler species, besides Yellow-rumped and Pine, to be turned in.

Six American Tree Sparrows at Reelfoot Lake were the only ones reported this


Count circles in TENNESSEE

season. Vesper Sparrows were noted only in southern west Tennessee, with one in Fayette County and 18 at Savannah. Reelfoot Lake reported the lone Le Conte's Sparrow in the state this season. Reports of Lincoln's Sparrows derived only from Memphis, where three were reported, and Hickory-Priest, where one was noted. Reelfoot Lake amassed more than 2000 Lapland Longspurs this year; this grassland species was noted on just two other counts totaling three individuals.

Nashville contributed a well-described Indigo Bunting to the state species total. Western Meadowlarks were once again noted only at Reelfoot Lake. Rusty Blackbirds were reported on few counts (13) and were scarce with just 464 individuals being reported. Brewer's Blackbirds were even scarcer, with 66 showing up on just four counts.

Irruptive finches were low in numbers: only 97 Purple Finches were counted and were thinly dispersed across 17 counts; Red Crossbills were noted in low numbers on only three montane counts in the far east of the state; and siskin reports came from three counts that were spread across the state, with three being noted in Savannah, six in Nashville, and 170 at Roan Mountain.

Gratitude is once again due the hundreds of observers and the two dozen compilers who make the CBCs happen.

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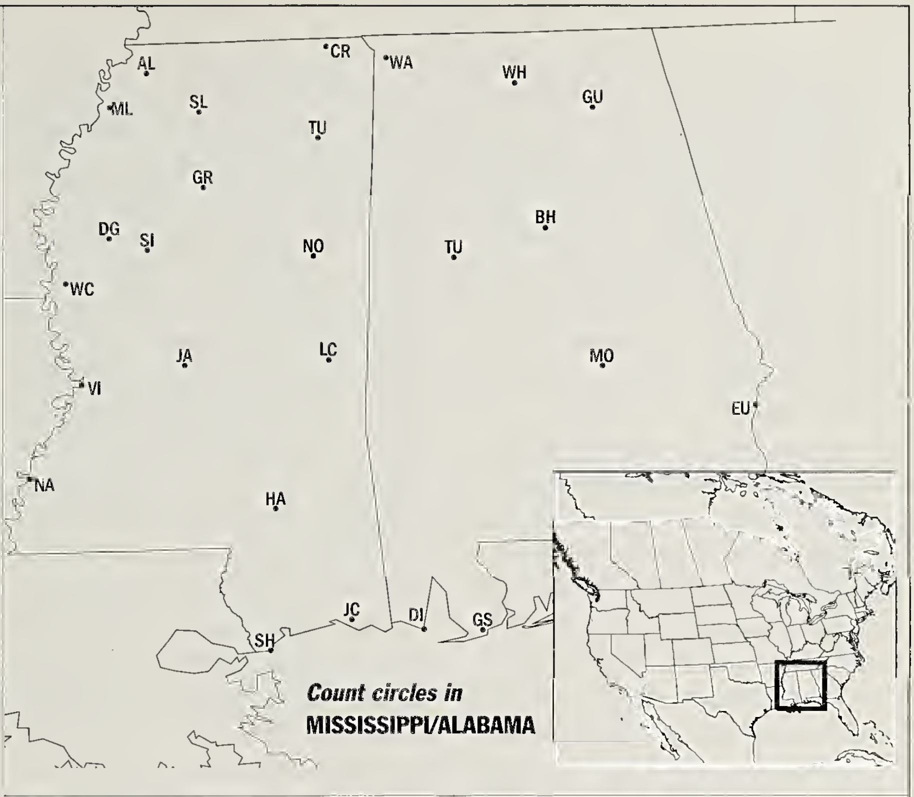

***Count circles in* MISSISSIPPI/ALABAMA**

There were 25 counts in the two-state region this year, with eight in Alabama and 17 in Mississippi. This number was down three from last year, with Cullman, Eagle Lake, and Tuscaloosa not reporting in. Observers recorded a total of 213 species, which is two more than last year and a little over the 10-year average. Mississippi recorded 199 species and 183 were found in Alabama. Southern Hancock County ran away with the prize for the most species at 156. This is the first time that a count in the region has substantially passed the 150-species mark since before the coastal devastation of Hurricane Katrina in 2005. Jackson County came in second at 143 followed by Gulf Shores at 138. The high non-coastal count was (again) Eufaula N.W.R. at 127. Fourteen of the 25 counts in the region counts broke the 100-species barrier.

Just shy of 1,000,000 total birds were found, which is about two-thirds of the recent average. Gulf Shores had the greatest number of birds (roughly 272,000). Waterloo, at 118,000 was the only other count to have more than 100,000 birds. The main reason for the low numbers is that massive flocks of blackbirds and Snow Geese did not show up within the count circles this year. Southern Hancock County and Wheeler N.W.R. each had the highest totals in the region with 41 species, followed by Jackson County with high numbers for 22 species. Southern Hancock also had the highest number of species (8) not found on any other count.

The weather in November and December was warmer and drier than usual. The warm weather also extended to much of the eastern United States. The lack of frozen lakes to the north of us was a likely reason for the low numbers of waterfowl reported on many of the counts.

Highlights: The biggest highlights this year included four species that were new state or region records for the CBC: a **Purple Sandpiper** and a **Saltmarsh Sparrow** at Southern Hancock County, a **California Gull** at Guntersville, and a very cooperative **Painted Redstart** at Jackson County. These were all excellent finds.

Though total waterfowl numbers were about half that found for many species, a total of more than 10,000 **Greater White-fronted Geese** found on nine counts mostly in the Mississippi Delta was the largest number ever found on CBCs in the region. The only **Cackling Geese** found were five at Arkabutla Lake. Six **Surf Scoters** were reported at Gulf Shores and 25 **Black Scoters** were found at Southern Hancock. Fifty **Northern Bobwhites** at Eufaula plus five each at Waterloo and Southern Hancock were the most found in the region in many years. A **Pacific Loon** was notable at Gulf Shores. An inland **Brown Pelican** at Grenada was unusual, but continues a minor trend of recent years of this coastal species showing up at random inland locations.

Nine **Reddish Egrets** were at Dauphin Island, a **Green Heron** was at Gulf Shores, and a dark **ibis sp.** was at Jackson County. **Ospreys** were more widespread than usual, being found on 11 counts. Two unusual raptors were reported: a **Rough-legged Hawk** at Wheeler N.W.R. and a **Golden Eagle** at Noxubee N.W.R. Wheeler also reported seven **Whooping Cranes** (for the fifth consecutive year.) Twenty **Snowy Plovers** were reported at Dauphin Island. A **Wilson's Plover** on the Southern Hancock County count was the first on a CBC in more than a decade. Jackson County reported 60 **Black-necked Stilts. Wilson's Snipe** were found in single digits on many counts, but more than 1200 at Southern Hancock brought the region's total up to near average numbers. A **Parasitic Jaeger** at Southern Hancock was another first in over a decade. Arkabutla Lake reported a **Thayer's Gull** for the second year in a row. A **Lesser Black-backed Gull** at Southern Hancock was a fourth year in a row for the region, but the previous three had been at Gulf Shores.

The only inland **White-winged Dove** reported was one at Montgomery. **Inca Doves** continue to be found along the western edge of the region with three at Natchez (sixth year) and one at Southern Hancock County (second year). The only **Short-eared Owl** was one at Arkabutla Lake. Wintering hummingbirds are slowly returning to pre-Katrina levels. Gulf Shores reported an impressive three **Black-chinned Hummingbirds** and a **Calliope** was a Birmingham. Ten **Rufous Hummingbirds** were reported on four counts.

Southern Hancock reported two **Vermilion Flycatchers,** and Gulf Shores had a **Western Kingbird. Loggerhead Shrikes** are not doing well nationally but have generally been thought to be doing reasonably well in our region. Several counts reported them in low numbers, and this year the region's total is about 15 percent below the five-year average. This may just be a normal fluctuation, but deserves some attention. Eleven **White-eyed Vireos** were reported on six counts, with inland reports from Lauderdale County, Corinth (2), and Eufaula. Multiple counts reported low numbers of both kinglets. A **Yellow Warbler** was on the Jackson County count, a **Black-and-white Warbler** at Eufaula N.W.R., and a **Northern Waterthrush** was a Wheeler.

Jackson County reported the only **Grasshopper Sparrows** (4) and the only **Henslow's Sparrows** (66). Jackson had the only **Lincoln's Sparrow. Le Conte's Sparrows** were reported on eight counts, with an impressive 17 at Sardis Lake. **Lapland Longspurs** were found on four counts, with 275 at Arkabutla Lake, four at Moon Lake, four at Wheeler N.W.R., and one at Noxubee N.W.R. A **Western Meadowlark** was found in the Mississippi Delta (the most likely area) at Dahomey. A **Bronzed Cowbird** was found on the Southern Hancock count. Vicksburg had a **Baltimore Oriole.** Several counts reported low numbers of **American Goldfinch.** Finally, **Nutmeg Mannikins** were found along the coast for the second year in a row with one at Dauphin Island.

Thanks to all who participated in this great effort. See you next year.

MICHIGAN

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Well-documented rarities in Michigan this year included a Ross's Goose at Hartland (three reports in the preceding 10 years), an Eared Grebe at Hudsonville (2), a Black-legged Kittiwake at Muskegon (2), a Rufous Hummingbird at Grand Rapids (2), an Eastern Phoebe at New Buffalo (6), a Brown Thrasher at Iron River (14; this first report for the Upper Peninsula in 46 years is a fitting tribute to David Tiller, founder and longtime compiler of the Iron River count, who passed away in January 2012), a Lincoln's Sparrow at Anchor Bay (3), and a Rose-breasted Grosbeak at Alpena (6).

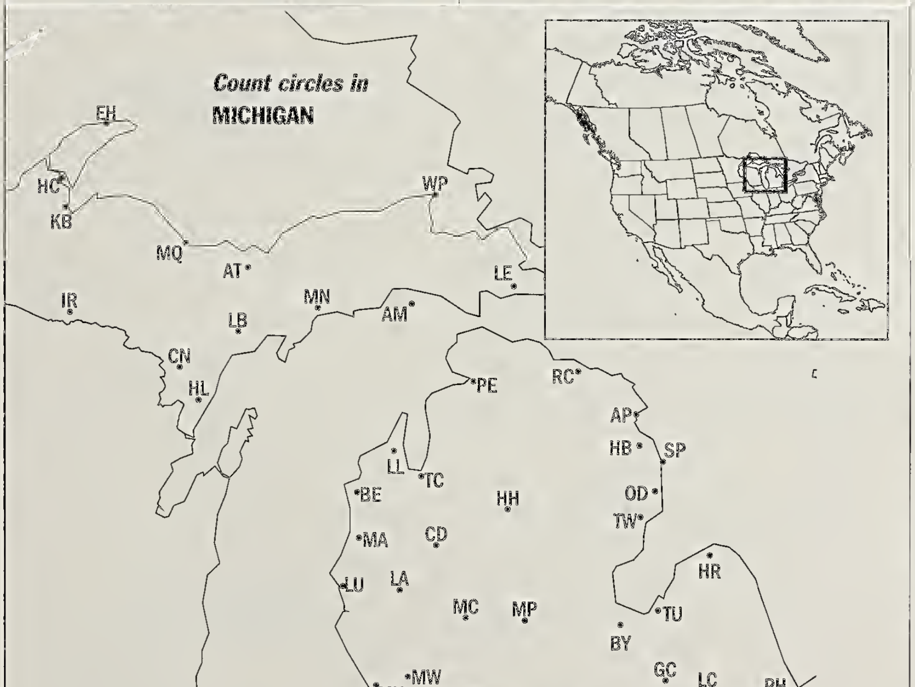
In the remainder of this review, I focus attention on species whose populations, as reflected in CBC results, seemed to be above or below what was expected based on historical CBC results. Thus, the population of a species was considered "changed" (i.e., substantially above or below average) if the number reported was more than one standard deviation above or below the average of the preceding 10 years. Of the 147 species reported, 41 (28 percent) were above average, 18 (12 percent) below average, and 86 unchanged. The proportion of species in above-average numbers was twice as high for waterbirds (41 percent) as it was for land birds (20 percent), suggesting that unseasonably mild temperatures in the weeks preceding the count period yielded numerous ice-free wetland habitats.

Few Ross's Geese have been seen on Michigan CBCs (four in 3 of the last 30 years), so one at Hartland was especially notable. The 219 Trumpeter Swans on 17 counts was down slightly from last year's high of 228, but still well above the 10-year average of 132. Gadwall, with 1774 birds at 18 localities (including 861 at Monroe), eclipsed the old mark of 1406 set in 2006. Northern Shoveler was off the charts with 4492 birds at eight localities (a whopping 4333 of them at Muskegon Wastewater), shattering the previous record of 1583 and well above the average of 261. Eight localities reported 34 Green-winged Teal, nearly three times the average and the highest total in 10 years. The 45 Black Scoters at three localities was a new high and nearly four times the average. The 4429 Buffleheads was the highest count on record, the 3928 Red-breasted Mergansers was 2.5 times the average and the highest tally in 28 years, and the 996 Ruddy Ducks was nearly twice the average. Countering the general trend of average to above-average waterfowl populations were American Black Duck (down 43 percent), Mallard (down 23 percent), and Ring-necked Duck (down 63 percent).

With the exception of Red-throated Loon (present in average numbers), all of the regular loons and grebes were present in unexpectedly high numbers: Common Loon (41 birds vs. 10-year average of 19, highest count in 10 years), Pied-billed Grebe (47 vs. 26, highest tally in 10 years), Horned Grebe (169 vs. 69, highest sum in 20 years), Red-necked Grebe (31 vs. 14, highest count in five years), and an Eared Grebe at Hudsonville was just the seventh Michigan CBC sighting in 30 years and the third in the last 10 years. Great Blue Heron and Black-crowned Night-Heron were both present in unexpectedly low numbers, with the 300 Great Blues less than half of last year's numbers and the fewest in 11 years and the 10 Black-crowneds barely a quarter of last year's total and the fewest in 10 years.

The 102 Turkey Vultures was an unusually high tally, being about four times the average and representing a new high count. Bald Eagles made an impressive showing; the 504 birds on 54 counts being the second-highest Michigan CBC total, eclipsed only by the 525 birds in 2008. Northern Goshawks are never detected in large numbers on Michigan CBCs, but the four reported this year was slightly fewer than expected in an average year. Red-shouldered Hawk was present in record numbers this year (42 birds vs. a 10-year average of 23), the most remarkable being a nicely documented individual at Les Cheneaux in the Upper Peninsula.

Following a 10-year hiatus, three Virginia Rails were reported, two at the Allegan State Game Area and one at Beulah, the latter locality being remarkably far north for mid-December. The 5864 American Coots reported was 2.6 times above average and the fifth most in the last 18 years. Sandhill Cranes have appeared in variable but generally increasing numbers on Michigan CBCs since their first appearance in the mid-1980s, but the 3530 birds seen this year is unprecedented, being well above the 10-year average of 853 and shattering the previous (2007) record of 1915 birds. While five might not seem like an impressive number of Purple Sandpipers, it is nevertheless considerably above the Michigan CBC average of one and the second-highest tally in the last 14 years.



Black-legged Kittiwake is unexpected in Michigan in winter, there being just six CBC records since 1982, so one at Muskegon was a good find. Fifteen counts produced an impressive total of 3081 Bonaparte's Gulls (1242 of them at Rockwood), nearly triple the 10-year average and the second highest count in the last 21 years. Lesser Black-backed Gull continued its high numbers from last year, with 13 birds being nearly twice the 10-year average and the second highest count since first reported 25 years ago. The 49 Glaucous Gulls was a record high count, the average being but 19. Meanwhile, Great Black-backed Gull plummeted from a recent average of 306 birds to a mere 150 this year, the fewest since 1977.

Inexplicably, given the mild conditions, Mourning Doves declined for the second year in a row; the 15,645 on 63 counts this year being the second fewest in the last 25 years, perhaps a reflection of birds simply not being concentrated at feeders or feed lots where easily counted. Several owls were present in high numbers. The total of 158 Great Horned Owls was 56 percent above average and the ninth highest in the last 30 years. And although the Snowy Owl invasion was highly visible (the 17 birds at 12 locations being nearly four times the recent average) it was overshadowed by the invasions of 1986 and 1987 (26 and 36 birds, respectively). Barred Owl established a new high count of 60 birds (nearly double the 10-year average). A Rufous Hummingbird viewed by many at a feeder in suburban Grand Rapids, the fifth Michigan CBC report (all since 1997), had been present since late September and lingered until at least 7 January.

Northern Flicker (703 birds) and Pileated Woodpecker (327 birds) were both present in record numbers, being 27 percent and 80 percent above average, respectively. Northern Shrikes were present in uncommonly good numbers, the 106 birds at 46 locations being 1.8 times the 10-year average and the third highest count in the last 30 years. American Crow and Common Raven continued their high numbers from last year; the 44,557 crows setting an all-time maximum and the 664 ravens being second only to last year's 793. Horned Larks were unaccountably scarce, the 523 birds at 28 localities being just a third of average and the fourth fewest in the last 30 years. A mere 15 Winter Wrens were detected, about one-half the normal total, the fewest in 10 years, and the fifth-fewest in 20. Yellow-rumped (Myrtle) Warbler had a banner year, rebounding from a low of 40 last year to 172, nearly double the average and the sixth highest number in 30 years.

As a general rule, the sparrows had a poor showing this year compared to their respective 10-year averages, with American Tree Sparrow down 26 percent, Swamp Sparrow 54 percent, White-throated Sparrow 55 percent, White-crowned Sparrow 64 percent, and Dark-eyed (Slate-colored) Junco 21 percent. Lincoln's Sparrow provided the only bright spot in an otherwise drab outlook for sparrows, with one photographed at Anchor Bay being just the second in the last 10 years. Northern Cardinal also fared poorly this year, the 6536 birds being 17 percent below average and the fewest in nine years. Rose-breasted Grosbeak rarely lingers in Michigan into early winter, having been reported in just 12 of the previous 30 years, so one at Alpena was unexpected. Finally, in news unlikely to produce many tears among birders, House Sparrow dropped to its lowest total in 13 years and sixth-lowest in 30 years, the 23,781 birds being 18 percent below average.

Of 63 sightings reviewed, 41 were accepted (including one that proved to be a different species than initially reported) and 22 were rejected (14 due to lack of documentation, 8 because the documentation did not support the field identification). I thank the compilers for their cooperation and patience in a challenging year, and Adam M. Byrne and Jonathan T. Wuepper for their help in reviewing rare bird reports.

INDIANA

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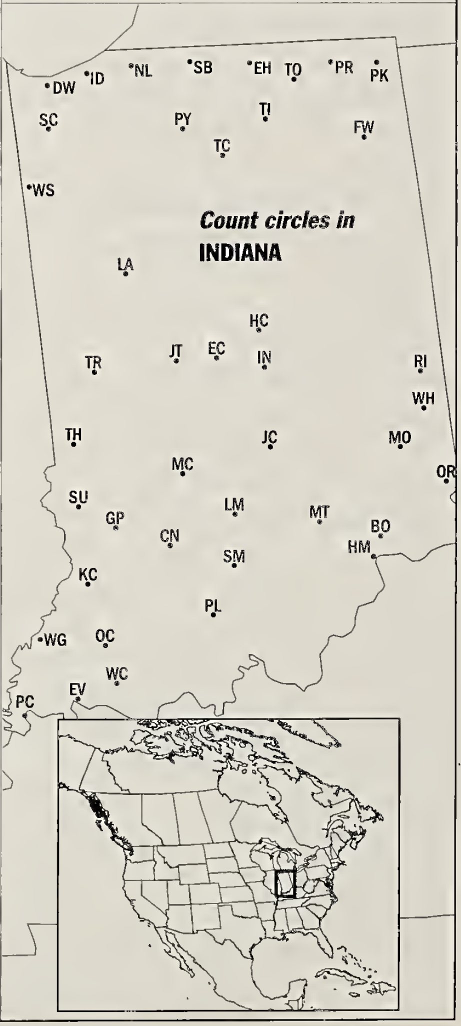
Rarely are new species added to the Indiana's CBC total, but remarkably, this season four new additions made their way on to the list: White-eyed Vireo, Northern Rough-winged Swallow, Cape May Warbler, and Summer Tanager. Some of the other highlights included Long-tailed Duck, Pacific Loon, Northern Goshawk, Least Sandpiper, Barn Owl, Loggerhead Shrike, Pine Warbler, Common Yellowthroat, Le Conte's Sparrow, and Lincoln's Sparrow. In addition, 25 different species were found in record numbers, while very few species had low counts.

Thirty-nine counts reported data in Indiana this season, which included 764 field observers and 134 feederwatchers. A total of 1819 party hours, 184 hours of feeder observation, and 125 hours of nocturnal birding resulted in a total of 153 species for the state. For the first time ever, three Indiana counts had species totals that hit the century mark: Goose Pond once again had the highest number of species (104), followed by Lake Monroe (102) and Oakland City (100).

Goose numbers continued to rise with a record count of Greater White-fronted Geese (1739), including impressive tallies by Gibson (1154), Knox County (242), and Goose Pond (233). Gibson also contributed 19,854 Snow Geese to a new record total of 24,960 birds. Other noteworthy Snow Goose counts were provided by Knox County (3000) and Evansville (1150). Gibson (9), Goose Pond (2) and Whitewater (1) contributed to the record count of 12 Ross's Geese.

Surprisingly, Mute Swan numbers were down after record counts the past several years. Gibson (2), Elkhart (1), and Goose Pond (1) each reported, as yet "uncountable" Trumpeter Swans, while Muscatatuck provided the bulk (52) of this season's Tundra Swans. Duck highlights included 13 Blue-winged Teal from Goose Pond (10) and Lake Monroe (3), and a record Northern Shoveler total (958), thanks in no small part to impressive counts by Oakland City (503) and Gibson (194). "Sea ducks" were well represented this season. A "scoter sweep" included single Surf Scoters from the Indiana Dunes and Richmond, White-winged Scoters on the Dunes (13), Tippecanoe (3), and Patoka Lake (2) counts, and a lone Black Scoter from the Dunes. Additionally, a female Long-tailed Duck was discovered at Willow Slough (a species rarely encountered away from Lake Michigan).



Lake Monroe enjoyed a "three loon day" with the addition of a Pacific Loon (Indiana's sixth CBC record) to their three Red-throated Loons, and the expected Commons. The other three Red-throated Loons came from the Dunes (2) and Dunes West (1). The Pied-billed Grebe total (426) was a record high.

Record numbers of vultures lingered (or wintered), with 278 Black Vultures (including Spring Mill's impressive 146) combining with a new high Turkey Vulture tally (1000) that included 280 from Spring Mill, 181 from Lake Monroe, and 90 for Crane Naval.

Bald Eagles are thriving across the state; this season's 220 were spread across 34 circles and established a new record high. Golden Eagle sightings are also on the rise; a total like this season's five is becoming the new norm. The Merlin total (10) was typical of recent years, while this season's 10 Peregrines (including Ohio River's four) established a new high. A Northern Goshawk from Goose Pond rounded out the raptor highlights. The lone Virginia Rail this year came from the Indiana Dunes. Goose Pond (9) and Gibson (2) provided "uncountable" (though always noteworthy) Whooping Cranes.

It was a phenomenal season for shorebirds on the Western Gibson Count. Not only did they have five Greater Yellowlegs (establishing a new CBC high and the first record in 13 years), but also Indiana's second ever CBC Sanderling record (the first in 33 years) and the only Least Sandpipers (3) of the season. Perhaps most remarkable was Gibson's discovery of an "inland" Purple Sandpiper. Incredibly, three more Purple Sandpipers on the Indiana Dunes count established a new state record total of four (the only previous Purple Sandpiper on a CBC was a single bird in the Dunes 26 years ago)! The 16 American Woodcocks tallied this season far surpassed the previous high (4).

Gulls seemed particularly scarce after last season's fish kill related gull fest on Lake Michigan. In fact, the state Herring Gull total (93) was the lowest in 40 years. Five Great Black-backed Gulls from the Dunes (3) and Dunes West (2) were the only additions to the regular species. Eurasian Collared-Doves continue a slow but steady increase; the season's total of 81 was a record, and included good counts from Knox (28), Oakland City (19), and Gibson (14).

Barn Owls are always noteworthy on an Indiana CBC; this season's three birds came from Oakland City (2), and Spring Mill (1). Snowy Owls made a lot of news across the country this winter, and Indiana was not left out; enjoying their first CBC records in 15 years, the season's total of four Snowy Owls tied the all-time high. Patoka Lake had this year's only two Long-eared Owls.

Rufous Hummingbird has become almost annual on the Indiana CBC, but this season was the first time two birds were present, one in Evansville, and the other in Fort Wayne. Only three counts had Eastern Phoebe: Lake Monroe (2), Patoka Lake (1), and Warrick County (1). Single Loggerhead Shrikes on the Evansville and Spring Mill counts were welcome additions after being missed the past three seasons. This season noted nine **Northern Shrikes,** including two in the Dunes and a count first for Jamestown. American Crow was one of the few species with a low total; this year's 28,321 crows was the lowest count in 15 years.

Lingering passerines provided the biggest surprises for Indiana counts this season. Terre Haute discovered one of four new additions to the state's CBC list with a beautifully photographed White-eyed Vireo. Another first was a late Northern Rough-winged Swallow in Indianapolis. Oddly, the only Gray Catbirds that lingered were in the northern tier, with the Dunes and South Bend providing single birds. This year's seven Brown Thrashers was typical. It was a record season for American Pipits; the new high total (378) was the result of Gibson's impressive 365.

A good year for warblers was led by Indiana's first Cape May Warbler at Lake Monroe. Additionally, Oakland City had the lone Pine Warbler, while Posey County found a single Palm Warbler. The season's three Common Yellowthroats were provided by Ohio River (2) and Elkhart (1). Yellow-rumped Warblers established a new high total (342). Topeka provided another of the season's big surprises, Indiana's first CBC record of Summer Tanager.

It was a good season for sparrow diversity. Twelve Chipping Sparrows were tallied, including birds from Terre Haute (5), Indy (4), Ft. Wayne (2), and Crane Naval (1). Goose Pond provided the season's only three Vesper Sparrows. Gibson (2) and Goose Pond (2) had Le Conte's Sparrows, while the lone Lincoln's Sparrow was discovered at Spring Mill. Knox County provided a late Indigo Bunting.

Rusty Blackbird, a species of concern, had its highest total in eight years (3378), thanks to nice counts by Evansville (1503), Oakland City (759), and Gibson (689). As expected, winter finches were scarce; the season's only highlight was Hamilton County's pair of Common Redpolls.

WISCONSIN

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With a new snow thrower and new snowshoes, I was all ready for a Wisconsin winter—but winter never came. Neither snow thrower nor snowshoes made it out of the garage. The lack of snow cover in the south, early open waters, and moderate temperatures throughout kept many species in the state in greater numbers than normal.

Wisconsin CBCs recorded historical high counts of Snow Goose, Trumpeter Swan, Cackling Goose, and Northern Shoveler. Records also fell for Double-crested Cormorant, Turkey Vulture, Bald Eagle, Eurasian Collared-Dove, Snowy Owl, Gray Jay, Belted Kingfisher, and Eastern Bluebird.

New Richmond recorded 171 Trumpeter Swans, approaching the total of 217 Tundra Swans seen in Green Bay. Off the tip of the Door Peninsula, Washington Island saw 56 Mute Swans. Madison had an all-time high 650 Northern Shoveler.

Two Harlequin Ducks were seen in Milwaukee, where also the only Surf Scoter and only White-winged Scoter were seen in the state. Long-tailed Ducks, continuing in depressed numbers, were seen on the east coast in Sheboygan (6), Washington Island (1), and, surprisingly, inland at Madison (2). It was a good year for Bufflehead, topped by 415 in Madison. Usually circles on the Lake Michigan shoreline turn up the highest counts of Common Goldeneye and Bufflehead, but in this unusual winter Madison, with five large lakes, reported the most of both species: 415 and 726. Though seen throughout the winter in several coastal locations, Barrow's Goldeneye laid low during the CBCs. An astounding 6754 Common Mergansers were found in Green Bay, the highest single site count ever recorded.

Spruce Grouse breed in northern Wisconsin in small numbers but are rarely seen, especially in winter. However, the Clam Lake count found four birds this year, in fact only the third Wisconsin sighting on a CBC. Sharp-tailed Grouse have been in decline over the past several decades and are only found in several far northwest counties; none were seen this season. Likewise, Greater Prairie-Chicken was not observed during the 112th count.

The Red-throated Loon is seldom seen in winter, but coastal Sheboygan (2) and Milwaukee (1) were treated to this rarity. The uncommon Common Loon was tallied in Madison (12) but was only seen in two other circles. Milwaukee had the only Pied-billed Grebe, but it was a good year for Horned Grebe with 11 in Milwaukee, 10 in Madison, and several more at four other locations. Only four Red-necked Grebes have ever been seen on Wisconsin CBCs; two of those were this year in Waterloo and Madison. Only in this last decade have American White Pelicans taken up wintering in Green Bay, and again this year 10 were recorded there. Undoubtedly due to the mild weather, a staggering 952 Double-crested Cormorants remained in Green Bay for the CBC, twice the number seen in the previous 100 years combined.

Palmyra's 11 Turkey Vultures were an all-time high. Cooper's and Sharp-shinned hawks have been coming on strong in the last decade and this year was the same; Madison led with 28 and eight, respectively. Only four Northern Goshawks were seen this year, a disappointing number considering how many were once seen in the 1980s and 1990s. Though seen in 33 of the CBCs, Rough-legged Hawk numbers were quite low; presumably these hawks were lingering longer in Canada than usual. Continuing the developing phenomenon of the last decade, Golden Eagles were recorded on five CBCs in central and western Wisconsin.

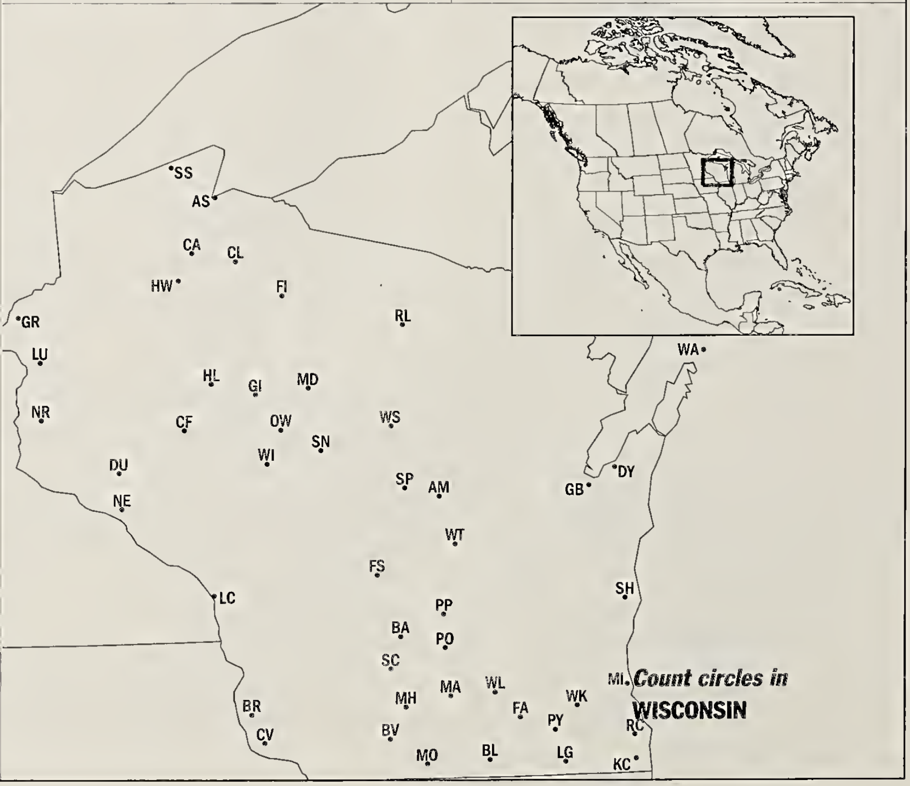
The warm weather surely held up Baraboo's 5000 Sandhill Cranes from hastening south. Perhaps causing the most excitement this winter were the two overwintering Purple Sandpipers in Racine. Milwaukee topped the state for unusual gulls: four Thayer's, one Iceland, four Lesser Black-backed, five Glaucous, and one Great Black-backed.

There was an early flight of Snowy Owls in December across the state and the excitement that gripped birders soon spread to the general public with news stories about the great white arctic owls. People who normally paid little attention to birds were out looking for Snowy Owls. On the CBCs 18 Snowy Owls were counted, the most ever in the state, with La Crosse leading with five.

The Black-backed Woodpecker is a permanent resident in boreal habitat, but only one was seen this year, at Clam Lake. Our other boreal specialty, Gray Jay, showed up in record-breaking numbers with 45 in Grantsburg, another 10 in Clam Lake, and four in Fifield. No Boreal Chickadees were seen on CBCs this year, though they are a year-round resident in northern bogs.

The expansion of Tufted Titmouse in the past 15 years continued with this year's total of 669 birds, the second highest state total. La Crosse set a single count record of 108.

A record-shattering 435 Eastern Bluebirds were seen statewide, led by Sauk City's 105. Sauk City also observed the only Marsh Wren and the first Vesper Sparrow seen in 15 years.



Count circles in WISCONSIN

Townsend's Solitaire was seen on three counts: Medford, Madison, and at Baraboo's Devil's Lake where they have been regular in recent winters. A Varied Thrush was seen during count week in New Richmond, and Beloit found a Northern Mockingbird. The only American Pipit stayed around in Milwaukee long enough to be counted. A Spotted Towhee was spotted at a feeder in Wausau. Mount Horeb offered up a Rose-breasted Grosbeak. A Western Meadowlark was photographed in Medford and one other meadowlark, species unknown, was found in Waterloo.

Northern finches were down across the board. The few Pine Grosbeaks seen were in the most northern counts; Ashland on Lake Superior was at the top with 32. Purple Finches were widespread but in low numbers; the highest count found was only 46 in Dykesville. Medford had 18 Red Crossbills, while White-winged Crossbills were better represented with 349 in Wausau. Medford also saw the most Common Redpolls followed by Clam Lake. Only 79 Evening Grosbeaks were seen in the state, half of those in Clam Lake.

ILLINOIS

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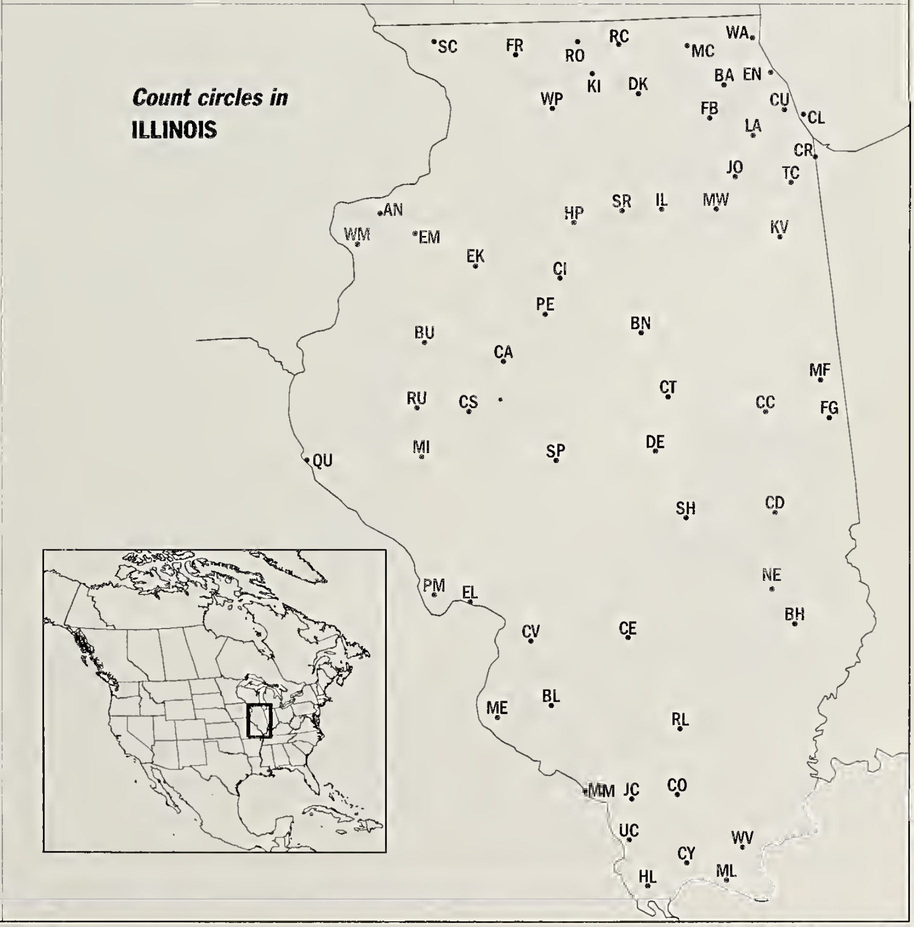
After the cold counts Illinois birders had to contend with the last two years, an early cold snap in late November and early December must have seemed ominous. However, things warmed up nicely, and only six counts failed to warm to the freezing mark. Surprisingly, the coldest count for the state turned out to be Lake Shelbyville, which only reached 28 degrees Fahrenheit on count day. On the other hand, seven counts exceeded 50, and 14 recorded low temperatures above freezing. Needless to say, running water was open on all counts, with only four reporting any freezing, and only two counts reported still water as completely frozen. Only 10 counts reported any snowfall, with a maximum of three inches at Carlyle. To counter this, 26 counts reported winds of at least 15 mph, with 15 counts dealing with winds of at least 20 mph, and four reporting winds of at least 40 mph. Illini State Park reported peak winds of 48 mph. This CBC season also followed an epic fall for western vagrants in the Midwest, so the total count of 176 species seen on count day (4 more count week birds) should be no surprise.

Overall, 61 counts reported this year, with 1067 observers contributing 3230.5 party hours. Despite more observers, this was fewer party hours than last year, possibly because of the high winds so many counts had to deal with. An additional 171 feeder observers contributed 378 hours. As always, Fermilab had the most observers with 138, while Quincy reported the most feederwatchers with 22. Three counts reached 100 species, with Union County's 107 at the top. Illinois' first CBC Mountain Bluebird was at Collinsville. Other notable finds included Pacific Loon, Prairie Falcon, and Spotted Sandpiper at Clinton Lake; Lesser Yellowlegs and Dunlin at Meredosia; a California Gull at Chicago Lakefront; a Rufous Hummingbird at Chicago Urban; a Cape May Warbler at Chautauqua; and a Henslow's Sparrow photographed at Evanston.

Greater White-fronted Goose numbers were an impressive 208 percent above the 10-year average, Snow Goose were 77 percent above, and Ross's Goose numbers were up 22 percent. Only Cackling Goose had a below-average year. Cypress Creek's 15,216 Greater White-fronted Geese alone were more than the 10-year average. Even with the impressive goose showing, this year might well be termed the year of the swan—419 swans were reported, including 181 Mute Swans on 18 counts, 59 Tundra Swans on 10 counts, and a record 174 Trumpeter Swans, led by Union County with 63. Most dabbling duck numbers were higher than last year, with Cypress Creek reporting impressive totals of Gadwall (1639), Northern Shoveler (1471), and Northern Pintail (2149). Pere Marquette's 2500 Ring-necked Ducks led an impressive 8450 state total, while


***Count circles in* ILLINOIS**

all three scoters were reported, including lone Surf Scoters at Bloomington and Calumet, eight White-winged at Waukegan, and a lone Black at Barrington. Only one Long-tailed duck was reported (at Evanston). Peoria reported 880 Ruddy Ducks, leading a state total of 4028.

Ring-necked Pheasant numbers were down drastically from last year, with only 163 reported on 25 counts, and Newton only reported 11 Greater Prairie-Chickens this year. Wild Turkeys were only slightly below last year, but only 107 Northern Bobwhite were reported on 14 counts. This is the lowest total for the species since 1941.

In addition to the Pacific Loon at Clinton Lake, lone Red-throated Loons were reported at Chicago Lakefront, Carlyle (cw), and Springfield (cw). Chicago Lakefront also had a Red-necked Grebe, while Springfield reported a count week Eared Grebe and Carlyle had a count week Western Grebe. Eighteen American White Pelicans were reported on seven counts, with a high of 12 at Pere Marquette. Mermet Lake had the only Great Egret, and Calumet City had 10 of the 17 Black-crowned Night-Herons reported.

A Turkey Vulture was still present at Schapville in Northern Illinois. Bald Eagles were down slightly from last year, likely because of the lack of ice. Three counts reported lone Golden Eagles, and 12 reported Merlin. Clinton Lake had a Prairie Falcon. A Virginia Rail was at Lisle Arboretum, while Union County reported three Virginia Rails and a Sora. A total of 1798 Sandhill Cranes were reported on eight counts, including 1367 at Lisle Arboretum.

Shorebirds were very well represented, with 77 Wilson's Snipe on 13 counts, three American Woodcock at Mermet Lake, a Spotted Sandpiper at Clinton Lake, and lone Lesser Yellowlegs and Dunlin at Meredosia. A California Gull was reported for the second year in a row, this time on Chicago Lakefront. Seven counts reported a total of 15 Thayer's Gulls, nine counts reported Lesser Black-backed Gulls, five reported Glaucous Gulls, and Calumet City reported the only two Great Black-backed Gulls.

Eurasian Collared-Doves (369) were reported on 31 counts, a total only surpassed two years ago. Lone Barn Owls were at Carlyle and Warbluff Valley. Five counts reported Snowy Owls, including two at Chicago Lakefront, part of a truly impressive invasion year. Long-eared Owls were reported on 11 counts, and 20 Northern Saw-whet's were reported on nine counts, including eight at Lisle Arboretum. A female Rufous Hummingbird was still present on the Chicago Urban count—the fifth in state CBC history.

Thirty-six Eastern Phoebes were seen on 11 counts this year, including one at Chicago Urban and two at Barrington. Loggerhead Shrikes were up as well, with 12 on nine counts, compared to six on three counts in 2010. Northern Shrikes were also up, with 45 seen on 19 counts, including 11 at Fermilab. One count week White-eyed Vireo was spotted at Carlyle. A record 334,685 American Crows were counted, one of eight species to be recorded in every count circle. The 238,000 reported at Middlefork River Valley were more than the entire state finds in most years! Two counts reported Fish Crows, with six at Union County.

Kankakee Valley had a lingering count week Northern Rough-winged Swallow, and Rend Lake had a Barn Swallow. Four counts reported House Wrens, three reported Sedge Wrens, and four reported Marsh Wrens. As mentioned, a Mountain Bluebird was still present at Collinsville. Five Gray Catbirds were reported on three counts. Brown Thrashers were reported on 16 counts.

Warblers were present in surprising numbers, including three Orange-crowned on two counts, a Cape May photographed at Chautauqua, nine Pine Warblers on five counts, two Palm Warblers at Lisle Arboretum, and lone Common Yellowthroats on two counts.

A Henslow's Sparrow was photographed at Evanston. Five counts reported Lincoln's Sparrows. Three counts reported solo Indigo Buntings, and Mermet Lake reported two Dickcissels. Union County reported 20 Western Meadowlarks. Twenty Brewer's Blackbirds were reported on six counts, led by 11 at Collinsville. Thirty-six Red Crossbills were reported on five counts, with Union County in far southern Illinois reporting 22. Only two counts reported White-winged Crossbills, and only eight counts reported Common Redpolls. The last two species moved into the area in numbers in January. Pine Siskins actually exceeded last year's total with 1044 reported on 27 counts. Only two counts reported Evening Grosbeaks, although Thorn Creek had a flock of 15. Eurasian Tree Sparrows were only reported from 16 counts this year, down from the 19 last year.

MINNESOTA

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The 2011–2012 Minnesota CBC was one of the warmest on record. The lowest temperature was a balmy 5 degrees Fahrenheit; last year the low was minus 25 degrees. There were 14 counts that recorded high temperatures over 40 degrees, with the high being 48 degrees at Austin. This is about 14 more counts than normal with temperatures over 40 degrees Fahrenheit. Snow cover was also not very Minnesota-like; last year the average snow depth for the whole state was 14.6 inches, and this year the average was less than an inch (0.91). The deepest snow, nine inches, was in Isabella. Last year there were two counts with more than four feet of snow. Open still water is usually difficult to find on the Minnesota CBC, this year most of the count circles contained open water. The mild winter contributed to increases in participation (811 to 880), total count (183,704 to 401,796), number of counts (47 to 48), party hours (2234 to 2406), and number of species (131 to 142). No new species were recorded.

Only the Mute Swan, Greater Scaup, Harlequin Duck, Turkey Vulture, Northern Hawk Owl, and Short-eared Owl were on last year's count and not observed this year. The following species were on this year's count and not last season: Greater White-fronted Goose, American Wigeon, Blue-winged Teal, Northern Shoveler, Barrow's Goldeneye, Ruddy Duck, Common Loon, Horned Grebe, Double-crested Cormorant, Osprey, Franklin's Gull, Black-legged Kittiwake, Long-eared Owl, Boreal Owl, Carolina Wren, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Gray Catbird, Spotted Towhee, Eastern Towhee, Chipping Sparrow, Field Sparrow, Swamp Sparrow, and Rose-breasted Grosbeak.

Not surprisingly, with the presence of open water across the state, waterfowl were tremendously increased over last year. In fact, last year the entire total count was only 183,704 for all species, while this year we had 201,510 Canada Geese alone. The Trumpeter Swan recovery project has been very successful and we counted 2233. No Harlequin Ducks were observed on the counts, but we did record four species of goose, two species of swans, and 21 duck species. There were also three Common Loons, three Pied-billed Grebes, a Horned Grebe, 11 American White Pelicans, 10 Double-crested Cormorants, 11 Great Blue Herons, 71 Coots, 40 Belted Kingfishers, and an Osprey observed. A Sandhill Crane and a Wilson's Snipe were observed during count week. A Black-legged Kittiwake was observed in Duluth to round out an impressive list of gulls (Franklin's, Ring-billed, Herring, Thayer's, Iceland, Glaucous, and Great Black-backed).

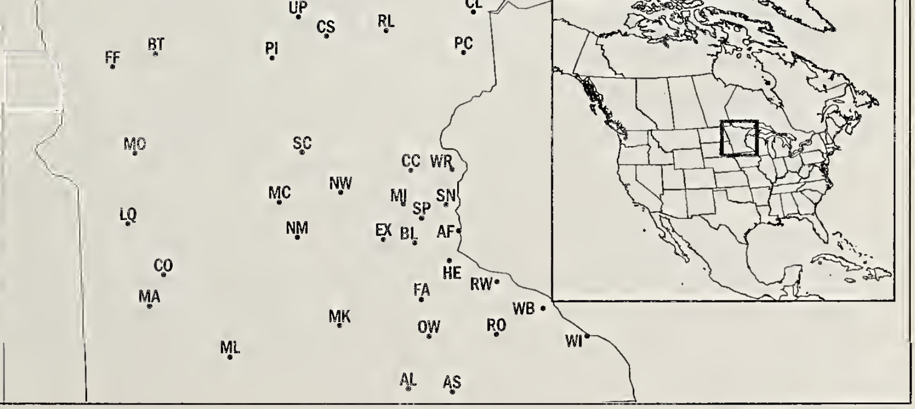
Perhaps due to the abundance of habitat with no snow cover or a poor breeding season due to last year's hard winter, numbers of upland gamebirds decreased. Only one Gray Partridge was counted, and Ring-necked Pheasants decreased from 2078 to 237. Sharp-tailed Grouse were down from 37 to 24, Greater Prairie-Chickens from 93 to 23, and Wild Turkeys from 2315 to 1757. Ruffed and Spruce grouse numbers slightly increased. Raptors numbers changed little, with the exception of Bald Eagle, which jumped from 671 to 967 this year, most likely due to the abundance of open water.

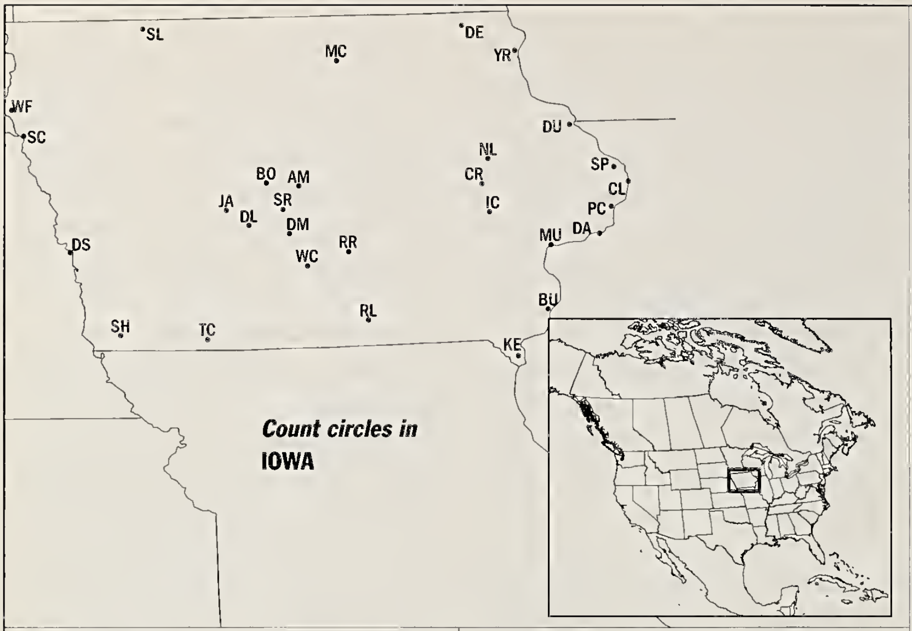
As for gulls, abundance changes included Ring-billed increased from 19 to 300, Herring from 1883 to 2222, Glaucous from 2 to 13, and there was a Black-legged Kittiwake. Eurasian Collared-Doves continue their slow expansion into Minnesota, increasing from 102 last year to 113 this year and reaching as far North as Grand Rapids, Fergus Falls, and Morris. Rock Pigeons were greatly increased from last year, moving from 10,148 to 12,375. Mourning Doves were very slightly decreased.

This year there were five Great Gray Owls observed, up from one last year. Notably no Northern Hawk Owls were located; last year there were eight. This year there was a continent-wide explosion of Snowy Owls with an increase in Minnesota, from three last year to nine this year. Although this is a respectable number, there have been multiple years with more than 10 Snowies in Minnesota. In 1979, Duluth alone had 12. Great Horned Owls were down from 84 last year to 65 this year. The rest of the owls were at about the same levels as last year. Long-eared Owls were observed in Cottonwood and St. Paul NE Suburban, while a Boreal Owl was recorded in Grand Marais. With the exception of the Northern Flicker (77, up from 40 last year) all of the woodpeckers slightly decreased.

Northern Shrikes were up slightly, improving on the recent trend (2007, 206; 2008, 108; 2009, 73; 2010, 151; this year, 154). Observers also reported a large drop in Blue Jays (4796 to 3723) and a large increase in both American Crow (15,549 to 21,820) and Common Raven (922 to 1032). Gray Jays and Black-billed Magpies held steady.

Horned Larks were down from 531 to 418. Both Boreal and Black-capped chickadees increased. Tufted Titmouse was down from 61 last year to 32 this year. Red-breasted Nuthatch was up slightly, while White-breasted was down slightly. Brown Creeper was almost double last year's count. There was a Carolina Wren at Wild River and a Winter Wren in Bloomington. Ruby-crowned Kinglets were observed in Grand Marais and Fergus Falls, and Golden-crowned Kinglets were up from 13 last year to 34 this year. Thrushes and allies (Eastern Bluebird, Townsend's Solitaire, Hermit, American Robin, Varied, Gray Catbird, and Brown


***Count circles in* MINNESOTA**



Thrasher) were generally less than last year. The bluebirds were down from 76 to 57 and the robins from 3205 to 2449.

European Starlings profited from the mild winter as they increased from 14,153 last year to 23,230 this year, an increase of more than 9000. The waxwings are an interesting story. Last year, Bohemian Waxwings made it as far south as Red Wing and 3619 were counted statewide. Only 907 Cedar Waxwings were counted. This year, the roles were reversed with 4142 Cedar Waxwings and only 880 Bohemian. The Bohemians were only observed in the far north (Roseau, Baudette, Grand Marais, and Duluth).

Yellow-rumped Warblers were recorded in Bloomington, Cedar Creek Bog, Excelsior, Rochester, St. Cloud-Collegeville, and Two Harbors. Austin had a Spotted Towhee and Winona had an Eastern Towhee. There were nine sparrow species tallied (American Tree, Chipping, Field, Fox, Song, Swamp, White-throated, Harris's, and White-crowned). Dark-eyed Juncos and Lapland Longspurs slightly increased. Snow Buntings were dramatically decreased from 6397 last year to 1515 this year. Northern Cardinals were down from 3087 to 1894. A Rose-breasted Grosbeak was observed in St. Paul North. Participants counted 397 Red-winged Blackbirds, and Rusty Blackbirds increased from 23 to 103. A Brewer's Blackbird was observed in Northwest McLeod. Grackles and cowbirds were both recorded.

Only 12 Red Crossbills were counted, down one from last year. There were 1010 White-winged Crossbills, rebounding from last year's dismal 84 (2009 had 1377). Likewise, Common Redpolls bounced back after a low of 873 in 2009; counters noted 1409 last year and 3345 this year. Three Hoary Redpolls were counted. Pine Siskin numbers were down from 1047 to 445, and Purple Finches were down from 375 last year to 239 this year. House Finches and American Goldfinches were essentially steady. Evening Grosbeaks increased for the third year in a row (112, 211, 245). There were 3692 fewer House Sparrows this year.

IOWA

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The 2011–2012 CBC included 29 counts from Iowa. Davenport (91) produced the highest species count. Other high counts included Keokuk (87), Burlington and Saylorville (85), Clinton (82), Green Island (81), and Shenandoah (77). Spirit Lake (58) led the northern counts. Although Iowa saw subzero temps in early December, the CBC period was exceedingly mild, and only Dubuque reported any snow cover. The statewide species total was a record 145.

Iowa had its share of Snowy Owls this winter and eight birds were found on six counts, three at Spirit Lake alone. A Palm Warbler at Davenport was new to the Iowa CBC. Orange-crowned Warbler hadn't been seen in 25 years, but one was found on the Green Island count in Illinois. White-winged Doves were at Shenandoah for the second straight year. The Westfield count managed to find a Black-billed Magpie after missing it last season. Other good birds included 10 Sandhill Cranes and a Bonaparte's Gull at Davenport, a Blue-winged Teal at Rathbun, a Turkey Vulture at Iowa City, a Yellow-headed Blackbird at Clinton, a Marsh Wren at Shenandoah, Red Crossbills at Muscatine, Chipping Sparrows at Keokuk, and a count week Iceland Gull at Dubuque. The most notable miss was Northern Goshawk, which had been missed only once previously in the last 25 years.

It was a banner year for waterfowl. All our regular geese were at or near record numbers as were Trumpeter and Tundra swans. Dabblers were at their best numbers in five years. Divers were about average, but Canvasbacks rebounded from a decade low to record numbers. Bufflehead also posted a decade high. Six White-winged Scoters at Keokuk was a record. Six Surf Scoters over three counts was a near record. Two Long-tailed Ducks were at Burlington.

The only Gray Partridges were five at Ames. Ring-necked Pheasant numbers reached their lowest numbers in 25 years. Decorah had the only Ruffed Grouse. Best counts for Northern Bobwhite were Shenandoah and Rathbun. Six Common Loons were found on four counts, and the most in a decade. Seven Golden Eagles was a new high, with three at DeSoto N.W.R. Northern Harriers, Red-shouldered, and Red-tailed hawks all had big years. Merlin set a new high. Gull numbers were good. Two Lesser Black-backed and eight Glaucous Gulls were found. Eurasian Collared-Doves again established a new high. By contrast, Mourning Doves had their lowest count in a decade. Eastern Screech-Owls had their second best count in 20 years—kudos to Rathbun for locating 19. Northern Saw-whet Owls had their best year ever.

Belted Kingfishers had their best count in five seasons. After an exceptional count last year, Red-headed Woodpecker numbers fell well below their 10-year average. Pileated Woodpeckers set a new high. Northern Shrikes were at near record numbers. Probably due to a lack of snow cover, Horned Larks were hard to find. Red-breasted Nuthatches were uncommon also. Brown Creepers and Winter Wrens were in very good numbers. Ruby-crowned Kinglets were on four counts. It was an average year for thrushes. Mockingbirds were at Green Island and Burlington. Brown Thrashers were at Dallas County and Burlington. No catbirds were found.

Spotted Towhees were at Sioux City, DeSoto N.W.R., and Shenandoah. Eastern Towhees were at Decorah and Davenport. American Tree Sparrows were abundant. Savannah Sparrows were at record numbers. Lapland Longspurs were below average, while Snow Buntings were their lowest in a decade. Red-winged Blackbirds rebounded from a 20-year low to their best in five. No Brewer's Blackbirds were reported. Pine Siskin and American Goldfinch numbers were up slightly. A lone Common Redpoll was at Davenport. Eurasian Tree Sparrows were again at record numbers and continue their expansion. New to the Cedar Rapids count, 29 were found there this season.

MISSOURI

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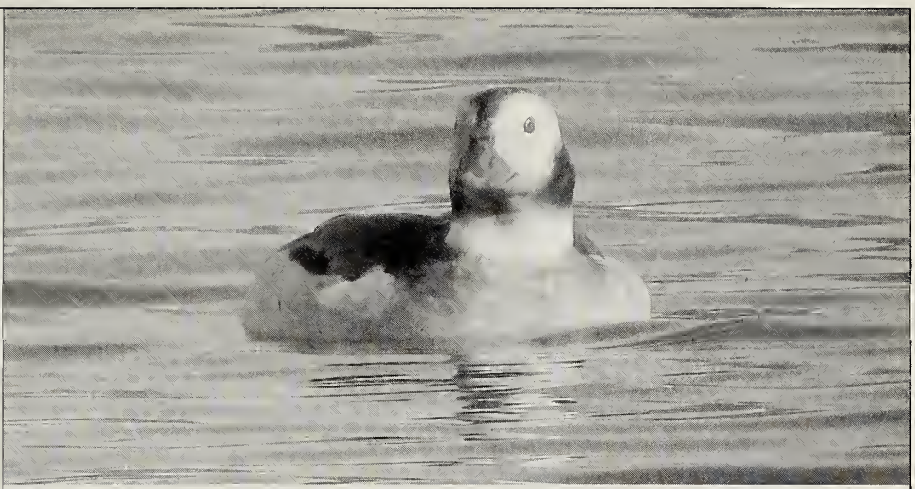
Missouri recorded 24 CBCs this season, down three from recent years. The average temperature was 40 degrees Fahrenheit (range: 22 to 60) and there was no snow anywhere. In total, 152 species were observed.



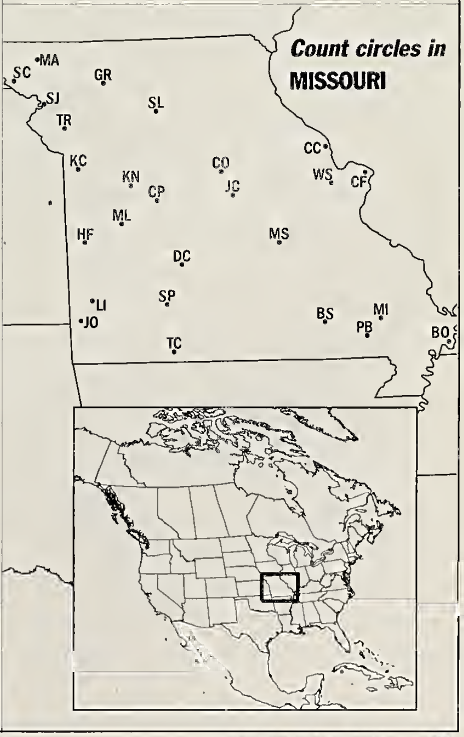
Long-tailed Duck *(Clangula hyemalis)* female, Kansas City, Missouri. Photo/Mike Stoakes

A Black-legged Kittiwake at Maryville and a Common Ground-Dove at Weldon Spring represent first Missouri CBC records. Several other species were only observed on only one count: Long-tailed Duck (2, Kansas City), Eared Grebe (1, Horton-Four Rivers), Black-crowned Night-Heron (1, Columbia), Prairie Falcon (1, Horton-Four Rivers), Virginia Rail (1, Columbia), Least Sandpiper (1, Columbia), Franklin's Gull (1, Mingo), Fish Crow (1, Mingo), Tree Swallow (1, Mingo), Sedge Wren (1, Cole Camp Prairies), Pine Warblers (1, Mingo), Vesper Sparrow (1, Jefferson City), Rose-breasted Grosbeak (1, Grand River), and Baltimore Oriole (1, Columbia).

High numbers of birds include 24300 Greater White-fronted Goose (11 counts), 928,000 Snow Geese (12 counts), 446 American White Pelican (423 at Confluence), 234 Red-shouldered Hawks (20 counts), 55 Rough-legged Hawks (11 counts), seven Sandhill Cranes (2 counts), four Snowy Owls (2 counts), 523 American Pipits (4 counts), 800 Savannah Sparrows (18 counts), 176 Western Meadowlarks (8 counts), and 3.5 million Common Grackles (Columbia). Red-tail and kestrel numbers were typical. Only 11 Loggerhead and three Northern Shrikes were reported. Species occurring in substantially lower-than usual numbers include Northern Bobwhite, Northern Flicker, Blue Jay, Horned Lark, Song Sparrow, and White-throated Sparrow.

There were no reports of Greater Prairie-Chicken, Northern Goshawk, Greater Roadrunner, or Snow Bunting. Bald Eagles (878) and Eastern Bluebirds (2533) were seen on all 24 counts. Winter erratic passerines occurred in low numbers. The only report of Red-breasted Nuthatch was five at Knob Noster. A total of 910 Lapland Longspurs were reported from eight counts and 39 Pine Siskins on three counts. Introduced Trumpeter Swans occurred on six counts (500 birds) and Eurasian Collared-Doves occurred on 15 counts (153 birds).

Six counts recorded 90 or more species, with 104 at Columbia. A record 463 observers were in the field, with 22 watching feeders.



ARKANSAS

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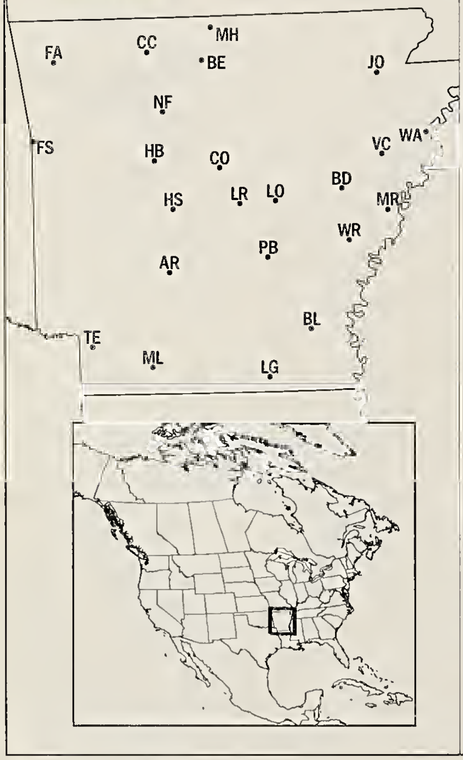
The 112th CBC in Arkansas was a nice year for counting—only 4 percent of the counts had winds exceeding 15 miles per hour, 13 percent had light rain, and 13 percent had partly frozen water. Temperatures ranged from the 20s to 70s. Two major local influences were extreme drought on 9 percent of the counts and extreme flooding on 9 percent of the counts. The generally pleasant conditions resulted in the number of species, miles, and hours remaining near normal, with parties and observers setting 59-year highs. Number of individuals (878,024) was 94 percent below average because of reduced blackbird numbers.

All told, 23 counts were submitted; 11 counts had more than 90 species, including Holla Bend N.W.R. with the species high of 119. Mississippi River State Park was run for the first year, sampling the unique habitat of Crowley's Ridge. Two counts, Bayou DeView and Mountain Home, set new species highs of 113 and 73, respectively. Bayou DeView had the most new or unusual species (11) and Holla Bend N.W.R. and Wapanocca tied with the most new high counts (9). The numbers for the following bird highlights are normalized by party hours. In broad groups, geese were 685 percent above average (because of Snow Geese) and semi-hardy waterbirds 189 percent. Blackbirds were -98 percent below average (third year in a row) and frugivores were -97 percent below average.

Count circles in ARKANSAS



Of note this season for individual species, no regularly occurring species were "missed." Setting new 59-year highs were Greater White-fronted Goose, Snow Goose, Gadwall, Northern Shoveler, Pied-billed Grebe, Killdeer, Spotted Sandpiper, Eurasian Collared-Dove, and Eastern Phoebe. Other highs included Gadwall (708 percent), Northern Shoveler (863 percent), Northern Pintail (611 percent), Ring-necked Duck (502 percent), Pied-billed Grebe (345 percent), Killdeer (296 percent), Spotted Sandpiper (426 percent), Eurasian Collared-Dove (115 percent), and Eastern Phoebe (230 percent).

Meanwhile, 59-year lows were set by Northern Bobwhite. Other lows included Mallard (-58 percent), Wild Turkey (-66 percent), Northern Bobwhite (-95 percent), Loggerhead Shrike (-76 percent), Bewick's Wren (-74 percent), American Robin (-92 percent), European Starling (-97 percent), Harris's Sparrow (-87 percent), Red-winged Blackbird (-99 percent), Rusty Blackbird (-98 percent), Common Grackle (-99 percent), Brown-headed Cowbird (-97 percent), Purple Finch (-87 percent), Pine Siskin (-91 percent), and House Sparrow (-77 percent).

Species found only on one count included Long-tailed Duck (Arkadelphia); American Black Duck, Solitary, Semipalmated, Western and Stilt sandpipers, and Dunlin (Bayou DeView); Cackling Goose and White-winged Scoter (Conway); Inca Dove (Fayetteville); Red-necked Grebe, "Krider's" Red-tailed Hawk, Golden Eagle, and "Red-shafted" Flicker (Holla Bend N.W.R.); Forster's Tern (Jonesboro); Western Grebe, American Bittern, Red-cockaded Woodpecker and White-eyed Vireo (Lake Georgia Pacific-Felsenthal N.W.R.); Mute Swan and Rufous Hummingbird (Little Rock) Peregrine Falcon and "Oregon" Junco (Lonoke); Red-breasted Merganser and Sora (Pine Bluff); and Black-crowned Night-Heron, White Ibis, and Great-tailed Grackle (Texarkana). And the **bird-of-the-year** was the first Arkansas CBC record of an adult **Blue Grosbeak** at Wapanocca N.W.R.

And it can never be said frequently enough—all the compilers and volunteers deserve a big **"thank you"** for your hard work!

LOUISIANA

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During the 112th CBC, 409 observers and 57 feederwatchers spent 1741 party hours covering 24 counts in Louisiana. A total of 262 species and an additional 2 count week species were found—the largest list since before the 2005 hurricanes ("Katrina" and "Rita") despite worsening recent droughts. This winter will be forever remembered as the winter of the **Green-tailed Towhee;** across nine counts 15 individuals were found, which is not bad considering there have been fewer than 10 records ever for the Bayou State.

The Sabine count again tallied the largest species count in the state with 171 species and is still climbing toward pre-Hurricane Rita/Ike levels. A new count this year, White Lake, pulled in a respectable 158 species and turned up Louisiana's first **Prairie Falcon.** Lacassine N.W.R.-Thornwell had the highest inland count with 162 species, while Baton Rouge and Crowley tied for the highest non-tidewater counts with

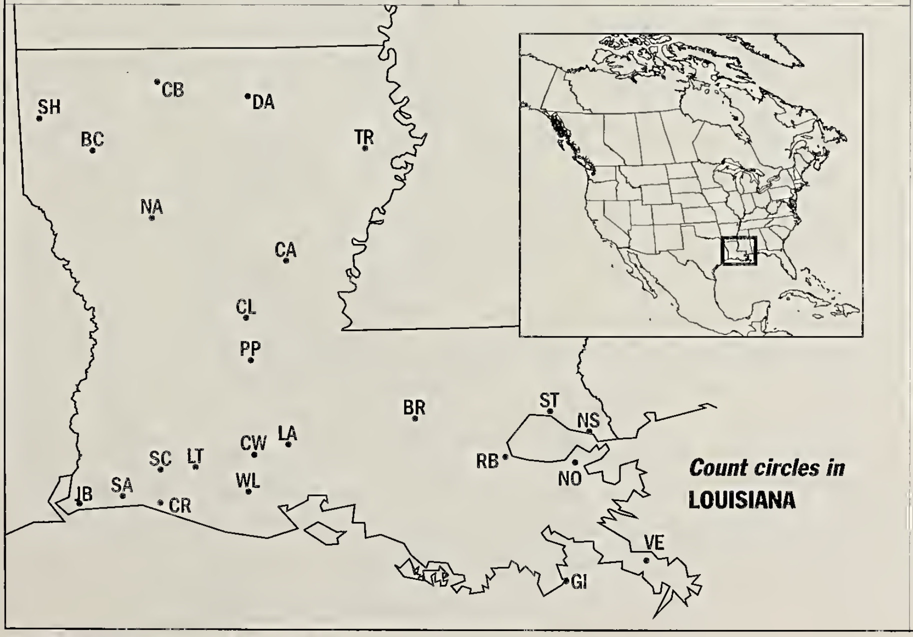
145 species each. Around Lake Pontchartrain, Reserve with 144 species just topped New Orleans with 142. In north Louisiana, Natchitoches with 128 species upped Bossier-Caddo-Bienville with 127 species.

Several raptors had abundances at least 1.5 times more than the recent 10-year average: Northern Harrier, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Red-tailed Hawk, and American Kestrel. Loggerhead Shrike, a species that has declined by 66 percent since 1992, had its best showing in 10 years. It was also a banner winter year for some winter hummingbirds like Rufous with 158 counted, Calliope and Broad-tailed with eight each, and **Allen's Hummingbird** with six. The only **Anna's Hummingbird** was found in Baton Rouge. In contrast, many waterfowl counts were less than half of the previous 10-year birds/party hour average, possibly related to recent droughts. Even so, eight **Fulvous Whistling-Ducks,** one **Cinnamon Teal,** and two **White-winged Scoters** were found. Last winter, Rusty Blackbirds were seemingly everywhere, but their numbers this year were back to recent lows.

A **Scott's Oriole** visiting a Baton Rouge homeowner's hummingbird feeder, a **Western Grebe** found on the Shreveport count, and a **Rough-legged Hawk** found during the Natchitoches count were among the most exceptional vagrants. Other highlights that kept participants entertained included a **Parasitic Jaeger,** three **Swainson's Hawks,** two **Burrowing Owls,** and three **Western Tanagers.** Six **Say's Phoebes** adds to only 11 total previous records, nine of these since 2000, suggesting a pattern of increasing vagrancy to Louisiana. Vermilion Flycatchers were also well represented with 30 individuals found, just shy of the previous high count of 31 in 2002. Only 13 warbler species were found this winter, but included a **Black-throated Gray Warbler** at Sweet Lake-Cameron Prairie N.W.R. In contrast, sparrows were well represented, with eight **Clay-colored Sparrows** and 10 **Smith's Longspurs** among the highlights.

Wintering hold-over shorebirds were also notable with a well-documented **Semipalmated Sandpiper** during the Sabine count representing one of few confirmed winter records for the U.S. A count week **Pectoral Sandpiper** from Reserve and seven **Wilson's Phalaropes** from two counts are also quite unusual. After being absent the last three of four winters, 21 Red Knots were found at Grand Isle, but this is a far cry from counts exceeding 200 birds in the 1980s.

Thanks to all who participated in counts and submitted data. Your hard work provides valuable insights into population trends for many species that would otherwise go unmonitored.



Count circles in LOUISIANA

NORTH DAKOTA/SOUTH DAKOTA/ NEBRASKA/KANSAS/OKLAHOMA

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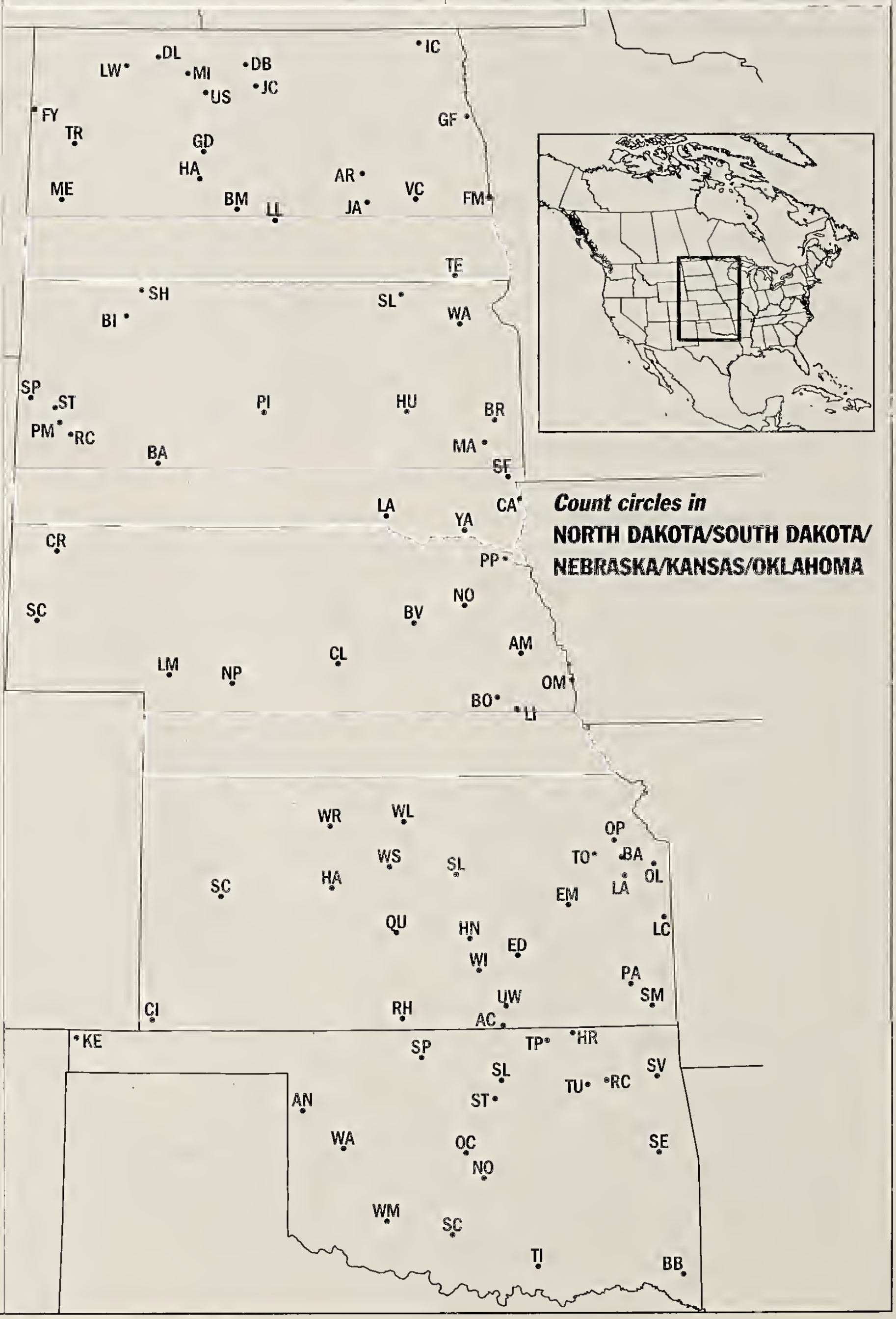
The winter of 2011–2012 will certainly go down in the weather annals as one of the mildest on record; in fact, the fall was extremely mild as well. The moderate temperatures in the central plains states were accompanied by little or no snow or rain. Unfortunately, throughout much of the region, this lack of precipitation has now been translated into a profound drought. As a result of the mild winter conditions, however, this season birders were not only birding in balmy temperatures and in short sleeves, but their access to all areas of nearly every count circle in the region was also unrestricted. I can point to no better measure of the mildness of this season than to note that both North Dakota and South Dakota set new CBC species high counts this past season! Possibly counterintuitive given the mild weather, however, this was a banner invasion year for Snowy Owls throughout the Midwest, and many counts reported multiple individuals.

North Dakota birders completed 20 counts. The 66 species recorded on the Garrison Dam count established a record high species CBC count for the state, and a new count was initiated and completed at Ft. Union-Yellowstone & Missouri Rivers Confluence Area. Garrison Dam participants recorded a number of rare and uncommon species, and both Ross's Goose and Wood Duck were recorded on that count for the first time; the count tallied 16 waterfowl species, as well as seven gull species (including Lesser Black-backed), and Killdeer was a nice find as well. Elsewhere around the state, this was a fantastic year for Snowy Owls with 19 of the 20 counts reporting the species. The Long Lake CBC was treated to six individuals on count day! Speaking of owls, seven counts also reported Northern Saw-whets this year. Other interesting species reported statewide were Common Raven at Denbigh, Wood Duck at Fargo-Moorhead, Eastern Towhee at Grand Forks-East Grand Forks, and Pine Grosbeak at Icelandic S.P. The only Gyrfalcons were spotted at Arrowwood N.W.R., Garrison Dam, Lostwood, and Upper Souris N.W.R. Bohemian Waxwings flocks were few and far-between, and were only found at Garrison Dam, Icelandic S.P., and Jamestown. Purple Finches were scattered around the state and seen on 12 counts, and redpolls were moderately well-represented, though Hoaries were only found at Denbigh, Des Lacs N.W.R., Lostwood, and at Upper Souris N.W.R.

South Dakota observers submitted 17 counts this past season, and the 85 species reported on count day at Pierre established a new CBC species count high for the state! Rapid City birders scored a far-distant second place in the high species count race this year with 57 species. Ten of the 17 counts reported Snowy Owls with *both* Lake Andes and Sand Lake N.W.R. tallying *nine* birds each on count day! (Whatever the correct collective noun, *nine* birds surely is large enough to qualify as a parliament of Snowy Owls, I would think!). Northern Saw-whets were reported from Bison, Brookings, and Pierre, and among the record number of species reported from Pierre were 21 waterfowl species and the state's only Gyrfalcon this year. Rapid City's Harlequin Duck, found on Canyon Lake, was a real treat and new for that count; the female bird cooperated and was observed several days. Speaking of waterfowl, Yankton reported a swan sp. and a small flock of seven Long-tailed Ducks. This was not an especially eventful year for irruptive passerine species, however; the only Bohemian Waxwing (one bird) was reported from Shadehill, and the only Evening Grosbeaks were seen at Sturgis. Red Crossbills were observed at Brookings, Piedmont, and Sturgis, while Brookings and Sioux Falls birders located White-wingeds. Purple Finches were only found on four counts this year. Finally, some of the western/montane specialty species were reported as follows: Piedmont birders found Gray and Pinyon jays, Pygmy Nuthatch, and Canyon Wren; Rapid City reported Gray Jay, Pygmy Nuthatch, Canyon Wren, and American Dipper (cw); and Spearfish reported Lewis's Woodpecker, Canyon Wren, and American Dipper.

Nebraska CBCers completed and submitted 12 counts this past season, and Lake McConaughy took first place prize honors with 103 species reported on count day, while rivals Omaha and Lincoln tallied 70 and 69 species, respectively. It was, however, Lake McConaughy that reported some really nice finds including 23 waterfowl and four grebe species, plus eight gull species including three Mews, but Dunlin was probably the best find of the day. Elsewhere, American White Pelicans lingered late enough to be seen at both Ames and Lake McConaughy, and Trumpeter Swans were reported from Calamus-Loup, Lake McConaughy, and Norfolk. Common Redpolls were only found in Crawford and North Platte, while Purple Finches were sprinkled around the state and noted on seven counts. Finally, the Snowy Owl invasion



Count circles in
NORTH DAKOTA/SOUTH DAKOTA/ NEBRASKA/KANSAS/OKLAHOMA

Long-tailed Ducks *(Clangula hyemalis)*, Yankton, South Dakota. Photo/Roger Dietrich

extended to Nebraska, but not as dramatically as in the Dakotas: Calamus-Loup, Lake McConaughy, and North Platte each reported single birds on count day.

Kansans completed 23 CBCs this past season; Udall-Winfield reported the most species seen at 106, and Lawrence took second place with a very respectable 100. Trumpeter Swans have become increasingly common in the last decade with reports this year from Baldwin City, Lawrence (cw), Oskaloosa-Perry Lake, Parsons, and Red Hills, while Oskaloosa-Perry Lake and Udall-Winfield reported Tundra Swans. A statewide survey can quickly detail some of the better sightings: Cimarron N.G. had Ladder-backed Woodpecker (cw), Western Scrub-Jay, Common Raven, Sage Thrasher, and Lark Bunting; Halstead-Newton had Black-crowned Night-Heron; Quivira N.W.R. reported Virginia Rail and Sandhill Crane; Red Hills reported Rufous-crowned Sparrow; Scott Lake had Virginia Rail; Salina reported Red Crossbill (cw); Udall-Winfield hosted a late Dunlin; and Wichita birders found Long-tailed Duck, Barrow's Goldeneye, and Least Sandpiper. Waconda Lake and Webster Reservoir both reported Thayer's and Glaucous gulls, plus they both reported the state's only Snowy Owls this season, though Webster's was count week only. Last, but certainly not least, Wilson Reservoir participants found Long-tailed Duck, Pacific Loon, Virginia Rail, and Sandhill Crane.

Oklahoma birders completed and submitted 18 counts this winter season with five counts equaling or breaking the century mark: Tishomingo N.W.R. with 125, Oklahoma City with 121, Norman and Tulsa both with 113, and Wichita Mountains W.R. with 100. Some of the more interesting bird species reported on this year's count included: four American Woodcocks at Broken Bow; Trumpeter Swan, Black Vulture (out-of-range), and Sprague's Pipit at Norman; Western Grebe and Thayer's and Lesser Black-backed gulls at Oklahoma City; and Sprague's Pipit at Sooner Lake. Also seen and reported were: a Sedge Wren at Stillwater; a Common Yellowthroat at Spavinaw; an ibis *(Plegadis)*, sp. Say's Phoebe, Common Yellowthroat, and most unexpectedly, a Green-tailed Towhee at Tishomingo N.W.R. At Tallgrass Prairie Preserve, birders reported both Trumpeter and Tundra swans and Sprague's Pipit, Tulsa observers found Western Grebe and a far out-of-range Lesser Goldfinch, while at Washita N.W.R. birders reported yet another Tundra Swan. Finally, a survey of lingering/late waders will, I think, underscore the truly mild nature of the winter just passed. Killdeer were found on 12 of the 18 counts, Greater Yellowlegs were noted on 10 counts, while Lessers were found on two (Tishomingo N.W.R. and Wichita Mountains W.R.), Least Sandpipers were found on seven counts, Wilson's Snipe on eight, and as previously noted Broken Bow found four woodcocks.

In closing, let me acknowledge the hard work of all compilers in editing their counts. This dedication not only ensures the highest data accuracy and quality for each count, but it also makes my job as regional editor that much easier. Additionally, I find information containing interesting historical, weather, or contextual count information to be especially helpful; thanks for passing this information along. As always, thank you!

TEXAS

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Manx Shearwater at Matagorda County, **Black-vented Oriole** and **Blue Bunting** at Anzalduas-Bentsen, **Golden-crowned Warbler** and **Rose-throated Becard** at Weslaco, **Crimson-collared Grosbeak** at Brownsville, **Little Gull** at Port Aransas and Lake Ray Hubbard, **Hepatic Tanager** at Victoria, **American Golden-Plover** at San Bernard and **Red-throated Loon** at Lake Tawakoni. These were the headliners in a season whose landscape was dominated by exceptional drought throughout Texas along with more than four million acres of wildfires. In all, 2838 birders on 109 Christmas Bird Counts (CBCs) produced 377 species and 11 additional infraspecific forms, which is the lowest species tally in my six years as editor. Thirteen species were deleted that were not supported with satisfactory documentation. A total of 113 species were missed that were reported during the last 10 CBC seasons. Party hours declined by 4 percent, but birder numbers increased by 3 percent. We welcome new CBCs: Lost Pines near Austin, and Pineywoods at Lake Livingston.

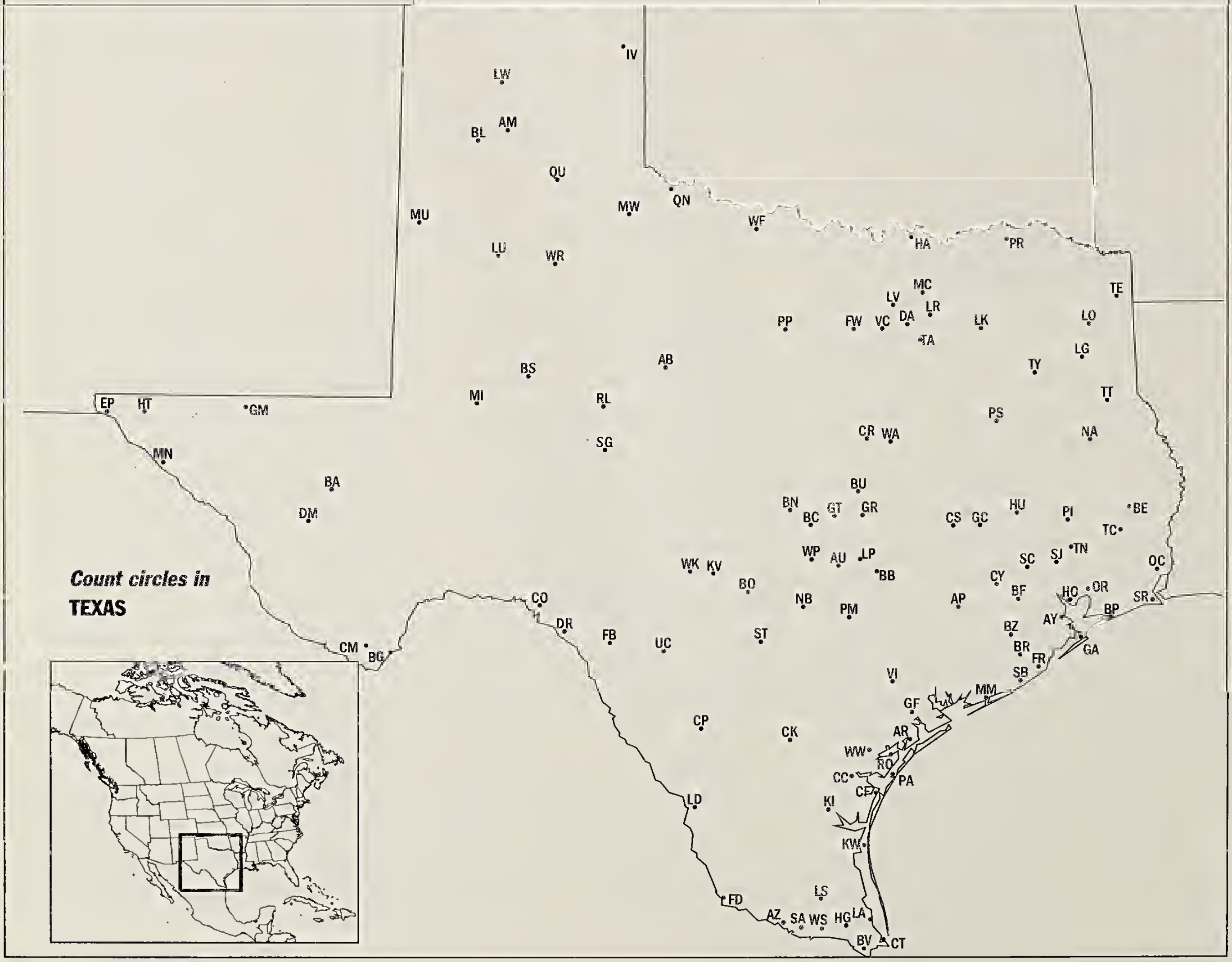
Matagorda County was Number One in the Nation with 244 species, and Guadalupe River Delta was second with 225 species. Freeport had 199, San Bernard 196, and, amazingly, Weslaco 195. Weslaco is about 45 miles inland with a previous high tally of 178. This is the highest species count for an inland CBC in Texas. Corpus Christi–Flour

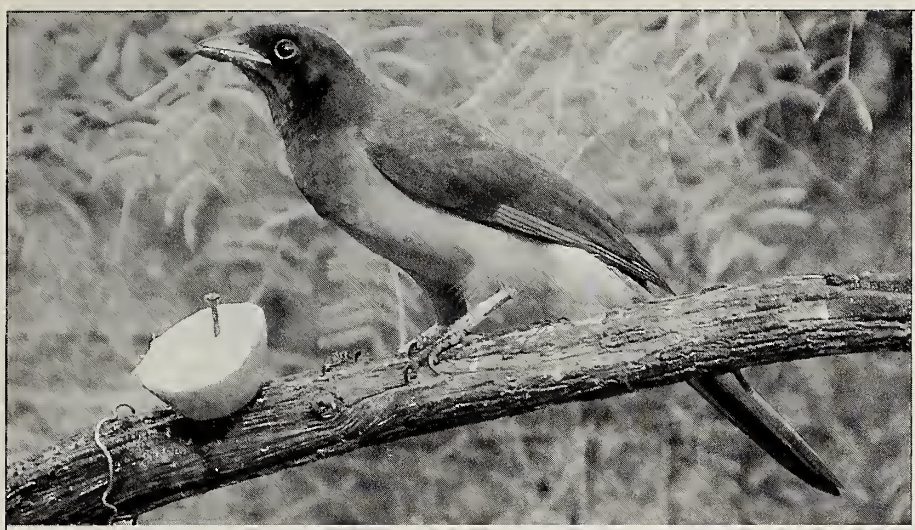
Bluff had 184, Bolivar Peninsula and Corpus Christi had 183, Port Aransas had a record 178, Anzalduas 173, Rockport 172, and 15 additional CBCs with at least 150 species. Bill Graber compiled Bolivar Peninsula for his 50th year, which is a remarkable feat.

The **Manx Shearwater** is mostly a pelagic seabird of the Atlantic Ocean. It is not expected near Texas with the relatively shallow edge of the Gulf of Mexico. Petra Hockey spotted one while doing her Sea Watch for the Matagorda County CBC. The shearwater was being pushed by strong onshore winds and flew along the beach. The **Black-vented Oriole** returned to Anzalduas-Bentsen for the second winter on 13 October and stayed throughout the season in the state park. **Blue Buntings** were reported at a number of Lower Rio Grande Valley hotspots during winter, but only one was found on a CBC. The **Golden-crowned Warbler** made its second appearance on a CBC this decade and was first sighted on 17 Dec and stayed through the winter; Ira Sanders photographed it on the Weslaco CBC. Another cooperative bird was the **Rose-throated Becard,** which arrived in November for the winter. It was the fourth Texas CBC record this decade and was photographed by Kyle O'Haver. The **Crimson-collared Grosbeak** was reported at several Valley locals during the winter, but only on the Brownsville CBC for the fourth CBC record this decade. The **Little Gull** made its third appearance on Texas CBCs this decade. Two were found on the Port Aransas CBC, which was very atypical since most reports traditionally are away from the Gulf Coast, and another bird was found at Lake Ray Hubbard CBC. New for Texas CBCs this decade was a **Hepatic Tanager** on the Victoria CBC found by David and Mark Elwonger on a TOS sanctuary. Another new species for the decade was an **American Golden-Plover** found on the San Bernard CBC by Jennifer Sanchez and Phil Huxford. In its fifth year in a row, the **Red-throated Loon** is starting to become a regular at the Lake Tawakoni CBC.

One exciting aspect of participating in CBCs is finding the only species for a count and maybe for the state. There were many "exclusives" this season. Texas had many instances where only one individual was found, but it is still amazing when you think about it: 2838 birder days in the field and they only found one individual of a species. This was repeated 30 times for the season. Eleven other exclusives were reported that were more numerous.

The coastal CBCs above the Valley have the most people, CBCs, species, and exclusives in Texas. Guadalupe River Delta had more exclusives than the other CBCs. It had the only Yellow-throated Vireo, Wood Thrush, Tropical





Brown Jay *(Psilorhinus morio)*, Falcon Dam and S.P., Texas. Photo/Brandon K. Percival

Parula, American Redstart, and Rose-breasted Grosbeak. Matagorda County was productive with the only Black Scoters, Manx Shearwater, and Broad-winged Hawk. Attwater's had the only Attwater's Greater Prairie-Chicken, San Bernard had an American Golden-Plover, Kenedy County had Least Terns, Freeport a repeat Eastern Whip-poor-will from last season, Bolivar Peninsula had a Prairie Warbler, Brazos Bend a Louisiana Waterthrush, and Victoria had a far out of range Hepatic Tanager.

The Lower Rio Grande Valley produced the exciting tropical rarities. Anzalduas-Bentsen had the only Hook-billed Kite, Blue Bunting, Black-headed Grosbeak, and Black-vented Oriole. Weslaco had its own special rarities with the only Rose-throated Becard, Bank Swallows, Cliff Swallows, and Golden-crowned Warbler. Falcon Dam had the only native Muscovy Ducks, Red-billed Pigeon, and Brown Jay, and Brownsville the only Crimson-collared Grosbeak.

Our western CBCs had their own set of unique species. Davis Mountains had the most of these with the only Montezuma Quail, Band-tailed Pigeon, and Western Screech-Owl. Lubbock had the only Ring-necked Pheasants, McNary the only California Gull, El Paso the only Glaucous Gull, Big Bend N. P. the only Gray Flycatcher, Chisos Mountains the only Mexican Jays, and the Guadalupe Mountains had the only Juniper Titmouse.

Lake Tawakoni has developed its own set of rarities with the only Red-throated Loons and Smith's Longspurs this season. Spring Creek produced its traditional Red-cockaded Woodpecker, and Muleshoe produced the only Cassin's Finch.

What about the rare species we expected to locate, but missed this season? There were only 13 species missed that are typically reported on 70 percent of the seasons ; Long-tailed Duck, Purple Gallinule, Wilson's Phalarope, Groove-billed Ani, Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl, Williamson's Sapsucker, Great Crested Flycatcher, Eastern Kingbird, Northern Shrike, Plumbeous Vireo, Tennessee Warbler, Prothonotary Warbler, and Baltimore Oriole.

I review population trends of species reported each season by comparing the results of the season for each species to the average number reported for the previous 10 years. I view a population as changed if it varies from the average of a species greater than one standard deviation; i.e., White-fronted Goose *10-year average = 27,158, standard deviation = 13,000, this season = 11,652 =* ***population decrease.***

Most of Texas only received one-third of its normal rainfall in 2011. The preceding year was about average and the year before that was another severe drought that covered about three-fourths of the state. The difference in 2009 to the worst drought of this past season was that the coast received 10 inches of rain before the CBC season, which filled many wetlands, and in 2011 all shallow non-tidal wetlands were dry and bay salinities were at full sea strength.

This influenced Texas CBCs to report 26 percent infraspecific forms as above average, and 22 percent below average this season. Compared to last season with average rainfall, they reported 30 percent of species increasing and 4 percent decreasing, with 24 percent increasers and 14 percent decreasers in the preceding season's severe drought. With a high percent of Texas winter birds originating from more northern states and Canada, which had an above average rainfall year, this made for a complicated mix of above average numbers of migrants. These migrants were produced under good nesting conditions and they arrived on parched wintering grounds. The results were that ducks, loons, grebes, pelicans, raptors, plovers, shorebirds, terns, doves, hummers, and orioles were generally above average (deep water sites that did not dry out held many ducks). Raptor numbers were extremely high in coastal counties; many deaths were related to vehicle collisions while birds foraged along highways. The drought dried all shallow wetlands and reduced the availability of irrigation water, which is normally sold to duck hunting clubs. The drought also lowered the water levels of some normally deep lakes to optimum depths of many waterbirds. The result of this situation was high numbers of shorebirds on the Guadalupe River Delta CBC. On the other extreme, the Kenedy County CBC waterfowl numbers dropped from 110,000 last season to 8000 this season when salinities in the Laguna Madre rose from 22 to 55 parts per thousand (35 is sea strength) during the drought.

Herons, egrets, rails, flycatchers, vireos, swallows, titmice, wrens, gnatcatchers, and warblers were generally lower in number than average. Parched marshes created very poor winter conditions for many wetland birds. Dry pastures resulted in record lows of Cattle Egrets with a number of CBCs missing them for the first time in their history. Drought created dismal conditions for insectivores. Populations were generally suppressed and a number of normally expected species were absent.

Brief summaries from Special Aspects reports are provided here to characterize conditions as described by compilers: Panhandle region had very dry range land practically devoid of birdlife with many area lakes dry, but some drying lakes created unusual waterbird situations. The Trans Pecos region was severely impacted by drought and wildfires causing low populations. The Rolling Plains region had an invasion of western and southwestern species that might have been influenced by drought and fires in those areas. Some CBCs had little or no water. The Edwards Plateau region reported western birds pushed into area because of drought and fires. The Post Oak Savannah region reported northern portion received fall rains which helped increase waterfowl counts, but insectivorous birds were scarce. The Pineywoods region had mixed results from drought and fires. The Coastal Prairie and Marshes region had one CBC with 30 percent of area burned. Dry wetlands prevailed throughout and there was an invasion by western species and raptors. The drought appeared to suppress some bird numbers. The South Texas brushlands reported high salinities in bays with some CBCs having high species diversity, especially Weslaco and Corpus Christi–Flour Bluff.

Data were examined for select species to determine if observed species populations were more the result of the Texas situations or broader continental events.

The 4511 Red-tailed Hawks were 12 percent above the highest tally for the decade in Texas, and the United States reported about 58,000 this season. Texas reported 3813 last season while the United States had about 65,000. Thus, the continental population appeared to decline while record numbers were being reported across Texas.

The 240 White-eyed Vireos were 50 percent lower than the smallest tally this past decade. Florida, which is also a good winter ground for this species, had a normal year by reporting 758. Texas reported 746 last season while Florida 727. The decline in Texas did not appear to be part of a continental change.

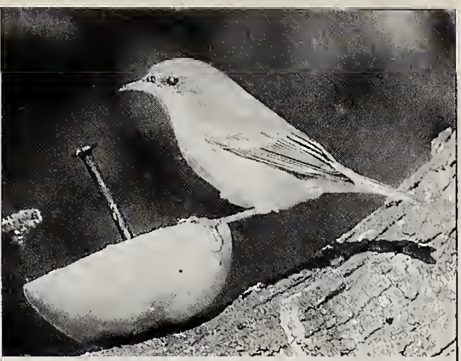
The 1555 Tree Swallows reported this season was the second lowest for the decade while Florida, which is an important wintering area for this species, had about 1,800,000. Texas reported 5263 last season and Florida 1,205,611. Low numbers in Texas did not appear to be part of a broader trend.

The 151 Green-tailed Towhees reported were 50 percent higher than its previous highest tally for the decade. The 15 CBCs that had unusually high numbers of this species were mostly near the Gulf Coast, and seven CBCs experiencing unusually low numbers were from far West Texas in the Trans Pecos. The normal South Texas winter areas had normal numbers. Numbers to the west of Texas were also reported lower than normal. There was a similar eastward movement of this species in Texas during the 80th CBC season, but weather conditions were not discussed in that Texas CBC report.

The 897 Spotted Towhees reported were 60 percent higher than the previous high tally this decade, and the second highest tally ever in Texas. The record count occurred during another drought. Twenty-five CBCs had unusually high numbers this season with most of those in the Edwards Plateau and Coastal Prairie. Seven had unusually low numbers and were from western Texas, but not all of the West Texas CBCs had below-average numbers.

The 1178 Lincoln's Sparrow reported was the lowest tally since the 70th season. No CBC had an unusually high number. Numbers outside of Texas appear lower than normal.

The 5409 Harris's Sparrows reported were twice as high as the previous record this decade, and no Texas CBC had an unusually low number. Numbers outside of Texas appear to be higher than normal. High numbers in Texas appear related to an overall population increase.


Tropical Parula *(Setophaga pitiayumi)*, Weslaco, Texas. Photo/Brandon K. Percival

Warblers occurred in relatively low diversity with only 21 species reported, which is seven below the record posted during the 103rd CBC season. Guadalupe River Delta had the most species with 13. This was followed by 12 at both Matagorda County and Weslaco.

This was not an "irruptive" year for northern seedeaters. There were no crossbills or western jays. Purple Finch, Pine Siskin, and American Goldfinch occurred in normal numbers. Sage Thrasher occurred in above-average numbers, and Mountain Bluebirds occurred farther east than normal, but the total for Texas was in its normal range.

Species tallies at Matagorda County, Guadalupe River Delta, and Weslaco were much higher than expected, while most other CBCs reported more modest numbers for their area. The combination of an eastern dispersal of western species and lingering migrants contributed to their success. The extreme drought in Texas, the above average precipitation in Canada and northern states appeared to have some affects on populations. However, they could not be used to explain all seasonal changes and there likely were several other factors influencing populations.

The most common species this season were Red-tailed Hawk and Mourning Dove, tallied on 106 of the 109 CBCs. American Kestrel and House Sparrow occurred on 104, and Northern Mockingbird and Northern Cardinal 103.

In closing, I would like to thank all of the compilers, birders, conservation organizations, land managers, and sponsors who make the results reported here possible.

MONTANA

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Montana CBC weather was fairly mild overall; six counts stayed above freezing all day, and only eight stayed below freezing. Chester had the high, 56°F, and Big Hole the low, minus 9 degrees Fahrenheit. Counts averaged 1 to 6 inches of snow, with the deepest (36 in.) at West Yellowstone. Although there were some exceptional finds, none of the 146 species reported on 31 counts were new to the state CBC list. Bigfork tallied a new all-time Montana high of 90 species; Stevensville and Missoula each recorded 85. With effort and luck, will one of these counts soon break the 100-species barrier? The excellent new high of 73 species at Ennis included four count firsts: Virginia Rail (2), Barn Owl, American Three-toed Woodpecker, and Gray Catbird. There were 37 other count firsts established statewide, including Red-necked Grebe and Northern Saw-Whet Owl at Glacier N.P., both Ross's and Snow goose at Bozeman, Canvasback (2) at Libby, and Cooper's Hawk at Miles City. The Grant-Kohrs count led the state with 23 new high count totals and five new species in this, their sixth year.

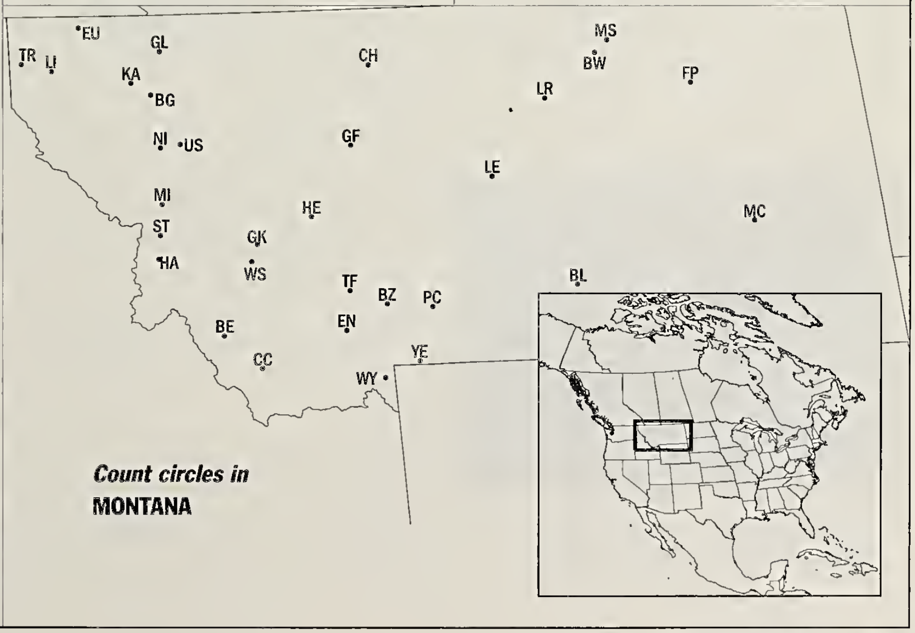
Common Montana breeding species that are exceedingly rare (e.g. Blue-winged Teal, Chipping Sparrow) or absent (e.g. Swainson's Hawk) in winter are reported without details nearly annually, usually by less experienced observers. This year was no exception. I remind compilers to seek details or photos for these out-of-season reports, which will otherwise be dropped from count results. Luckily, a few of this year's notable rarities were well documented with photographs (e.g. Barn Owl, count week Cape May Warbler) and/or detailed descriptions (e.g. Spotted Sandpiper).

Great Falls hosted more than one-fifth (13,106) of all the Canada Geese reported statewide. Five Cackling Geese at Fort Peck were the only ones reported and were joined by two Snow Geese, one of each color morph. The total of 66 Trumpeter Swans at West Yellowstone was down 66 percent from the 10-year average for this count. Five Tundra Swans at Troy was a new high count there; the species was found on just five counts, with 92 percent of them (272) at Bigfork. A single Blue-winged Teal was reported (with marginal details) at Eureka, where "count day was perhaps the mildest weather in the history of the count." The only Spruce Grouse reported were two at Upper Swan Valley. Hamilton had a five-year low count of California Quail (189), and Stevensville's total (383) was also well down from last year's peak (658). CBC data are the primary dataset in ongoing deliberations regarding this species' addition to the official state list.

Twenty Golden Eagles at Lewistown and 19 at Livingston (Park County) contributed to a new high total of 129 statewide. Single Gyrfalcons were new to the Big Hole and Bowdoin N.W.R. counts; another was found at Ninepipe N.W.R., where they have been seen six of the past 20 years. An injured American White Pelican on the Clark Canyon Dam count expired less than two weeks later; previous state CBC records (e.g., Great Falls in 2006) have also represented sick or injured birds.

The Spotted Sandpiper at Stevensville was the second for that count and the fourth CBC record for Montana. A first-winter Glaucous-winged Gull that over-wintered was new to the Kalispell count; there are two previous CBC records (Fort Peck). It was a banner year for Snowy Owls, with 15 on eight counts. They were new to the Big Hole and Miles City counts. The Barn Owl photographed at Ennis was the second state CBC record of a species whose winter (and overall) distribution in the state is still relatively poorly known. Remarkably, count week hummingbirds were reported from both Missoula and Kalispell, none confirmed to species (likely Anna's). Three lingering Lewis's Woodpeckers were reported from counts where they are most expected: two from Missoula and one at Hamilton.

A Mountain Bluebird was found count week at Yellowstone. The 89 Townsend's Solitaires at Warm Springs more than doubled their previous high, but the number paled in comparison with the 234 at Bozeman, which that compiler attributed to much better coverage of foothills habitats. Well-docu-



***Count circles in* MONTANA**

Fox Sparrow *(Passerella iliaca)*, Chester, Montana. Photo/Dave Allen

mented Hermit Thrushes (four previous CBC records) were new to the Bozeman and McNeil Slough counts. Gray Catbird was new at Ennis, but, perhaps surprisingly, has occurred on 10 previous Montana counts. A Cape May Warbler photographed in Helena just two days prior to the count was not found count day, but established a first state winter record. Missoula and Billings (2) had the only Yellow-rumped Warblers. Both counts also had single White-crowned Sparrows, as did Clark Canyon Dam. Seven White-throated Sparrows were reported, from five counts, with two each at Bigfork and at Missoula, which hosted the only Harris's Sparrow. The (Red) Fox Sparrow photographed by Dave Allen at Chester was the first so well documented, in spite of numerous previous CBC reports around the state. It was present for more than two months. Two hundred Lapland Longspurs at Three Forks were the only ones reported. Spotted Towhee and Common Grackle (one each) were new for the Helena count.

The 26 Hoary Redpolls on five counts comprised 1.4 percent of all (1865) redpolls reported on 24 counts, which seems reasonable for a mild irruption year. But reports included sparse details at best, and we may never know whether the number of Hoaries that go undetected in flocks balances out those bright male Common Redpolls misidentified as Hoaries.

Snowy Owl *(Bubo scandiacus)*, Ninepipe N.W.R., Montana. Photo/Dan Casey

Thank you to the nearly 600 observers who tallied more than 1200 party hours in the field, and to all the compilers, for persevering through a yet another trying data entry process. Admirably, Fritz Prellwitz again single-handedly ran the Little Rocky Mountains count, where (numbers of) "small birds were greatly reduced from what would be expected." Here's hoping he will get more support in future years there. Seasonal distribution changes are afoot, and we want to describe them with confidence. So kudos to the Stevensville observers that described the Spotted Sandpiper there in great detail, and to everyone else who sent photos and details for rarities.

IDAHO

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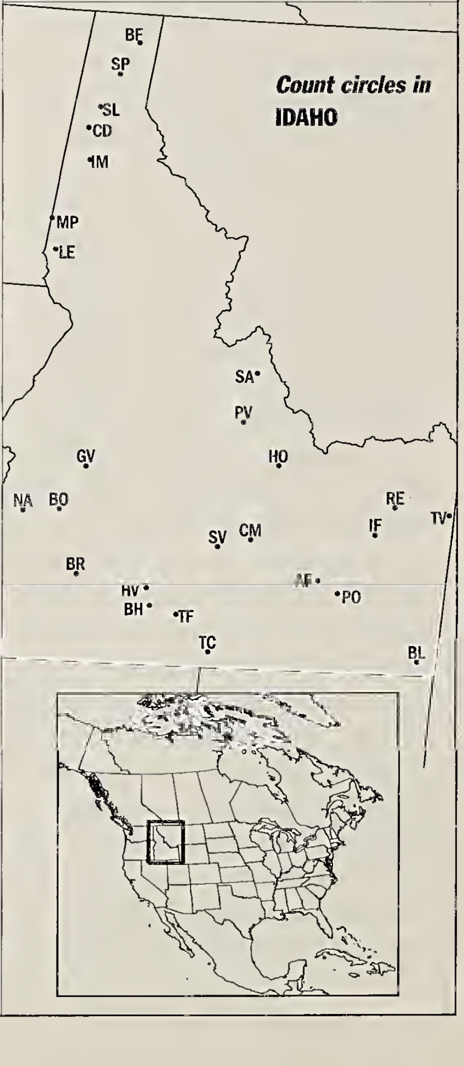
Idaho birders conducted 27 counts during the count period, and 26 counts are summarized here. The period was decidedly average in terms of rarities and overall diversity, but interesting early winter phenomena and ongoing trends in bird populations were as always discernible. Party hours increased slightly and total observers increased by 20 percent, indicating continued growth in participation statewide. Two new counts are scheduled to start in the upcoming period, Challis in east-central Idaho and a count centered near Kendrick in north-central Idaho. I look forward to including them in this summary in 2013.

The northwest, including much of Idaho, experienced one of its driest Decembers on record, resulting in low snowpacks in most parts of the state by the count period. The fairly benign weather pattern before and during the count period may have resulted in the fairly mundane species totals and lack of rarities. This despite generally favorable count day conditions that should in theory bolster count results. Although the causes of species presence (or absence) during the count period are varied and complex, it seems that count periods preceded by cold snaps produce higher species diversity and more rarities.

The 164 species reported statewide is close to the five-year average (165.8) with total individuals increasing by 30 percent over the previous period to almost 457,000. As usual the change in total individuals is largely attributable to the fluctuation in numbers of Canada Geese and Mallards on a handful of counts. These two species increased this year by close to 120,000 primarily on three Snake River plain counts: Hagerman Valley, Bruneau, and Nampa.



***Count circles in* IDAHO**

Bruneau scored top count honors with 96 species, with two other counts—Nampa (93), and Lewiston-Clarkston (91)—also breaking 90 species. As always much credit goes to count compilers and participants for efforts vitally important to furthering the understanding of population trends and winter phenomena, and for aiding in the conservation of Idaho's birds. Following is a review of count highlights (and lowlights) in roughly taxonomic order.

Red-necked Grebes appear to have almost entirely disappeared as a wintering species in Idaho with only seven reported, whereas the count as recently as five years ago was 140. The reasons for the decline are unknown and worth investigating. American Kestrel numbers fluctuate but have generally increased over the past 10 years recording a new high (840) this year. Rare gulls were scarce (perhaps partly due to landfill access issues) with only count week Mew and Thayer's gulls and Glaucous-winged Gull (2) on two Treasure Valley Counts. Idaho benefited from the widespread Snowy Owl irruption with individuals present on two counts, Nampa (2) and Lewiston-Clarkston (1), the former enjoyed by many southern Idaho birders. Eurasian Collared-Doves increased, as they have done every year since appearing in the state, by 37 percent to 3259; only three were recorded in 2004–2005 and the count exceeded 1000 (1523) for the first time just three years ago.

Red-breasted Nuthatches (556) were found in near record numbers despite little evidence of an irruption from lower elevation counts. Townsend's Solitaires (137) were similarly in near record numbers bolstered by high tallies from three eastern Idaho counts (Idaho Falls, Pocatello, and Teton Valley). A well-documented **Wilson's Warbler,** only the second ever for an Idaho count, was a big surprise at Bonner's Ferry up near the Canadian border. Nampa reported an impressive 15 Orange-crowned Warblers, surely the winter hotspot for this species in Idaho. Idaho had its best irruption of Common Redpolls **(950)** since 2001, as well as one of the better irruptions of Pine Siskins (803) in recent years. Lesser Goldfinch populations have increased markedly in Boise and the Lewiston-Clarkston Valley, resulting in a record count of **335** with small numbers of prospecting birds on four other counts. Indian Mountain in the panhandle reported two **Rusty Blackbirds** in an area providing a number of previous winter records. Thanks and good birding!

WYOMING/UTAH

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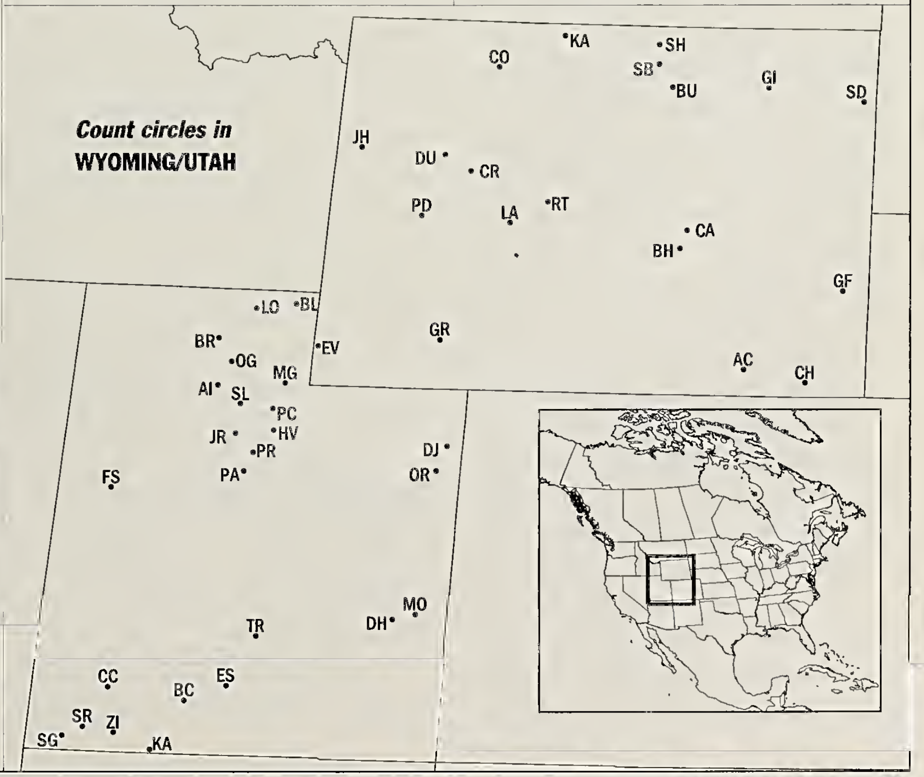
For the 112th Christmas Bird Count, 19 count circles were reviewed for Wyoming and 25 count circles for Utah. One new count was established in Park City, Utah (UTPC). The region experienced a mild winter; however, a couple of cold fronts froze much of the open water just prior to the count period.

Again this season, Utah had very low counts of Bohemian Waxwings, with only 12 on three counts. Wyoming's Bohemian Waxwing count was down by 34 percent from CBC-111, with 1329 observed on five counts. The Red-tailed Hawk is the most abundant raptor in both Wyoming and Utah. Looking at the last 10 count years, the Red-tailed Hawk in Wyoming was at its lowest on CBC-103 (49 on 12 count circles) and steadily increased to a high of 164 on 18 count circles on CBC-109. This year, 129 were reported on 13 counts, slightly higher than the 10-year average of 108 individuals. In Utah, no trend in Red-tailed Hawks was apparent; however, there was a high of 806 reported (on 23 counts) on CBC-110. This year, 566 were counted on 22 circles, which is higher than the 10-year average of 528. Birding in northern Utah during the period just before the CBC-112 count period, I had the impression this was going to be a "good" year for Rough-legged Hawks; however, the Utah count of 116 on 16 counts was very close to the 10-year average of 113 individuals. One Winter Wren was reported during the count week in Cheyenne, Wyoming. I'm unsure if eastern Wyoming is in the Pacific Wren range or the Winter Wren range. I would appreciate hearing from someone who has studied the wintering ranges after the split between Winter Wren and Pacific Wren. Documentation of any winter sightings of both Winter



Count circles in WYOMING/UTAH

and Pacific wrens in both Wyoming and Utah would be very helpful.

In Wyoming, 115 species (same number as CBC-111) were reported with an average of 43 species per count circle. Last year I mentioned the continuous eight-year rise in Wild Turkey numbers with CBC-111 recording 1593 individuals. This year the trend was broken with only 954 Wild Turkeys reported on seven counts. American Tree Sparrow numbers were down to 287 on 14 count circles for CBC-112. This may be a result of the birds being more dispersed during the mild winter. The American Tree Sparrow high count was 1535 on CBC-106, and the 10-year average was 758 per count year. Four Lesser Goldfinches were observed on the WYGR (Green River) circle this year. This species was first reported in Wyoming on CBC-108. Wilson's Snipe numbers, at 23 on 10 count circles, were below the nine-year average (since name change) of 35 individuals.

"Out of range or season" birds reported included a Brown Thrasher on WYGR (Green River); an American Pipit on WYEV (Evanston); a Northern Saw-whet Owl on WYBH (Bates Hole); one Peregrine Falcon on each of three circles [this was a new species for WYDU (Dubois) and WYBH (Bates Hole), but a repeat for WYKA (Kane)]; a Marsh Wren on WYCR (Crowheart); two Yellow-headed Blackbirds on WYKA (Kane); and a flock of 691 Sandhill Cranes on WYRT (Riverton).

In Utah, 185 species (five more than CBC-111) were reported with an average of 66 species per count circle. Three counts exceeded 100 species, which matches CBC-110; however, last year (CBC-111) no count tally exceeded 100 species. The biggest news this year was the number of White-faced Ibis remaining in Utah for the CBC period; 51 were observed on seven counts. Another late migrant was Western Grebe, where 29 were reported on six count circles. A close match for this news was the Snowy Owl on UTBL (Bear Lake) and a White-tailed Kite on UTSG (St. George). The White-tailed Kite remained in the St. George area for most of the winter, offering many birders a rare "state bird" for their checklists. Wood Duck numbers remained high, with 120 reported on seven circles, but the highest count was on CBC-109 when 200 were observed on 11 circles. As with Wyoming, American Tree Sparrows were down, to 113 on 10 count circles compared to the 10-year average of 184 per count year. Wilson's Snipe numbers reached a high with 96 reported on 15 circles—the nine-year average was 62 individuals per count year. Lesser Goldfinch numbers were high with 637 counted on 12 count circles, compared to a 10-year average of 480 individuals. Red-naped sapsucker numbers were up with 50 counted on 10 circles. The average for the last 10 years was 29 individuals per count year. In contrast, Wyoming has only one reported Red-naped Sapsucker during the last 10 years (CBC-104).

"Out of range or season" birds reported included a White-winged Scoter and a Least Sandpiper on UTAI (Antelope Island); one Osprey on UTOR (Ouray); nine Greater Scaup on UTSR (Silver Reef); one Common Loon each on UTHV (Heber Valley) and UTPC (Park City); a Costa's Hummingbird and a Sage Thrasher on UTSG (St. George); a Hermit Thrush was new to the UTLO (Logan) count, although 13 were reported statewide; a Spotted Sandpiper on UTMO (Moab); three Lark Buntings on UTSG (St. George); two Snowy Egrets on UTKA (Kanab); a Say's Phoebe and a Blue-gray Gnatcatcher on UTPR (Provo); nine Western Kingbirds on UTKA (Kanab); and a Golden-crowned Sparrow on UTBC (Bryce Canyon).

COLORADO

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Two new Colorado CBCs were started this year: the Flagler CBC on the eastern plains, in the east central part of the state, and the Pagosa Springs CBC, in the southwestern part of the state in Archuleta County.

Eastern Towhee *(Pipilo erythrophthalmus)*, Longmont, Colorado. Photo/Shelley Dahme

The weather was cold early, so numerous bodies of water were frozen or partly frozen, which made the totals of species and numbers of birds in Colorado lower than last CBC season.

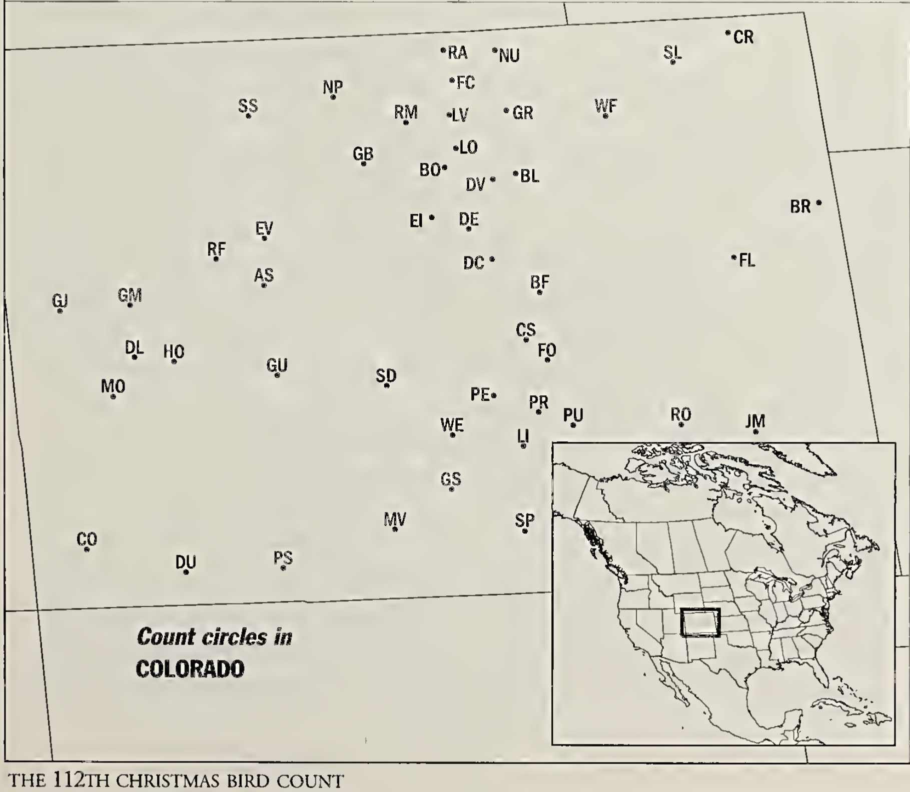
With the two new counts, Coloradans participated in 47 Christmas Bird Counts this season. The total of 666,568 birds counted was lower than the 781,067 birds that were counted last year. The total species was a little lower this year, with 199 species and 205 last year. The Pueblo Reservoir count found the most count day species again with (128), followed by Penrose (117), Boulder (112), John Martin Reservoir (106), Denver (101), Grand Junction (100), and Loveland (100). John Martin Reservoir once again counted the most birds with 65,853, up from 59,283 last year.

Here are the highlights: **Brant** were found at Denver *(hrota)* and Rocky Ford *(nigricans);* Trumpeter Swan at Delta and Loveland; Tundra Swans at Loveland, Montrose, and Rocky Ford; Surf and White-winged scoters at Pueblo Reservoir, and a White-winged Scoter also at Denver; and Long-tailed Duck at Colorado Springs, Denver Urban, and Rawhide Energy Station. Pacific Loon and Common Loons were at Pueblo Reservoir, and Denver also had a Common Loon; a Red-necked Grebe was at Barr Lake; the only American White Pelican was at Rocky Ford during count week; the only shorebirds of note were Spotted Sandpiper at

Great Black-backed Gull *(Larus marinus)*, Pueblo Reservoir, Colorado. Photo/Brandon K. Percival

Grand Junction and Pueblo and much rarer Least Sandpiper at Hotchkiss. Nine species of gulls were found, the only Bonaparte's at Pueblo Reservoir, the only Mew Gull at Loveland; eight Thayer's Gulls; 10 Lesser Black-backed; two Glaucous; and two Great Black-backed Gulls were found. A Band-tailed Pigeon was at Colorado Springs; only two counts missed Eurasian Collared-Doves; and 97 White-winged Doves were found. **Three Snowy Owls** were found! Barr Lake, Crook, and Sterling all found one each. After a big sapsucker showing last year, only 10 sapsuckers were found—a Williamson's at Boulder, seven Yellow-bellied, and two unknown sapsuckers. In recent years Black Phoebes are to be expected along the Arkansas River in eastern Colorado in winter from Penrose to Pueblo, and this year both Penrose and Pueblo Reservoir found them, though finally the West Slope got into the action with two Black Phoebes at Grand Junction!

Interesting wrens were a Carolina at Bonny Reservoir and the only Winter Wrens at Boulder and Longmont, along with a Winter/Pacific Wren at Penrose. Blue-gray Gnatcatchers were only found at Grand Junction and Pueblo Reservoir. A **Varied Thrush** made a surprise appearance at the Great Sands Dunes N.P. The only Brown Thrashers were at Boulder and John Martin Reservoir. Bohemian Waxwings didn't make much of a show, with only North Park reporting 200. The only interesting warbler was a Common Yellowthroat at Pueblo Reservoir. Rare **Eastern Towhees** were at Bonny Reservoir and Longmont. A well-photographed Chipping Sparrow was found at Loveland. Both Bonny Reservoir and John Martin Reservoir found Field Sparrows. A Vesper Sparrow was a surprise at Crook, as well as Lark Bunting at Fountain Creek. Savannah Sparrows were found at Bonny Reservoir, John Martin Reservoir, and Rocky Ford. A much unexpected **Grasshopper Sparrow** was photographed from Fountain Creek, during count week. Of the more uncommon sparrows, there were 11 Lincoln's, 13 Swamp, eight White-throated, and 41 Harris's sparrows. **Golden-crowned Sparrows** were found at Boulder and Denver. A McCown's and a Chestnut-collared Longspur were found on the new Flagler CBC, and both Fountain Creek and John Martin Reservoir also found Chestnut-collared. John Martin Reservoir also found the only Snow Bunting. Good numbers of Northern Cardinals were found at Bonny Reservoir and Crook, singles were at Flagler and Penrose, and both John Martin Reservoir and Pueblo Reservoir had them during count week. Totally unexpected were **Indigo Buntings** at Crook and John Martin Reservoir. Twelve Yellow-headed Blackbirds and 10 Rusty Blackbirds were found. The only documented **Purple Finch** was at Bonny Reservoir. Four counts found Common Redpoll; 35 at Granby was a very nice total!



***Count circles in* COLORADO**

Observers reported several interested hybrids this year. Mostly hybrid geese and ducks were found, and a White-crowned x Harris's Sparrow hybrid was photographed at Pueblo Reservoir.

Several compilers mentioned the higher number of American Robins. In all 22,646 were counted in Colorado, the totals the last six years have been from 12,000 to 17,000.

It is always hard to find the Colorado chickens in the winter, so it was nice that Rocky Mountain N.P. found six White-tailed Ptarmigan; North Park found five Greater Sage-Grouse; four Dusky Grouse were found at Rocky Mountain N.P.; and Steamboat Springs found two Sharp-tailed Grouse. No counts found Greater Prairie-Chicken or Gunnison Sage-Grouse this year.

Of the owl sightings, six Barns, 58 Western Screech, 38 Eastern Screech, 268 Great Horned, nine Northern Pygmy, 14 Long-eared, five Short-eared, and six Northern Saw-whet owls were counted—all thanks to some dedicated nighttime efforts.

I want to thanks the compilers and observers for sending in photos and documentation of their interesting birds found on Colorado CBCs this year; it helps me a lot in reviewing the counts. I also want to thank Doug Faulkner, Tony Leukering, and Chris Wood for helping review some of the photos submitted.

NEW MEXICO

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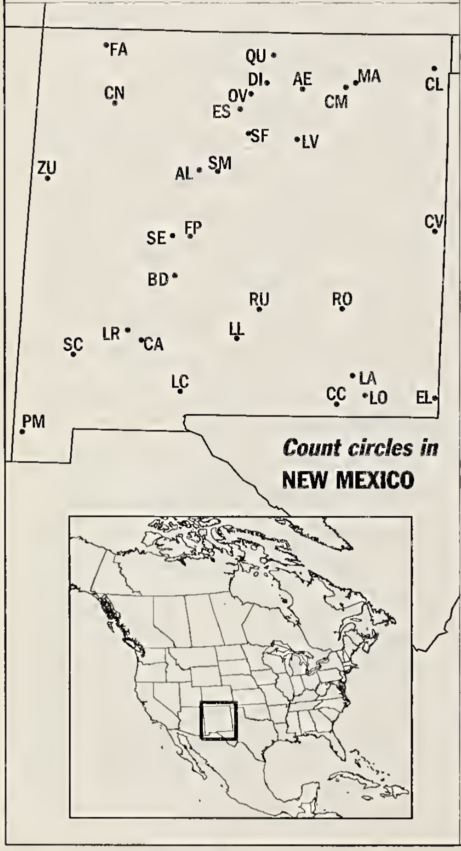
Of the 32 circles we surveyed last year, all but one returned. The Gila River circle is in transition; we hope to see them back next winter. The total species count this season was 224, well below last year's 238 and the all-time high of 244 set during the 106th count. The La Luz-Otero County Ovenbird is new to the all-time state CBC checklist, bringing the total to 332 species.

For the fifth straight year, the most speciose circle was Caballo with 128 species. Other contenders: Albuquerque with 119, Las Cruces with 117, Lakes Avalon-Brantley with 105, Bosque del Apache with an uncharacteristically low 104, and the new Ladder Ranch circle with 102. The total number of individuals statewide was about 446,000, slightly less than last year's 480,000 and short of the all-time high of about 500,000 for the 99th count year. The Bosque refuge contributed over a quarter of these (148,456), with good numbers in Roswell (70,000), Las Cruces (47,000), and Farmington (35,000).



Count circles in NEW MEXICO

Among species that lingered in the north, Cinnamon Teal were in the Las Vegas circle, with high numbers also in Las Cruces and Lakes Avalon-Brantley. Normally gone from the state in winter, a Band-tailed Pigeon was photographed in the Sandia Mountains. An immature Red-headed Woodpecker stayed at a home in the Las Vegas circle. Albuquerque recorded its second Common Yellowthroat in 57 years. Turning to southerly lingerers, the Silver City count, celebrating its 50th year, reported its third Hutton's Vireo.

Winter Wrens put in appearances in Albuquerque, Bosque del Apache, and Ladder Ranch. The Five Points and Silver City circles listed Lark Sparrows. We have clear photos of Common Grackles in the La Luz circle in south central New Mexico, rarely documented away from the southeast corner of the state in winter.

Species that seem to be doing well include Wood Duck, reported from Albuquerque, Espanola, and Las Vegas. Double-crested Cormorant numbers were up in the Lakes Avalon-Brantley circle.

Continuing their recent trend, Eurasian Collared-Dove numbers were flagged as high in eight circles around the state; the Chaco circle remains the only modern count in the state that has not recorded this species. White-winged Doves were new to the Las Vegas circle, and appeared for only the fourth time in Clayton, also in its 50th year; that species remains unrecorded in only five of the more northerly circles. Black Phoebes were new in Cimarron and Santa Fe. Phainopepla numbers were up in the Bosque, Caballo, and Roswell circles.

Low or missing records included Roswell's fifth miss of Black-crowned Night-Heron in 65 years; American Coot numbers low in Clayton, Las Vegas, Roswell, and Silver City; Loggerhead Shrikes low in Las Cruces and Sevilleta and missed altogether in Albuquerque. The La Luz circle had no Steller's Jays for the first time in its 31 years. Western Scrub-Jay numbers were also ominous: missed in Espanola for the second time in 68 years, and in Sevilleta for the first time in 24 years. No clear patterns of invasive or irruptive species emerged from the data; Pine Siskin numbers were low in the Cimarron, Caballo, and Farmington circles.

Finally, there were a few rarities of note. A count week "Black" Brant appeared in the Clovis circle. Las Cruces provided a clear photo of an immature Glaucous Gull. One of our new compilers, the energetic young field ornithologist Raymond van Buskirk, photographed a hybrid Red-breasted x Red-naped Sapsucker in the Sandia Mountains circle. Blue Jays were documented in La Luz (second in 31 years), Las Cruces (fourth in 37 years), and Santa Fe after eight years without them. A Pacific Wren was documented by voice in the Sandia Mountains. Warbler records included a Chestnut-sided in the Ladder Ranch circle, a Pine Warbler at Rattlesnake Springs in the Carlsbad Caverns circle, and La Luz's stellar Ovenbird. Clayton had a Le Conte's Sparrow. Rusty Blackbirds were new to Albuquerque and Roswell, and seen for the fourth time in the Caballo circle. Silver City's Lawrence's Goldfinches were their third record.

Thanks as always to our many counters and compilers, who are doing a great job of keeping up with nomenclatural issues (all our snipe are Wilson's now, not Common) and splits like Pacific/Winter Wren.

NEVADA/ARIZONA

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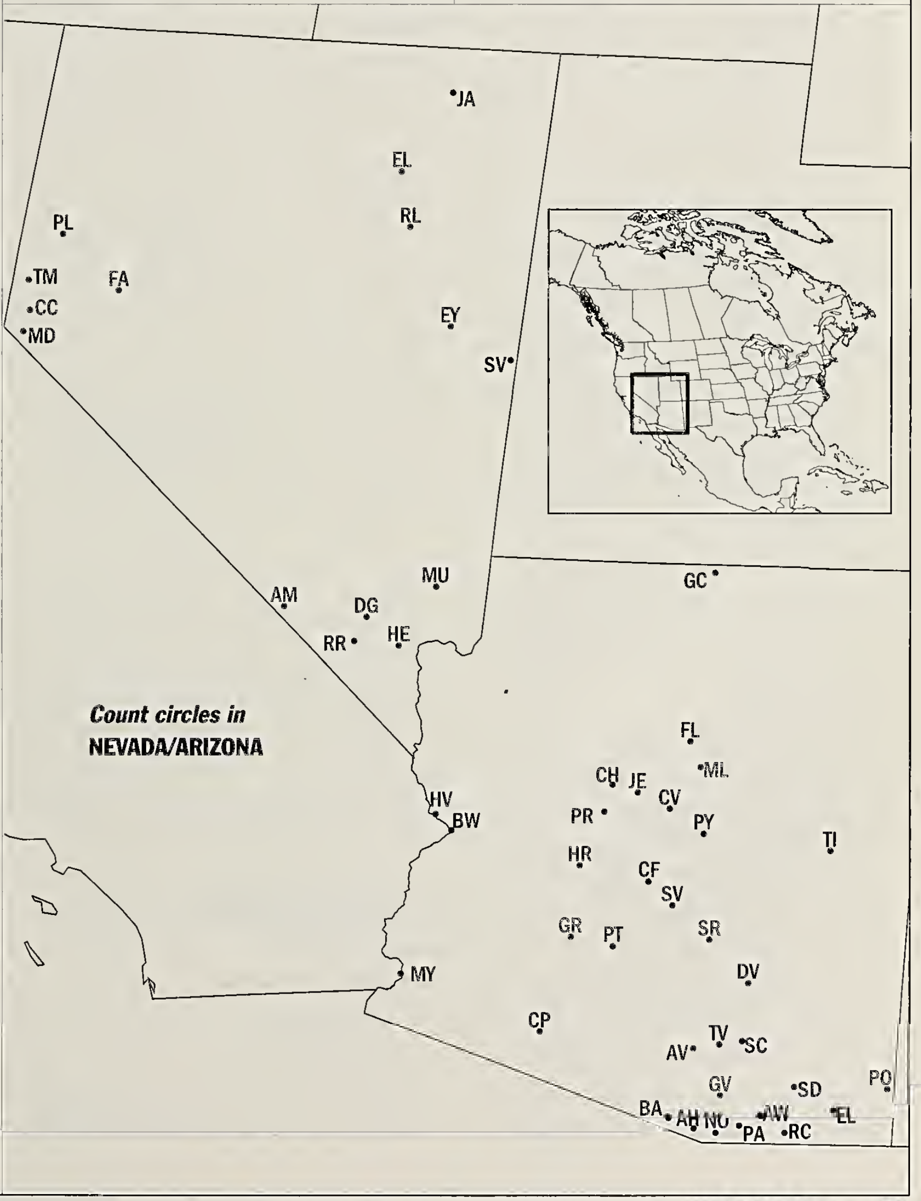
Thanks to all of the compilers for working through the new data entry process this year with the few bugs and delays at the start—next year will be smoother. For the 112th Christmas Bird Count season 15 counts were taken in Nevada. There were several comments on the weather this year and for the most part it was dry. There was not enough snow to bring the mountain species down to lower elevation where most of the counts are located. But in some cases it was cold enough to freeze lakes and ponds to hurt the waterbird totals. The warm winter did help in getting some species to linger later than usual and farther north than usual. Pyramid Lake was not able to get a boat out on the lake this year, and Snake Valley had a problem with large farm machinery constantly disrupting the birds from a stock tank on private property so they could be identified and counted. All of the counts were clean and done in timely fashion, and with documentation for all rare species.

As usual, Truckee Meadows led the state in number of species seen, with 103, and was the only count breaking 100 species. Close behind was Carson City with 96, Henderson was at 95, Mindon at 88, Fallon at 86, and Muddy River at 82.These counts plus the other nine counts had some interesting birds found. The only Trumpeter Swans were the dozen on Ruby Lake. While a Eurasian Wigeon was not new for Truckee Meadows, the fact that it was a female was a good find. There was a Long-tailed Duck at Henderson as well as two Pacific Loons, and Carson City had two Barrow's Goldeneye. The only American White Pelican was at Pyramid Lake, and a Least Bittern was at Henderson. Two lingering Turkey Vultures were at Muddy River. Shorebirds included a Lesser Yellowlegs at Fallon and two Sanderlings at Pyramid Lake. Perhaps due to the warmer winter, a Common Poor-will was at Muddy River and two Cassin's Kingbirds were found in Henderson. A Winter Wren was far north at Jarbidge and a House Wren was counted at Muddy River. A Northern Mockingbird was unusual at Snake Valley in winter; it was living off of dog food there. Late warblers included a bright male Northern Parula at Desert Game and both MacGillivray's and Wilson's warblers at Mindon. One of the most unexpected species was a Lazuli Bunting that was photographed at Jarbidge. Those are just some of the 178 or so species found the year.

Thirty-three counts were held in Arizona. For the most part the weather was good for counting; Flagstaff reported that it was 40 degrees warmer this year over last. But the overall effect was that fewer birds were forced into town for food and shelter and their totals were lower. Several counts reported that the leaves were still on the trees and few concentrations of birds were noted. A few other problems were discovered. At Ramsey Canyon, which usually leads the state in total species, this year the effects of the Monument Fire were still obvious, and they were down a few species because the habitat was destroyed in the canyons. Mormon Lake had to deal with locked gates and did not have access to all of the areas in the circle. And Havasu N.W.R. was not able to take a boat out on the lake, and while the species total was not affected, the total number of individuals was decreased.

Two counts had 150 or more species, with Phoenix-Tres Rios leading the state at 156. They noted that habitat restoration along the river bed has made what were hard-to-get species much easier, and they have not lost agricultural fields for houses at the rate they did in the past


Count circles in NEVADA/ARIZONA

due to the slow economy. Patagonia came in second at 150 species. Gila River was right behind at 149 species, Green Valley-Madera Canyon at 147, Nogales 146, Ramsey Canyon at 145, and Tucson Valley at 142. Fourteen other counts had 100 species or more and eight counts were in the nineties.

There were many highlights of unusual species on the 33 counts this year. Black-bellied Whistling-Ducks seem to on the decline in the state, and Phoenix-Tres Rios was the only count to find them. They also had the only reported Cackling Goose. Swans are hard to come by here, but Camp Verde and Prescott had Tundra Swans. Eurasian Wigeon reports have been down in their usual Phoenix area, but this year they were on two counts in more northern locations, with two at Camp Verde and one in Flagstaff. A Surf Scoter was at a more expected location of the Bill Williams Delta, but two White-winged Scoters were unexpected in Prescott. The only Long-tailed Duck was at Glen Canyon where they also had 28 Barrow's Goldeneye, while Bill Williams had a high count of 17 more. This was a big year for Horned Grebes with 30 counted on nine different counts. Several were away from the Colorado River where they might be expected. The Atascosa Highlands had 14 Least Grebes, and the Gila River had all of the other species with Clark's, Western, Eared, Horned, Pied-billed, and even Red-necked grebe. Glen Canyon also had a Red-necked Grebe. Neotropic Cormorants are still moving west with two seen at the Bill Williams Delta.

Red-shouldered Hawks were at two locations. One was at the more expected Hassayampa River and the other at Salt-Verde Rivers. The only unusual shorebird was a Solitary Sandpiper in Tucson Valley. Gulls are always good in the desert, and this year there was a Bonaparte's Gull at Nogales and two Mew Gulls were seen, one in Glen Canyon and one at Bill Williams. Ruddy Ground-Doves seem to be on a down cycle with only two reported, one each at Patagonia and Ramsey Canyon. Hummingbirds of all types are being seen at feeders in winter. There was a Violet-crowned in Tucson, a Broad-tailed at Ramsey Canyon, and four Black-chinned Hummingbirds reported on four different counts with no documentation. I think a photo at a feeder would not be that impossible to get. Four Eastern Phoebes were counted, but the real star was the Nutting's Flycatcher at Bill Williams. The coverage on the Colorado River this year has been excellent and has paid off with many unusual species. The only Tropical Kingbird was at Phoenix-Tres Rios, and the only Northern Shrike was at Mormon Lake. An American Crow was out of place at the Salt and Verde River. The mild winter might have led to the many swallows counted, including three counts that had Violet-green Swallows. Winter Wren reports were down this year with only two counts reporting them, while four counts had Pacific Wrens. Three Rufous-backed Robins were noted, and there were two Brown Thrashers found.

Eastern Warblers are often a highlight on a count and two Rufous-capped Warblers and an Ovenbird were at Green Valley-Madera, a Chestnut-sided Warbler was at Tucson Valley, a lingering Lucy's was at Havasu, a Louisiana Waterthrush was at Patagonia, and statewide 20 Black-and-white Warblers were tallied. Tanagers were in good supply with 19 Hepatics, three Summers, and one Western Tanager reported. Unusual Sparrows included a Harris's Sparrow in Chino Valley and a Golden-crowned in Portal. Other good birds were a Black-headed and Blue grosbeak, and a Hooded Oriole at Atascosa Highlands. Thanks to all participants for their help.

WASHINGTON/OREGON

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The 112th CBC was a very good weather year. Temperatures were average to above average, and the intense winter storms that often impact counts came and went before the count period started. As a result, many counts recorded species numbers well above average and several counts posted new records. Twenty of 40 Washington counts and 16 of 42 Oregon counts managed to break the 100-species mark.

It was an invasion year for Snowy Owls. Thirty-three were reported in Washington (plus two for count week) with most reports clustered around northwest part of the state. Leading the pack was Grays Harbor, WA, with 13 Snowy Owls. Bellingham, WA, and Skagit Bay, WA, tied with five owls each. Only two Snowies were reported in Oregon. A bird in Burns, OR, spent the winter, and a bird in Coos Bay, OR, stayed just long enough to make the count week list. The high Snowy Owl numbers attracted many sightseers and plenty of controversy as birders worried over the stress caused by some observers and photographers as they attempted to get up-close views. The discussion went viral on the internet when video was posted on YouTube showing photographers off-trail flushing an owl as they continued to move in on the bird.

A King Eider was at Grays Harbor, WA, for a third year. A well-photographed Emperor Goose was also seen at Grays Harbor. Brown Pelicans numbers were lower than the trend over the past several years with small numbers evenly distributed along the coast. The only out of place Brown Pelican report was of two reported about 60 miles inland along the Columbia River for Cowlitz-Columbia, WA.

A Mountain Plover spent the season at Corvallis, OR, where it was seen by many observers. A golden-plover (mostly probably Pacific Golden-plover from the description) was seen at Sequim-Dungeness, WA. A White-faced Ibis overwintered at Summer Lake, OR.

A Yellow-bellied Sapsucker was reported from Coquille Valley, OR, and a Yellow-bellied/Red-naped

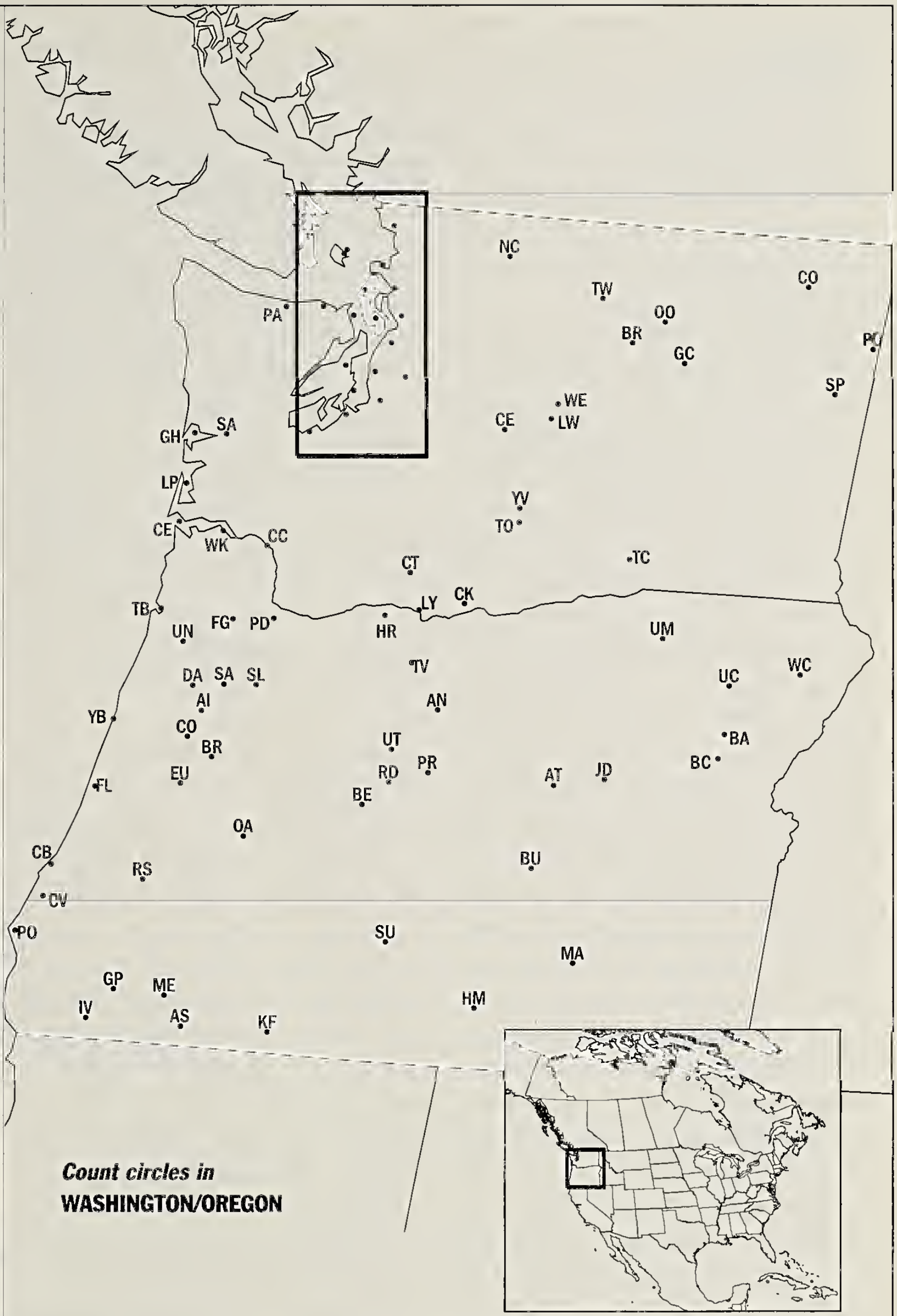
Sapsucker was seen at Olympia, WA. A well-documented Least Flycatcher spent the winter behind a local High School inside the Tillamook Bay, OR, count circle. A late Tropical Kingbird was seen by many observers at Yaquina Bay, OR. A Cassin's Vireo was reported from Kent-Auburn, WA, though the description did not completely eliminate other vireo species. A rare west-of-the-Cascades Blue Jay spent the winter in Corvallis, OR.

Only a few out of season warblers species were reported this year, most notably a Black-throated Gray Warbler at Coos Bay, OR, and a Wilson's Warbler at Skagit Bay, WA. A wintering Dickcissel was reported from Port Orford, OR. Observers were able to pick out and get photos of a Hoary Redpoll consorting with Common Redpolls at Padilla Bay, WA.

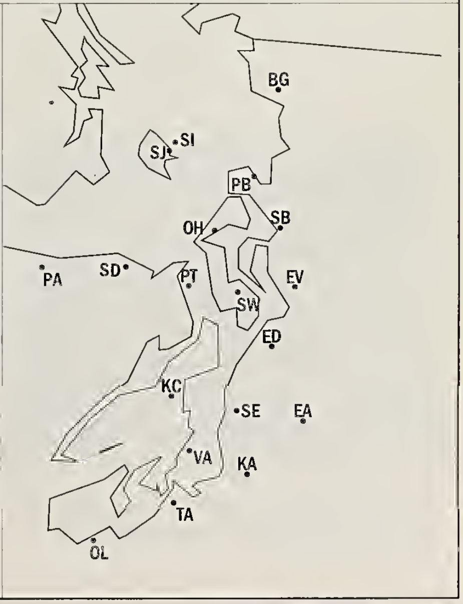
Coos Bay, OR, returned after taking last season off, posting the highest count this year with 162 species. Coquille Valley, OR, ran up a total of 152 with Sequim-Dungeness, WA, right behind at 151. East of the Cascades, Klamath Falls, OR, produced the highest count with 110 species. Tri-Cities, WA, was second was in second place with 103 species and Lyle, WA, was third reporting 98 species.

I changed entries where compilers continue to enter Winter Wren rather than Pacific Wren. I changed Common Snipe to Wilson's Snipe for one count. There are still several compilers who are (presumably) counting Cackling Geese as "small-form Canada Goose." The only record I removed was a "Slate-colored" Fox Sparrow from the Sequim-Dungeness, WA, count. The description that accompanied the report fit one of the larger "Sooty" Fox Sparrow subspecies (possibly *unalaschcensis* or *ridgewayi)* more closely than any likely "Slate-colored." This may seem trivial given that dropping a subspecific category did not change the total species count (it was still a Fox Sparrow), but with talk of a possible future split in the Fox Sparrow complex, claims of "Slate-colored" Fox Sparrow should be treated like any other out of range report.

Corrigenda: In the summary for last season I stated that the Costa's Hummingbird reported from Lyle, WA, was submitted without details. In fact, photos had been submitted and, more embarrassingly, I had seen the photos and sent comments back to the sender. The report was filed in the wrong computer folder where it got confused with prior reports. The bird was unequivocally a Costa's Hummingbird and well documented.



Count circles in
WASHINGTON/OREGON



CALIFORNIA

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The 112th Christmas Bird Count season had compilers from California complete data on 127 counts. Nearly all of the counts reported splendid weather with only nine counts posting light morning rain. Temperatures ranged from 11 degrees at Lake Almanor to 81 degrees at Rancho Santa Fe. The mild weather was cited by many compilers for the record participation many of them enjoyed. This year 5787 observers counted birds in 2242 parties and logged nearly 7400 miles on foot! Santa Barbara had the most observers with 214. Congratulations to the San Diego CBC for recording 216 species this season, the most of any count. Welcome Tall Trees and Cheep Thrills as two new counts this year. Birds that are on the California Bird Record Committee review list will be noted as such and a final decision will come from that committee. Following are some of the California CBC highlights.

There were 106 Eurasian Wigeon on 38 different counts plus one during count week, which is slightly less than the average recorded over the past decade. A Eurasian Green-winged Teal was on the Crystal Springs CBC and another was seen on the Coastal Orange County count. Three Tufted Ducks were well documented with either photographs, a sketch, or written details, with individuals at Angwin and Point Reyes Peninsula, as well as a count week bird on the Oakland CBC. A total of 24 Long-tailed Ducks were found on 11 counts including one as far south as Ventura. Single Barrow's Goldeneye were as far south as the Kern River Valley and the Salton Sea (south) counts.

Common Redpoll *(Acanthis flammea)*, Fall River Mills, California. Photo/Bob Yutzy

A Red-throated Loon was inland on the Contra Costa CBC. The only inland Pacific Loons were two on the Redding CBC and another individual on the Contra Costa count. Of the 15 CBCs reporting Red-necked Grebes, East Alameda County and Santa Clarita were inland.

A Masked Booby (review species) was photographed on the San Juan Capistrano CBC. San Diego and Rancho Santa Fe had five and one Little Blue Herons, respectively. Long Beach-El Dorado, Orange County Coastal, and San Diego CBCs each reported a Reddish Egret. The San Diego CBC had four Yellow-crowned Night-Herons (review species) and the Thousand Oaks count reported six. The Wood Stork present in Escondido since 1986 was found dead in October.

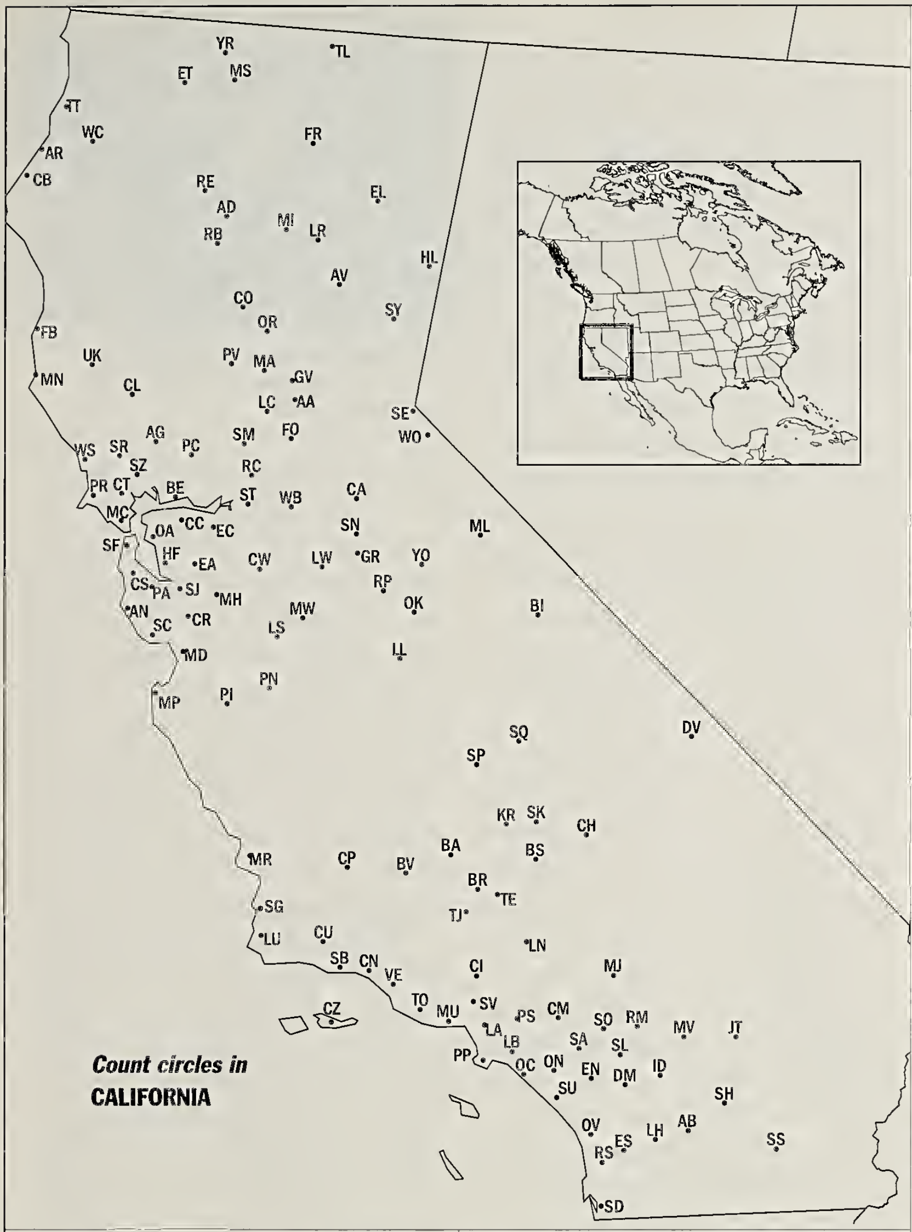
Eight CBCs, more than in any year prior, reported 10 Swainson's Hawks. Single Zone-tailed Hawks were seen on the Escondido and the Orange County (northeastern) counts. Six Harlan's Red-tailed Hawks were reported on five CBCs; however, details were in short supply, and given the rarity of this bird in California one would expect some comment from compilers. A Crested Caracara photographed on the Thousand Oaks CBC is under review by the California Bird Records Committee.

An American x Black Oystercatcher was photographed on the Ventura CBC. A Stilt Sandpiper was well documented on the San Jose CBC and was the only such species found anywhere other than the south end of the Salton Sea. Ruffs were all well documented on the Palo Alto, Rio Cosumnes, and Sonoma Valley CBCs. The only Wilson's Phalarope was a well-documented and photographed individual on the San Jose count. A nicely documented Red-necked Phalarope was on the Oakland CBC.

The 52 Laughing Gulls seen on the Salton Sea South CBC was the second highest count ever for this count circle and the only place that species was recorded this year. A Little Gull (review species) was photographed during count week in Santa Barbara. There were four Lesser Blacked-backed Gulls (review species) this CBC season with individuals found on the Clear Lake, San Jose, San Jacinto Lake, and Salton Sea (south) counts. A Western Gull was found dead well inland on the San Jacinto Lake CBC. Two Elegant Terns were well described on the Morro Bay count, and a lone Xantus's Murrelet was well documented on the Santa Barbara CBC.

Spotted Doves have all but disappeared from southern California with only one individual reported, that on the Bakersfield CBC. Eight Common Ground-Doves were reported in the San Joaquin Valley section of the Bear Valley Springs CBC. Barred Owls occurred on the Tall Trees CBC (2) as well as the Ft. Bragg count (1). Four different CBCs, plus one count week, reported five individual Common Poorwills. The only Chaetura swifts reported were two birds on the Southern Marin CBC and left unidentified to species. A Red-naped x Yellow-bellied Sapsucker was excellently described on the Palos Verdes Peninsula

Lapland Longspur *(Calcarius lapponicus)*, Fall River Mills, California. Photo/Bob Yutzy



Count circles in
CALIFORNIA

CBC and a White-headed Woodpecker wandered east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains on to the Bishop count.

The only Least Flycatcher reported this year was a count week bird photographed in Long Beach. Six Hammond's Flycatchers were well documented (three were photographed) including two in Bakersfield and singles in Malibu, Oakland, San Bernardino Valley, and one much farther to the north in Wallace-Bellota. Twenty-four Gray Flycatchers were tallied, all in our most southeastern count circles. Three Dusky Flycatchers were reported but just one was sufficiently documented, a photographed bird on the Orange County (coastal) count. Fourteen Western Flycatchers (presumed Pacific-slope) were seen on 11 counts with all being in the southern third of the state except for single birds in Calero-Morgan Hill, Point Reyes, and Santa Cruz. Eight Eastern Phoebes on seven counts is more than is usually encountered of this species. Among these were photographed birds from coastal Orange County, Santa Barbara, San Jose, San Jacinto Lake, and Salton Sea (north). Thirty-nine Vermilion Flycatchers on 18 southern California counts is an all-time high and marks only the second time that 30 or more have been recorded. Three Dusky-capped Flycatchers (review species) on as many counts were reported. Oceanside-Vista-Carlsbad benefitted from a stakeout bird, San Francisco provided photographs, and the third was a bird present in Santa Cruz County. Three Ash-throated Flycatchers, all from southern area counts, were well documented. Five Tropical Kingbirds were seen on five counts, single birds were particularly far north in San Francisco and Arcata. Southern California circles reporting this bird were Santa Barbara, San Diego and Pasadena. A Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (photographed) was a stakeout bird on the Palos-Verde Peninsula count.

Northern Shrike was recorded in eight count circles, all in the northern third of our state. Nine Plumbeous Vireos on five counts, plus two count week birds is close to the average for this species. Twenty Cassin's Vireos is more than double the average. Thirteen counts reported this species, including these counts from the northern end of our state: Arcata, Centerville Beach to King Salmon, Marysville, Moss Landing, and Mariposa. A Warbling Vireo, exceedingly rare in winter, was photographed on the Los Angeles count. Four northern California counts tallied an impressive 109 Gray Jays, far more than the average number recorded.

Fifty-five Northern Rough-winged Swallow were reported on 12 counts, which is close to the average over the last 10 years. Barn Swallows, however, were reported in far fewer numbers (just 33 statewide) as compared to a 10-year average of just over 300.

A Swainson's Thrush photographed on the San Diego count is a remarkable find. Nineteen Sage Thrashers on seven counts is almost double what has been recorded in the past decade, most notable was one fairly far north in Bishop. Seven Sprague's Pipits, all on the southern Salton Sea count, is more than typically reported from here.

Twenty-four Warbler species were recorded during this count season. Many species were reported in numbers exceeding averages of the past decade. Six Tennessee Warblers on as many counts is far more than usually reported during winter, and excellent documentation was provided from the Orange

County (coastal), Oceanside-Vista, and Santa Barbara counts accounting for three of these six reports. Thirty-seven Nashville Warblers is more than the 10-year average of 24. One Lucy's Warbler from Santa Cruz went undocumented and should likely be disregarded. Three Northern Parula, one each in Long Beach, Pasadena-San Gabriel, and San Diego, were all photographed. Fifty-four Yellow Warblers is well above the 10-year average of 35. A stakeout Chestnut-sided Warbler was found count day on the Pasadena-San Gabriel count. A well-described Cape-May Warbler (review species) was seen (and sketched) on the Point Reyes Peninsula count. A total of just over 100 Black-throated Gray warblers on 39 counts is well above the 10-year average of 63. Remarkably, 20 of these counts were from Northern California where the species is even less expected. Two Grace's Warblers (review species), one photographed in San Diego and a stakeout bird in Santa Barbara, were reported. Another review species, Pine Warbler, was found on the Palos Verdes Peninsula count. Twenty-three Palm Warblers, which closely matches the 10-year average, were seen on 11 counts. Fifteen Black-and-white Warblers and eight American Redstarts are both slightly more than their respective 10-year averages. Six Northern Waterthrushes on as many counts is slightly above the 10-year average of four. Three MacGillivray's Warblers is exceptional and included singles from the Orange County (coastal), Point Reyes Peninsula, and Pasadena-San Gabriel Valley counts. A fourth report of this exceedingly rare winter species went undocumented. An adult male Hooded Warbler was photographed for the Orange County (northeastern) count, and a second, female plumaged Hooded Warbler was seen during the count week period on the Claremont count. Eighty-five Wilson's Warblers is substantially more than the 20-year average of about 50. Three Painted Redstarts were recorded, two in San Diego and one in Rancho Santa Fe.

The Hepatic Tanager that has become a regular on the San Diego count continued for another year. Fifteen counts reported 27 Summer Tanagers ,which is one less than last year's total but still in line with an upward trend of the past decade. Particularly northern records came from Fort Bragg and Marin County (southern). Twenty-five counts recorded 78 Western Tanagers, which is more than the 10-year average of 62.

Eleven Green-tailed Towhees on eight counts is more than has been encountered in recent years and included a photographed bird that was relatively far north on the Monterey Peninsula count. Four American Tree Sparrows on the Honey Lake count were the only ones reported this season. Fifteen Clay-colored Sparrows were scattered across 13 counts. Twenty-seven Brewer's Sparrow on six of the southeastern counts is far less than is normally encountered. Nine Grasshopper Sparrows on four counts is close to what has been tallied in recent years. Red Fox Sparrow had a nice showing this year with three counts providing photographs and/or good details: Morro Bay, Orange County (coastal), and Willow Creek. Two others were reported but details were not forthcoming. Sixty-six Swamp Sparrows on 22 counts is well above the 10-year average of about 40. White-throated Sparrows (347) were recorded in numbers well above the 10-year average of just over 200. Two Harris's Sparrows were recorded, one in Año Nuevo and one in San Diego. Five Gray-headed and two Pink-sided Juncos is about what we'd expect for these less frequently encountered subspecies of Dark-eyed Junco. Longspurs continue to be found in less than expected numbers. Two stakeout McCown's Longspurs were counted on the Cachuma count. Lapland Longspurs were photographed on the Long Beach and Fall River Mills counts and there was a continuing bird on the Cachuma count. Chestnut-collared Longspurs were noted in Cachuma (2) and Lancaster (1). Two Snow Buntings (under review) were found and at least one was photographed on the Centerville Beach to King Salmon count. Three Rose-breasted Grosbeak were recorded, one each at Carpinteria, Moss Landing, and San Diego; in addition there were two count week birds. Eight Black-headed Grosbeaks, noted on seven counts, is double the average over the past 10 years. A Blue Grosbeak in Año Nuevo was supported with good details.

Red-naped Sapsucker *(Sphyrapicus nuchalis)*, Fall River Mills, California. Photo/Bob Yutzy

Single Orchard Orioles were recorded in Santa Barbara, San Diego, and San Francisco; a count week bird was also present in Long Beach. Fourteen Hooded Orioles is well above the 10-year average of just over five; they were noted on eight counts including a more northern circle, Morro Bay. Six counts recorded eight Baltimore Orioles, which is twice the 10-year average for California. Twenty-two Scott's Orioles on the Morongo Valley count is more than has been counted in any of the past 20 years. Single birds were also found in Anza-Borrego and much farther out of range at Santa Barbara.

The only Pine Grosbeak reported was from Mono Lake where there was ample access to areas usually covered in snow. A photographed Common Redpoll at Fall River Mills was the first well-documented record in many years. Evening Grosbeaks (332) were reported from seven northerly count circles in numbers well above the average.

Thank you to all who participated in this 112th Christmas Bird Count and especially to the compilers who gave so much of their time for this project. The year was a bit more challenging than usual with difficulties associated with entering data into a new website interface. The patience demonstrated by compilers is commendable and didn't go unnoticed.

HAWAII/PACIFIC ISLANDS

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Coverage of Hawaii was exceptionally good with all 12 regular count circles and a new count on the island of Lanai. The inaugural count for Lanai Circle tallied 707 birds of 24 species. In addition, Johnston Atoll was counted after a hiatus of 12 years. Winter weather conditions this year were closer to normal across the Hawaiian chain.

Johnston Atoll showed high counts for Red-tailed Tropicbirds (846, must have been quite a sight!) and Red-footed Boobies (2305). These and other species of seabirds recolonized or increased after the island became a refuge following the closing of the Air Force Base there in 2004. In the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, a high count 122 Tristram's Storm-Petrels on Laysan perhaps can be attributed to their greater visibility resulting from die-back of the flood-damaged shrubs under which the birds nest. Only one Short-tailed Albatross was tallied, on Midway. A Lesser Frigatebird, from the South Pacific, was counted again this year on Laysan, which also hosted a total of three "Brewster's" Brown Boobies, an eastern Pacific subspecies.

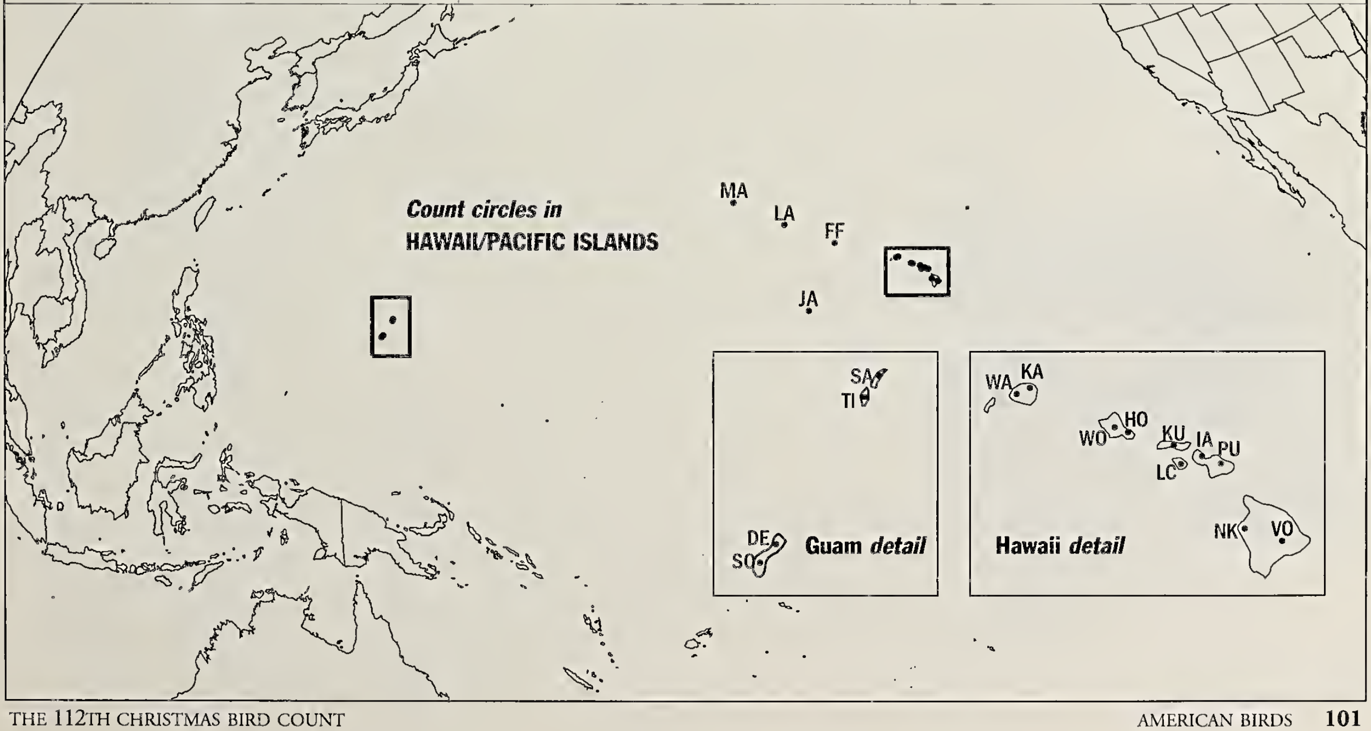
Although low numbers of the common Northern Pintail and Northern Shoveler were reported from around the state this year, there was a good turnout of unusual species. Two Cackling Geese were reported, one from the Kapaa Circle (Kauai Is.), the other from North Kona (Hawaii Is.). A Brant showed up on Midway. Species with high counts included European Wigeon (12 on Midway), American Wigeon (2 on Midway and 11 in N. Kona), Green-wing Teal (9 in Kapaa, 2 in Honolulu, and 7 in North Kona), and Ring-necked Duck (11 on Molokai).

It was a banner year for Hawaiian Moorhens, with high counts on three of the four circles where the species would be expected: Kapaa (387) and Waipio (9) on Kauai, and Honolulu (59). Hawaiian Coot and Hawaiian Stilt appeared in moderate numbers, except for high counts of 138 coots on Molokai and 263 stilts at Kapaa. Noteworthy migrant shorebirds included a Gray-tailed Tattler on Laysan and a Curlew Sandpiper at Waipio (Oahu). The high count of 85 Cattle Egrets on Midway indicates an increasing population there, despite control efforts. Johnston Island also reported five Cattle Egrets of a newly established population.

Two raptor species had unusual flights to the islands this year. Peregrine Falcons appeared across the State: Midway (3, but possibly just 2 birds), Laysan (1), Molokai (2), and Iao, Maui (1). Significantly, six Short-eared Owls were observed together on Midway. The count of 11 Short-eared Owls on Johnston Is. reflects the recent colonization by this bird.

The most exciting news from this year's CBC was the detection of four Millerbirds on Laysan Island. Extinct there for decades following the nearly complete destruction of its habitat by rabbits, the Millerbird was reintroduced this year from Nihoa Island to the now rabbitless and mostly restored Laysan. Another highlight was the count of 21 Akiapolaau on the Keauhou segment of the Volcano Circle, including three family groups with two young each—extraordinary reproductive success for this Hawaiian honeycreeper.

There were too many high counts of nonnative birds to report here. New records for count circles included Black Francolin (1) on the Waipio Circle, Mitred Conure (24) on the North Kona



Circle, a within-state vagrant Northern Mockingbird on French Frigate Shoals, Common Waxbill (54) on the North Kona Circle, and Yellow-fronted Canary on the Waimea (1) and Waipio (1) circles.

Four of the five Pacific region count circles were covered this year, missing only Rota Island. Guam Rail was added to the Southern Guam Circle, seen during the count week on Cocos Island where it was just introduced, in November 2010. Two Spot-billed Ducks were a new vagrant species for the Southern Guam Circle. Other unusual species included a Common Redshank on Saipan and a Pectoral Sandpiper on the Dededo Circle, Guam.

MEXICO/BELIZE

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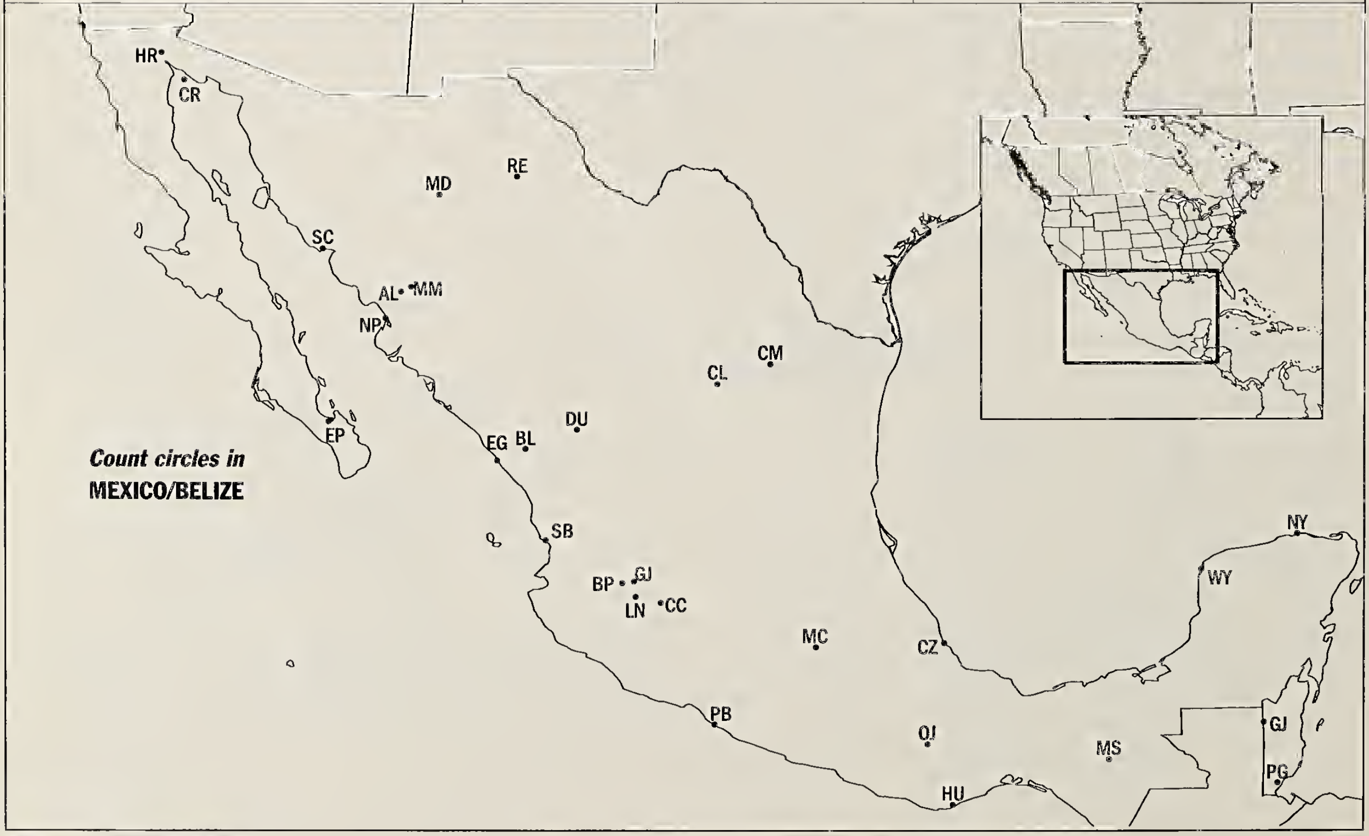
This year 28 circles were covered in Mexico and two from Belize. A total of 534 observers were active in the field, counting 186,191 birds in these two countries. In Mexico we added a new circle, Playa Blanca-Barra de Potosi, Guerrero (MXPB), which is wonderful since we did not have any circles from the Guerrero State.

Circles with the richest number of bird species recorded were San Blas, Nayarit (252 species); Punta Gorda (231) and Gallon Jug (182), both circles from Belize; Oaxaca de Juarez, Oaxaca (173); Coast of Central Veracruz (167) and Alamos, Sonora (166). The circle with the highest numbers of individuals were La Cienega de Chapala, Jalisco (45,867 birds); San Blas, Nayarit (18,724), and Madera, Chihuahua (14,468). Birds species tallied in highest numbers were Yellow-headed Blackbird (42,326) in La Cienega de Chapala; Sandhill Crane (8213) in Madera; and Sinaloa Crow (4124) in San Blas.

Several compilers have been documenting local causes of bird declines, which is interesting to share, since the Christmas Bird Counts are indeed an excellent tool to demonstrate what is going on in the field with birds, the status of several populations, and their trends. This information should be considered in conservation efforts and developing plans for each circle's region. The following are the compilers' comments on declining issues.

From Lee Jones, Punta Gorda Belize: "This year we recorded both the lowest number of species and the lowest number of individuals since the count began in 2000. This was due to low participation and the fact that Aguacaliente lagoon was flooded and, thus, inaccessible on foot. As a result we missed several species of waterfowl and waders that we normally get, and we recorded record lows for others. One species that was inexplicably scarce this year was Wood Thrush with only eight recorded. Previously, we had recorded between 32 and 88 Wood Thrushes, with an average of 51.8 per year."

From David MacKay, Alamos, Sonora: "A factor that needs to be mentioned is the effect the previous February's frost had on a huge portion of the habitat in the count circle. Nearly a year after the killing frost we are just beginning to see the depth of the damage, which is extreme in many areas. Certainly there must be far less food available, and areas typically covered with dense vegetation, including riparian areas, are essentially void of cover for birds. It will be interesting to see how things recover and what lies ahead for the birds in coming years."



Count circles in MEXICO/BELIZE

From Bryan Sharp, Durango: "We saw considerable declines in the number of individuals in the vast majority of species, especially waterbirds. The reason is obvious: drought. Durango suffered its worst drought in nearly 100 years in 2011, and it showed in the results of our count. Hopefully we will have a good rainy season in 2012."

From Suzanne Winckler, Rancho Ecológico Monte Mojino, Sonora: "The state of Sonora was heavily impacted by a severe three-night freeze on February 2 to 4, 2011. Large columnar cacti, large trees (e.g., mauto, Ficus, palo santo, tampiceran) were killed or heavily damaged. Bird observers in southern Sonora have noted a general decline in abundance of numerous resident and migratory species this winter, and the count certainly reflects this general impression, especially with reduced numbers of trogons, Gila Woodpeckers, hummingbirds, Rufous-backed Robins, Brown-backed Solitaires, magpie-jays, and warblers."

From Terry Brownell, San Carlos, Sonora: "Habitat destruction continues to be the number one factor in declining land birds. Land birds in general were poorly represented in quality and quantity, although the weather in the north should have been driving them down south. In terms of temperature, this was among the coldest counts, with highs barely breaking 60 degrees on most days. Shorebirds continue to decline in volume as well as loons and grebes, both of which are now hard to find. Boobies were also scarce and (only) a single Magnificent Frigatebird was a bit of a shock."

Thanks to *all* participants for this season's Belize and Mexico CBC efforts! Thanks also for your dedicated observations and for sending the documentation needed. Thanks to the compilers for putting all the information together. Special thanks also to compilers for their very valuable notes on special aspects of the count, which are indeed very important!

I wish all of you a wonderful counting next year. Please keep contributing to this meaningful effort!

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, Trinidad

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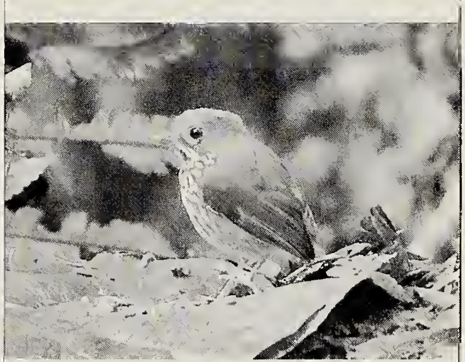
It was another highly successful CBC season in Latin America south of Mexico, with a total of 45 counts submitted: Guatemala (3), Nicaragua (2), Costa Rica (8), Panama (4), Colombia (21), Ecuador (6), and Trinidad (1). Two new counts are included in the 112th count from the region, both in Colombia: Planes de Neira, Caldas; and Chingaza P.N.N., Bogota. There were no counts submitted this season from El Salvador, Brazil, Chile (even the Drake Passage count due to funding restrictions), or Antarctica. We hope for the inclusion of some of the missing areas in future years!

Despite the fact that there are "only" 45 counts included south of Mexico and Belize, it's amazing to consider that, due to the incredible species diversity in the Neotropics, around twice as many species were tallied all told (well over 1000) compared to the cumulative total of all counts in the United States and Canada (which usually stands around 650). Additionally, many neotropical migrant species from the northern regions of North America are also tallied on Latin American CBCs. Yet it is also true that while the species diversity can be amazing in Costa Rica or Ecuador, the total number of birds encountered is often very low (and many of those are by voice only)! Following are a few examples of neotropical migrants to total species, plus total numbers of birds found on the counts, that stand out this season.

Observers at Monteverde, Costa Rica, tallied 286 species and 3449 birds, 45 of which are neotropical migrants, including 18 species of North American breeding wood-warblers. Meanwhile Costa Rica's Pacific Rainforest Aerial Tram-Carara Reserve count tallied 382 species and 11,103 birds, 102 of which were migrants from the north, with 21 species of wood-warblers. Moving southward into South America, in Colombia the Cordillera Occidental, Valle del Cauca count tallied 160 species and 1398 birds, with 12 northern migrants including six species of wood-warblers, while observers at Reserva de Planalto, Caldas turned up 149 species and 1181 birds, 34 of which were neotropical migrants, including species of wood-warblers. The Colombian counts are conducted by fewer observers and nearly exclusively on foot, which is part of the reason for their lower species tallies. The two counts that in recent seasons have vied for top honors overall in species tally are both in Ecuador, the Mindo-Tandayapa count and the newer Yanayacu circle. This season the dedicated group at Mindo tallied 432 species and 11,462 birds, yet despite that stellar tally (and due to where migrants winter, not to the skill of the observers!) "only" 31 northern migrants with five species of wood-warblers were found. Despite Mindo's long-standing run at Number One for number of species, in the 112th CBC the top species tally goes to the hard-working observers at Yanayacu, Ecuador, with a stellar 492 species and 5578 birds, including, 27 neotropical migrant species (including seven species of wood-warblers). But, let's also look at some of the other groups included in this impressive list; 43 species of hummingbirds, 33 species of antbirds and



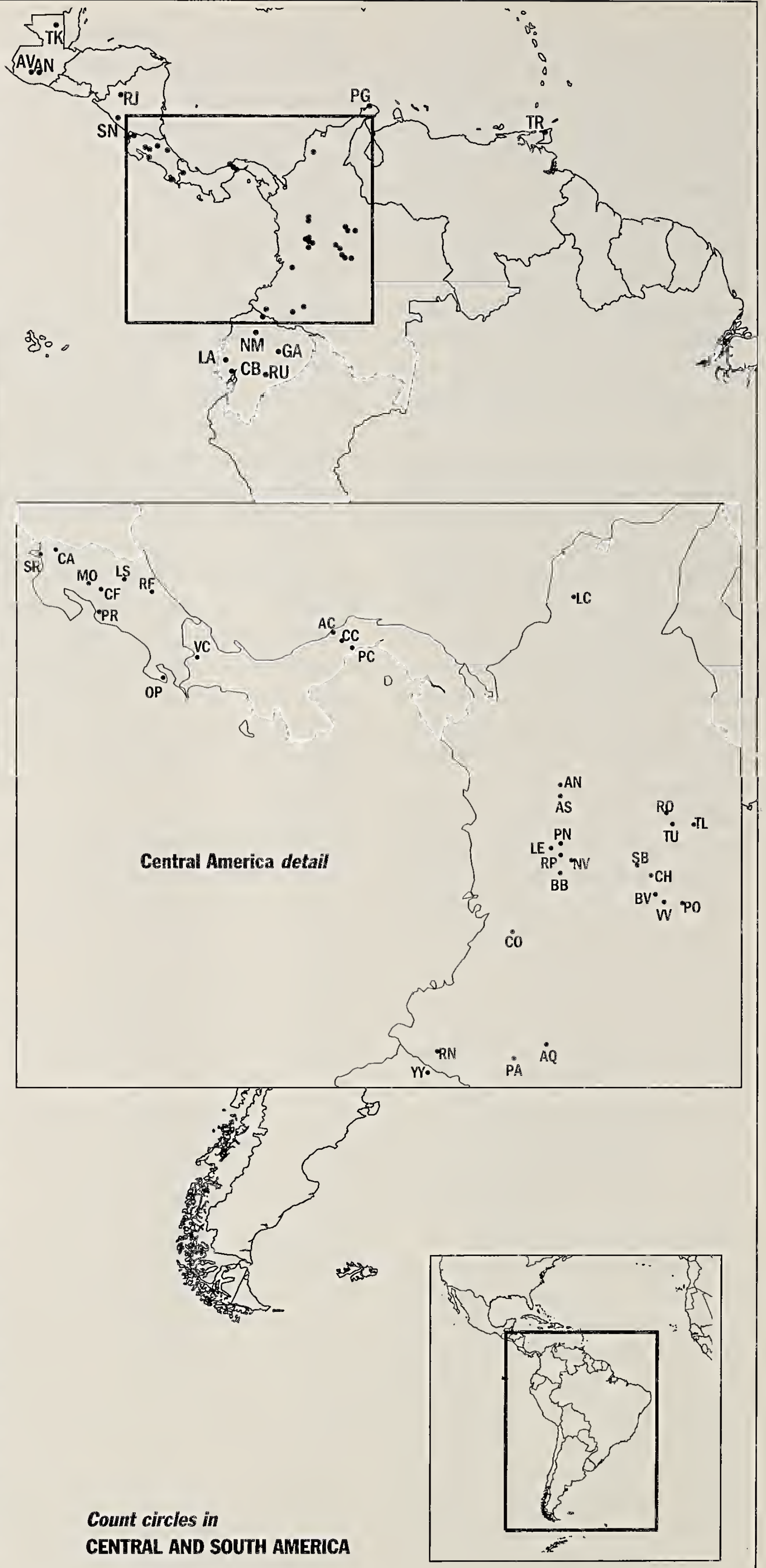
Peruvian Antpitta *(Grallaricula peruviana)* female, Yanayacu, Ecuador. Photo/Rudy Gelis

relatives, 65 species of flycatchers, and an amazing 68 species of tanagers and relatives—more tanagers or flycatchers in this tally than the full total on many CBCs in the United States and Canada!

Compiler comments are often highly illustrative of the conditions and results on counts in a given season, and here are a few pertinent observations.

From Joel Alvarado compiler of the La Selva, Costa Rica count: "This year our 27th count was greatly affected by the bad weather (52 mm rainfall from 08:00 to 16:00). Even though we had a good participation of many highly qualified observers, this effort concluded in a total of 340 species and 11,639 individuals ... the cumulative species list (for the whole circular area) now stands at 520. Three new species were added to the list this year: *Aythya affinis* (Lesser Scaup), *Vanellus chilensis* (Southern Lapwing), and *Setophaga discolor* (Prairie Warbler) ... This year we hosted 105 counters, and most were Costa Ricans. Participants included representatives of various organizations (OTS, MINAE-ACCVC, UNA, UCR, Costa Rican Ornithological Society, Rara Avis Lodge, Selva Tica Biological Station, Bijagual Ecological Reserve, Tirimbina Rainforest Center, Lapa Verde Refuge, and Naturalist Guides of Sarapiquí) as well as independent guides and amateur birders."

Knut Eisermann is compiler of all three of the current counts in Guatemala: Antigua, Atitlan Volcano, and Tikal. "At Antigua, a total of 1380 birds of 122 species was detected ... The most abundant birds ... were (in descending order of abundance): Black-capped Swallow, Gray Silky-flycatcher, Wilson's Warbler, Band-tailed Pigeon, Rufous-collared Robin, Green Violetear, Townsend's Warbler, Tennessee Warbler, Band-backed Wren, Black Vulture, Bushy-crested Jay, White-eared Hummingbird, Brown-backed Solitaire, Acorn Woodpecker, and Ruby-throated Hummingbird. ... Several range-restricted bird species of the north Central American highlands were



Count circles in
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Bicolored Antvireo ***(Dysithamnus occidentalis)*** **female at nest, Yanayacu, Ecuador. Photo/Rudy Gelis**

Common Potoo ***(Nyctibius griseus)*****, Mindo-Tandayapa, Ecuador. Photo/Rudy Gelis**

recorded during the CBC, including Pink-headed Warbler, Rufous Sabrewing, Green-throated Mountain-gem, Wine-throated Hummingbird, Blue-throated Motmot, Bushy-crested and Black-throated jay, Black-capped Swallow, Rufous-browed Wren, Rufous-collared Robin, and Blue-and-white Mockingbird.

"At Atitlan Volcano, a total of 5344 birds of 239 species was recorded. … The most abundant species … (in descending order of abundance): American Coot, Great-tailed Grackle, Red-legged Honeycreeper, Blue-throated Goldentail, Tennessee Warbler, Ruby-throated Hummingbird, Black Vulture, Northern Rough-winged Swallow, Yellow-winged Tanager, Green Violetear, Orange-fronted Parakeet, Cattle Egret, Townsend's Warbler, Barred Parakeet, and Wilson's Warbler. … Most of the other endemics of northern Central American highlands were recorded on the count day, including Azure-rumped Tanager, Pink-headed Warbler, Black-capped Siskin, Wine-throated Hummingbird, Highland Guan, Blue-throated Motmot, Rufous Sabrewing, Green-throated Mountain-gem, Rufous-browed Wren, Black-throated Jay, Bar-winged Oriole, and Rufous-collared Thrush. … Noteworthy was an Olive-sided Flycatcher, which is a rare wintering bird in Guatemala, and two Redheads at Lake Atitlán.

"At Tikal, a total of 1935 birds of 171 species was recorded. … The most abundant species … were (in descending order of abundance): Montezuma Oropendola, Magnolia Warbler, Brown Jay, White-crowned Parrot, Lesser Greenlet, Keel-billed Toucan, Red-lored Parrot, Wood Thrush, Mealy Parrot, American Redstart, Gray Catbird, Northern Bentbill, Thrush-like Schiffornis, Melodious Blackbird, Pale-billed Woodpecker, Masked Tityra, Yellow-throated Euphonia, Collared Aracari, Spot-breasted Wren, Olivaceous Woodcreeper, Social Flycatcher, and Black-and-white Warbler…Noteworthy was a Crested Eagle, which was seen near the center of the archeological site, two Swainson's Warblers, two Lovely Cotingas, and a Gray-headed Kite. Two Orange-breasted Falcons were seen in Tikal's center."

In Panama at the Atlantic Canal Zone, compiler Darien Montanez reports: "Some areas (including Dock 45 Road, Parachute Drop Area, parts of Gatun) are permanently lost because of the expansion of the canal and other development. We also had a very poor turnout. Most of our current Audubon members live on the Pacific side and few go birding on the Atlantic side any more. For the first time, the Atlantic count finished behind the Central and Pacific count circles."

In summary, many congratulations and tremendous thanks to the participants and organizers of all CBCs everywhere in Latin America for a job well done.

WEST INDIES/BERMUDA

Bahamas, Bermuda, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands

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The region's 18 CBCs reported 307 species, representing about 68 percent of all species recorded from the region. Allowing for this increase is the addition of two new, important circles: Hiacacos, Cuba, and St. Elizabeth Parish, Jamaica, which contributed greatly to the database on endemics as well as migrants.

Jamaica's Mountainside, St. Elizabeth Parish, is also a new count area for that island and continues the CBC tradition. Les Cayes, Haiti, has repeated for the third consecutive year, which is very encouraging. Improved coverage from these major islands will go a long way to ensure local awareness and conservation efforts. It is my hope that additional counts can be developed in coming years throughout the region to fill gaps in our coverage.

Among the regional endemics, the West Indian Whistling-Duck numbers (79) were encouraging, as were numbers of White-cheeked Pintail (1259), Ruddy Duck (149), and Masked Duck (4), which are increasing on the Puerto Rico Bank. A Garganey at Bermuda is noteworthy. Least Grebe also seems to be exploding on the Puerto Rico Bank, where 31 out of 112 in the region were counted. Greater Flamingo (137) was reported from only one location, Anegada, where a reintroduction has taken hold.

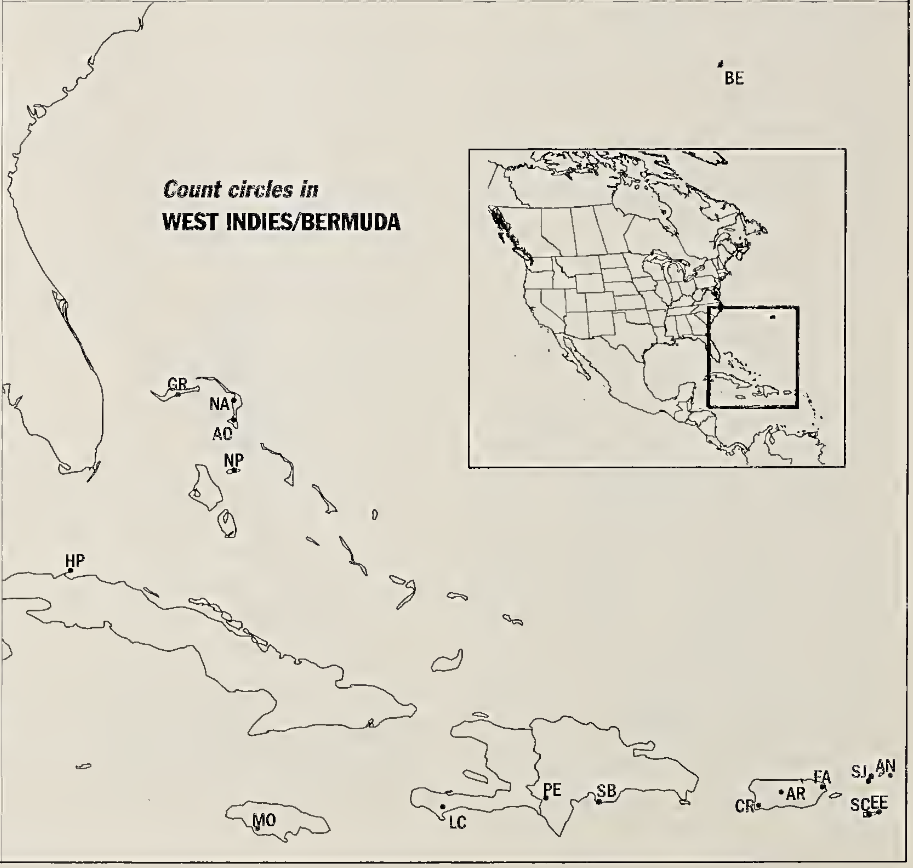
Piping Plovers (14) were widespread in the Bahamas, and Snowy Plovers (22) were concentrated at Anegada, British Virgin Islands, where they are known to breed. Short-eared Owls (2) are becoming more frequent on Puerto Rico and in the region as evident from other seasonal reports.

Eleven species of hummingbirds were recorded this winter indicating good survivorship through the cyclone season. The two counts on Hispaniola (HTLC and RDPE) recorded 29 White-necked Crows, 26 and three, respectively, showing persistence in view of localized persecution from farmers. Palm Crow numbers (9) were fewer but nearly equal for the same areas. Critically threatened Golden Swallows seemingly are only reliable from Puerto Escondido, Dominican Republic during CBCs. On the other hand, Cave Swallows (2811) are doing well on Puerto Rico. Bicknell's Thrush (2), another threatened migrant that overwinters in the region at Hispaniola, was noted along with a pair of La Selle Thrush on the RDPE count. Bermuda had a rare sighting of MacGillivary's Warbler. Only two counts (Bermuda and Cuba) out of 18 did not record a Bananaquit (1519), the most commonly reported species in the region. Puerto Rico's listed, endemic Yellow-shouldered Blackbird numbered 168, well down from a max count (1334) 38 years ago in 1973. This is a worrying trend.

As noted, long periods of record are valuable in assessing trends of endemic birds as well as migrants. Encouraging more participants, including young people from conservation programs administered by schools or park systems, will continue to make the CBC mission and conservation efforts a success. Thanks to all for your continued involvement.

Varahicacos

Cuban ornithologists are very capable and eager to contribute to the knowledge and conservation of a shared resource. We welcome Cuba, which has been absent from annual counts for the last 35 years. Photo/Ernesto Reyes



Reminder

The Christmas Bird Count is always held December 14 through January 5.

To find out the date of a specific count, go to the CBC home page www.christmasbirdcount.org and click "Get Involved," or contact your local Audubon chapter or center.

Calling All Counters!

We're always looking for images to use in *American Birds*, such as photographs of birds seen during the Christmas Bird Count or participants in the field. If you would like your pictures considered for publication, please go to the CBC page on the Audubon website, www.christmasbirdcount.org, and click on the link for online photo submittal.

Audubon

Christmas Bird Count Editorial Codes and Database Flags

Two-letter codes are often used by regional editors to better explain or question a given record. Database flags can be set by compilers and regional editors to indicate an unusual species, high count, or low count. This list will aid you in deciphering the keys when reading accounts in the summaries and on the website.

Code	Comment	Code	Comment
AAB	albino	NNF	not Forster's
AD	adult	NH	call not heard
AF	at feeder	NU	not unusual?
AM	adult male	OU	origin unknown
AP	alternate plumage	PD	poor details
AQ	adequate details	PH	photo
BD	banded	PS	present for some time
BP	basic plumage	QN	questionable number
DD	details desired	QR	questionable record
DM	dark morph		(historical data)
DW	dark winged	QU	?
ED	excellent details	RA	radio collared
EO	experienced observer	RC	record count
ES	estimated number	RE	refuge estimate
EX	exotic		(historical data)
FC	first CBC record	RI	recent introduction
FE	feral	RL	recently released
FP	female-plumaged	RN	remarkable number
FS	first state record	RP	reintroduced population
FW	first winter	RR	remarkable record
GD	good details	RT	responded to tape
HE	high elevation	RW	regular in winter
HH	hand held	SK	sketch
HO	heard only	SP	specimen
HY	hypothetical	SW	second winter
IJ	injured	UD	unconvincing details
IM	immature	UE	uncountable exotic
IV	ID by voice	UR	under review
LO	low	VP	viable population?
MD	marginal details	VT	videotaped
ML	migrant lingering	WM	white morph
MO	many observers	WR	winter state record
NC	new to count	YM	immature male
ND	no details		

Database flags

▲ Triangle before a count name = New count
Boldfaced species name = Unusual species
Boldfaced number = Unusually high number

Database flags

US = Unusual species
HC = Unusually high count
LC = Low count

Count Circles, Codes, and Compilers in the 112th Count

Our sincere thanks go to each and every Christmas Bird Count compiler, whose field and organizational skills make the CBC happen each season. To contact your local compiler, or the compiler of a count in an area you will be visiting during the holiday season, please go to the CBC home page at www.christmasbirdcount.org and click on the "Get Involved" link.

CANADA

ALBERTA (AB)

ABAT	Athabasca	Harvey Scott Wayne Brehaut
ABBC	Banff-Canmore	Mike McIvor
ABBL	Blood Reserve	Ryan Heavy Head
ABBR	Brule	Beth MacCallum
ABBV	Beaverlodge	Joan E. Kerr
ABCA	Calgary	Phillip Cram
ABCK	Cold Lake	Ted Hindmarch
ABCM	Camrose	Glen Hvenegaard
ABCO	Cochrane	Frank Hennessey
ABCR	Crowsnest	Denise Coccioloni-Amatto
ABDC	Devon-Calmar	Doug Macaulay Ian Tichkowsky
ABDI	Dinosaur P.P.	Yousif Attia
ABED	Edmonton	Kim Blomme
ABEI	Elk Island N.P.	Gwynne Hayward
ABEL	Elkwater-Cypress Hills	Chris Dodds
ABFM	Fort McMurray	Cathy Mountain
ABFS	Fort Saskatchewan	Art Hughes
ABGP	Grande Prairie	Joan E. Kerr
ABGR	Garden River	Kevin Kuipers
ABHC	Horseshoe Canyon	Michael Harrison
ABHI	Hinton	Beth MacCallum Karen Graham
ABHR	High River	Greg Wagner
ABJA	Jasper	Gordon Ruddy
ABLB	Lac La Biche	Jennifer Okrainec
ABMH	Medicine Hat	Marty Drut Bob Frew
ABMR	Milk River	Ken Orich
ABNA	Nanton	Mike Truch
ABOP	Opal	Gerald Romanchuk
ABPC	Pincher Creek	Sam Miller
ABRM	Rocky Mountain House	Chiarastella Feder
ABSA	St. Albert	Alan Hingston
ABSH	Sheep River	Doug Collister
ABSL	Slave Lake	Patti Campsall
ABSR	Strathcona	Jim Goodwin
ABST	Stettler	Mary Roy
ABTO	Tofield	Joyce Kelly-Sinclair
ABTS	Snake's Head	Doug Collister
ABVE	Vermilion	Iris Davies
ABWA	Wainwright	Shane Mascarin Monique Veitch
ABWL	Wabamun Lake	John Folinsbee
ABWR	Cochrane Wildlife Reserve	Jamey Podlubny Suzanne Visser

BRITISH COLUMBIA (BC)

BCAC	Ashcroft-Cache Creek	James Hallisey Karl Ricker
BCAH	Apex-Hedley	Eva Durance
BCAM	Abbotsford-Mission	Lynn Miller
BCBA	Bamfield	Anne Stewart
BCBK	Bridge Lake	Wendy Marshall
BCBL	Burns Lake-Francois Lake	Judith Kleger
BCBR	Broughton Strait	Peter Curtis Bob Waldon
BCBV	Bridesville	Doug Brown
BCBW	Big White	Chris Charlesworth
BCCA	Cawston	Russell Cannings
BCCB	Cranbrook	Greg Ross
BCCG	Castlegar	Peter McIver
BCCH	Chilliwack	Denis Knopp
BCCI	Cortes Island	Nancy Kendel
BCCO	Comox	Marg Fowler
BCCR	Campbell River	Colin Buss Luisa Richardson Ed Silkens
BCCT	Creston Valley	Sharon Laughlin
BCDA	D'arcy-Birken	R. Dan Cumming
BCDB	Deep Bay	Marg Fowler
BCDC	Dawson Creek	Mark Phinney
BCDU	Duncan	Derrick Marven
BCFA	Fauquier	Ruth Bumpus
BCFE	Fernie	Bob Livsey
BCFS	Fort St. James	Joanne Vinnedge
BCGF	Grand Forks	Jenny Coleshill
BCGO	Golden	Ellen Zimmerman
BCGS	Galiano-North Saltspring	Michael Hoebel
BCHC	Hat Creek	Ken Wright Heather Baines
BCHE	Hecate Strait	Peter Hamel Margo Hearne
BCHM	100 Mile House	Barrie Bolton
BCHR	Harrison River	Denis Knopp
BCHS	Lower Howe Sound	Marja de Jong Westman
BCJF	Juan de Fuca	Jamie Fenneman
BCKA	Kamloops	Rick Howie
BCKB	Kimberley	Greg Ross
BCKE	Kelowna	Chris Charlesworth
BCKF	Kingfisher	Sue Everatt Jan Lacko
BCKI	Kitimat	April Macleod
BCKO	Kaslo	Dirk Rinehart Pidcock
BCLA	Ladner	Jude Grass
BCLC	Lake Country	Les Gyug Trevor Forder Tanya Seebacher
BCLK	Logan Lake	Bert Parke
BCLL	Lillooet	Ken Wright Ian Routley
BCLP	Little River-Powell River Ferry	Marg Fowler
BCLQ	Lasqueti Island	Sheila Ray
BCLR	Lardeau	Gail Spitler
BCMA	Greater Masset	Peter Hamel Margo Hearne
BCMC	McBride	Elsie Stanley
BCME	Merritt	Alan Burger Wayne Weber
BCMK	Mackenzie	David Lambie
BCNB	Nanoose Bay	Rhys Harrison
BCNK	Nakusp	Gary Davidson
BCNN	Nanaimo	Ryan Cathers Brian Simmons
BCNS	Nelson	Elaine Moore
BCOO	Oliver-Osoyoos	Doug Brown
BCPA	Port Alberni	Sandy McRuer
BCPB	Pemberton-Mt. Currie	Hugh Naylor John Tschopp
BCPE	Penticton	Richard Cannings
BCPG	Prince George	Cathy Antoniazzi
BCPH	Pender Harbour	Tony Greenfield
BCPI	Pender Islands	Gerald McKeating Patricia Crossley
BCPL	Port Clements	Peter Hamel Margo Hearne
BCPM	Pitt Meadows	Michael Sather Susanne Sloboda
BCPO	Powell River	Heather Harbord
BCPQ	Parksville-Qualicum Beach	Sandra Gray
BCPT	Princeton	Madelon Schouten
BCRE	Revelstoke	Michael Morris
BCRS	Rose Spit	Peter Hamel Margo Hearne
BCRW	Rossland-Warfield	Linda Szymkowiak Arnold By
BCSA	Salmon Arm	Ted Hillary
BCSC	Sunshine Coast	Tony Greenfield
BCSI	Skidegate Inlet	Peter Hamel Brian Eccles Margo Hearne
BCSK	Soda Creek	Phil Ranson
BCSL	Shuswap Lake P.P.	Rick Howie
BCSM	Smithers	Rosamund Pojar
BCSN	Slocan Lake	Richard Johnson
BCSO	Sooke	Daniel Bryant
BCSQ	Squamish	Grant and Marcia Danielson
BCSS	Sidney-South Saltspring	Karen Ferguson
BCSW	Savona-Walhachin	Al Niokull
BCTE	Terrace	Diane Weismiller
BCTL	Tlell	Peter Hamel Margo Hearne Barbara Small
BCTR	Trail-Beaver Valley	Arnold By Donald McNeill
BCVA	Vancouver	Danny Tyson
BCVE	Vernon	Peter Blokker
BCVI	Victoria	Ann Nightingale
BCVL	Vaseux Lake	Richard Cannings
BCWH	Whistler	James Hallisey Karl Ricker
BCWL	Williams Lake	Phil Ranson
BCWR	White Rock	Viveka Ohman Ian and Emily Robertson
BCYA	Yalakom Valley	Toby Mueller

MANITOBA (MB)

MBBA	Balmoral	Jim Duncan
MBBK	Brokenhead	Peggy Kasuba
MBBR	Brandon	Cal Cuthbert
MBCP	Cranberry Portage	Chris Smith
MBCR	Cypress River-Spruce Woods	Ken DeSmet
MBDA	Dauphin	William Walley
MBDM	Delta Marsh	Robert Jones Robert Jones
MBGI	Gimli	Bonnie Chartier
MBGS	Glenboro-Spruce Woods	Lorelie Mitchell
MBHO	Hodgson	Joanne Smith
MBLY	Lyleton	Ralph Wang
MBMI	Minnedosa	Ian Thorleifson
MBMO	Morden	Abe C. Friesen Rhonda Smith
MBOH	Oak Hammock Marsh	Paula Grieef
MBPL	Pinawa-Lac du Bonnet	Peter Taylor Peter Taylor
MBPP	Portage la Prairie	Carrie Braden
MBRM	Riding Mountain N.P.	Thuraya Weedon
MBSE	Selkirk	Gerald Machnee
MBTH	Thompson	Dave McDonald
MBTP	The Pas	Joel Kayer
MBWI	Winnipeg	Rudolf Koes Christian Artuso René Séguin James Whitelaw

NEW BRUNSWICK (NB)

NBBH	Blacks Harbour	Katherine Dewar
NBBO	Bouctouche	Attila Fust
NBCT	Cape Tormentine	Allan D. Smith
NBED	Edmundston	Roy LaPointe
NBFR	Fredericton	Ron Wilson Don Gibson
NBGM	Grand Manan Island	Durlan Ingersoll David Christie Brian Dalzell
NBJE	Jemseg	Roberta MacKenzie Jim Goltz
NBMA	Mactaquac	Bev Schneider
NBME	Memramcook	Yolande LeBlanc
NBMO	Moncton	Roger Leblanc
NBRA	Riverside-Albert	David Christie
NBSL	St.Leonard	Roy LaPointe
NBSM	Sainte-Anne-de-Madawaska	Roy LaPointe
NBSS	St. Stephen	Bill Nelson
NBST	Stanley	Julie Singleton
NBSV	Sackville	Sean Blaney

NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR (NL)

NLBB	Bonne Bay	Darroch Whitaker
NLCB	Corner Brook	Lois Bateman
NLCR	Cape Race	Bruce Mactavish
NLFL	Ferryland	Bruce Mactavish
NLGA	Gander	J. Kevin Butler
NLGB	Happy Valley-Goose Bay	Tony Chubbs Colin Jones
NLSC	St. Paul's-Cow Head	Darroch Whitaker
NLSJ	St. Johns	Paul Linegar
NLST	Stephenville	Janice Flynn
NLTN	Terra Nova N.P. (north)	Janet Feltham
NLWL	Wabush-Labrador City	Gordon Parsons

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES (NT)

NTFS	Fort Simpson	Douglas Tate
NTFT	Fort Smith	John McKinnon
NTHR	Hay River	Gary Vizniowski
NTYE	Yellowknife	Robert Bromley

NOVA SCOTIA (NS)

NSAM	Amherst	Julie Paquet
NSAN	Antigonish	Bruce Stevens Randy Lauff
NSAR	Apple River	Kathleen Spicer
NSBC	Broad Cove	Sylvia Fullerton
NSBI	Brier Island	Eric Mills
NSBS	Bedford-Sackville	Richard Peckham
NSCS	Cape Sable Island	Murray Newell David Currie
NSGB	Glace Bay	Catherine Murrant
NSHD	Halifax-Dartmouth	Mike King David Currie
NSKI	Kingston	Wayne Neily
NSLO	Louisbourg	Ken Donovan Bill Bussey Susann Myers
NSLU	Lunenburg	James Hirtle
NSMA	Margaree	Colonel MacLellan
NSPI	Pictou Harbour	Ken McKenna
NSSC	Strait of Canso	David Johnston
NSSH	Sheet Harbour	Jim Cameron
NSSY	The Sydneys	David McCorquodale
NSTR	Truro	Ross Hall
NSWH	West Hants	Patrick Kelly
NSWO	Wolfville	Alison Bogan Jim Wolford
NSWP	White Point	James Hirtle Sam De Ruyter
NSYA	Yarmouth	Barbara Ruff Eric Ruff

NUNAVUT (NU)

NUAB	Arctic Bay	Clare Kines
NUAR	Arviat	Mike Beauregard Lynne Rollin
NUCI	Chesterfield Inlet	Brian Zawadski
NURI	Rankin Inlet	Brian Zawadski

ONTARIO (ON)

ONAI	Amherst Island	Janet Scott
ONAL	Algonquin P.P.	Ron Tozer
ONAM	Alfred-Montebello	Christine Brunet Jacques Bouvier
ONAT	Atikokan	Dave Elder
ONBA	Barrie	Chris Evans
ONBD	Blind River	Andy Penikett
ONBE	Beaverton	John McLean
ONBF	Burk's Falls	Martin Parker
ONBL	Blenheim	Keith Burk
ONBN	Bancroft	Bruce Collins
ONBP	Bruce Peninsula N.P.	Ethan Meleg
ONBV	Belleville	John Blaney
ONBW	Bradford-West Gwillimbury	Ron Fleming
ONCA	Cambridge	Levi Moore
ONCC	Cedar Creek	Paul Pratt
ONCD	Caledon	Chris Punnett
ONCH	Chapleau	Sue Burk Barbara Groves
ONCK	Cape Croker	Jarmo Jalava
ONCO	Collingwood	Burke Korol
ONCP	Carleton Place	Iain Wilkes
ONCV	Carden Alvar	Bob Bowles
ONDB	Dunrobin-Breckenridge	Bruce Di Labio
ONDE	Delta	Stephen Seiffert
ONDR	Deep River	James Ungrin
ONDY	Dryden	Darlene Salter
ONEG	Eganville	Jean Brereton Chris Michener
ONER	Eagle River	Carolle Eady
ONFF	Fort Frances	Ilka Milne
ONFL	La Foret Larose	Christine Brunet
ONFV	Fisherville	Linda Thrower
ONGB	Gravenhurst-Bracebridge	Al Sinclair
ONGI	Georgian Bay Islands N.P.	Tim Sweeting
ONGU	Guelph	Mike Cadman
ONHA	Hamilton	Thomas Thomas
ONHB	Holiday Beach	Betty Learmouth
ONHE	Hearst	Luc Dubois
ONHH	Halton Hills	William McIlveen
ONHI	Hilliardton	Serge Gendron
ONHV	Huntsville	Ron Tozer
ONHW	Hanover-Walkerton	Gerard McNaughton
ONIG	Ignace	Allan Harris
ONIN	Ingersoll	Dave Martin Ross Snider
ONKC	Kincardine	James Turland
ONKE	Kenora	Leo Heyens
ONKG	Kingston	Ron D. Weir
ONKI	Killarney P.P.	Chuck Miller
ONKK	Kirkland Lake	Mike Leahy
ONKL	Kleinburg	Bob Noble
ONKP	Kettle Point	Pete Chapman
ONKT	Kitchener	Mike Burrell
ONKW	Kawartha	Leslie Dyment
ONLH	Lanark Highlands	Cliff Bennett
ONLI	Linwood	Ken Burrell Mike Burrell
ONLO	London	Peter Read
ONLP	Long Point	Ron Ridout
ONMA	Marathon	Michael Butler Martha Allen
ONME	Meaford	Lynne Richardson
ONMI	Manitoulin Island	Christopher Bell
ONMK	Mashkinonje-North Monetville	Angela Martin
ONMM	Mindemoya	Christopher Bell
ONMN	Minden	Dennis Barry
ONMT	Mattawa	Keith Dillabough
ONMY	Massey	Erwin Meissner
ONNA	Napanee	Anne Brown
ONNB	North Bay	Brent Turcotte
ONNF	Niagara Falls	Kayo Roy
ONNI	Nipigon-Red Rock	Rob Swainson
ONNS	North Shore	Paul Pratt
ONOH	Ottawa-Gatineau	Bernie Ladouceur
ONOR	Orillia	Ray Kiff
ONOS	Owen Sound	Freeman Boyd
ONOW	Oshawa	Rayfield Pye
ONPA	Pakenham-Arnprior	Michael Runtz
ONPC	Port Colborne	Drew Campbell
ONPE	Prince Edward Point	Terry Sprague
ONPG	Petroglyphs	Tony Bigg
ONPH	Peel-Halton Counties	Mark Cranford
ONPI	Pickering	Glenda Jones
ONPL	Pickle Lake	Tim McKillop
ONPM	Pembroke	Manson Fleguel Christian Renault
ONPN	Elliot Lake (Penokean Hills)	Joan MacGillivray
ONPO	Port Hope-Cobourg	Roger Frost
ONPP	Point Pelee	Sarah Rupert
ONPQ	Presqu'ile P.P.	David Bree
ONPS	Parry Sound	Steph Romaniuk Martin Parker
ONPT	Peterborough	Tony Bigg
ONPV	Port Burwell-Vienna	Adrian Juurlink
ONRE	Renfrew	Jim Ferguson
ONRH	Richmond Hill	Gene Denzel
ONSC	St. Catharines	Marcie Jacklin
ONSD	Sudbury	Dieter Schoenefeld
ONSF	Stratford	Ken Clarke
ONSG	Sturgeon Lake	Chris Ellingwood
ONSL	St. Clair N.W.A.	Allen Woodliffe
ONSR	Saugeen Shores	Norah Toth
ONSS	Sault Ste. Marie	Ken McIlwrick
ONST	St. Thomas	Diane Dobson
ONSU	Sutton	Paul Harpley Debra Harpley
ONTB	Thunder Bay	Nick Escott
ONTI	Thousand Islands	Brent Lewis
ONTM	Timmins	Mark Joron
ONTO	Toronto	Don Barnett Glenn Coady
ONUX	Uxbridge	Derek Connelly Kim Adams
ONVK	Vankleek Hill	Christine Brunet
ONWE	Westport	Wendy Briggs-Jude
ONWG	West Elgin	George Prieksaitis
ONWI	Wiarton	Lynda Steinacker Joseph Johnson
ONWL	Wallaceburg	Steve Charbonneau
ONWM	Wye Marsh	Dave Schandlen
ONWO	Woodhouse Township	David Okines
ONWS	Woodstock	Jeff Skevington
ONWW	Wawa	Carol Dersch

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (PEI)

PEEP	East Point	Dwaine Oakley Dan McAskill
PEHI	Hillsborough	Dan McAskill
PEPE	Prince Edward Island N.P.	Dan McAskill

QUEBEC (QC)

QCAH	Laval-Ahuntsic	Benoit Dorion
QCBL	Brome Lake	Tom Moore
QCBS	Beauce Sud	Alain Beauchamp
QCCC	Contrecoeur	Clément-Michel Côté Paul Messier
QCCJ	Chicoutimi-Jonquiere	Jacques Ibarzabal
QCCS	Cap-Saint-Ignace	Marc Lecompte
QCCV	Cowansville	Bertrand Hamel
QCDU	Duhamel	Daniel Perrier
QCFO	Forilion N.P.	Denise Gagne Serge Brodeur
QCGE	Georgeville	Angela Losito
QCGR	Granby	Ginette Boyer
QCHE	Hemmingford	Andre Messier
QCHS	Havre-St-Pierre	Stephanie Cloutier
QCHU	Hudson	Jean Demers Alison Bentley
QCIC	Ile-du-Grand-Calumet	Johanne Fregeau
QCLA	Lascelles	Christian Detellier
QCLC	Lac-Etchemin	Mario Labrie
QCLE	Lennoxville	Camille Lessard Gladys Beattie
QCLO	Longueuil	Francois Gariepy
QCLT	La Tuque	Gordon Kelly
QCMI	Mirabel	Yves Payette
QCMM	MRC des Moulins	Louise Courtemanche Jonathan Roy
QCMO	Montréal	Sheldon Harvey Jean Demers Jeff Harrison Barbara Szabo
QCMP	Matapedia	Christianne Pitre
QCNR	New-Richmond	Bernard Arsenault
QCOP	Otterburn Park	Samuel Denault
QCPE	Perce	Pierre Poulin
QCQS	Quyon-Shawville	Frederic Bedard
QCQU	Québec	Pierre Lamothe Therese Beaudet
QCSE	St.-Timothee	Alain Hogue
QCSJ	St-Jean-sur-le-Richelieu	Sylvain Mathieu
QCSL	St-Anne-du-Lac	Marc-Antoine Montpetit Gilles Normandin Real Richer
QCSP	Chute-St-Phillipe	Marc-Antoine Montpetit André Crépeau Gilles Normandin
QCST	Sorel-Tracy	Clément-Michel Côté Paul Messier
QCTA	Tadoussac	Jean-Pierre Savard Gilles Chapdelaine
QCVM	Val-des-Monts	Cecilia Lougheed

ST.-PIERRE ET MIQUELON (FR)

FRIS	Ile St.-Pierre	Roger Etcheberry
FRPM	Saint-Pierre et Miquelon Islands	Roger Etcheberry

SASKATCHEWAN (SK)

SKAV	Avonlea	Alan Smith
SKBH	Birch Hills	Moe Mareschal Guy Wapple
SKBI	Biggar	Guy Wapple
SKCA	Cater	Orval Beland Guy Wapple
SKCC	Clark's Crossing	Michael Williams
SKCH	Churchbridge	Wally Karau Guy Wapple
SKCL	Candle Lake	Don Weidl Guy Wapple
SKCR	Creighton	Brenda Schmidt
SKCW	Chatsworth School District	Guy Wapple
SKDE	Denholm	Orval Beland Guy Wapple
SKDO	Dorintosh	Joe Twidale Guy Wapple
SKEA	Eastend	Robert Gebhardt
SKES	Estevan	Guy Wapple
SKFQ	Fort Qu'Appelle	Guy Wapple
SKGD	Gardiner Dam	Guy Wapple

SKHA	Harris	Guy Wapple
SKHZ	Hazlet	Ryan Dudragne
SKKI	Kinloch	Don Forbes Guy Wapple
SKKN	Ketchen	Dallas Fairburn Guy Wapple
SKKY	Kindersley North	Jean Harris Guy Wapple
SKLM	Last Mountain Lake W.M.U.	Ross Dickson Guy Wapple
SKLP	Lac La Plonge	Katherine Brewster
SKLU	Luseland	Kim Finley Guy Wapple
SKMO	Morse	Myrna Priebe Guy Wapple
SKNF	Nisbet Forest	Kim Clark Guy Wapple
SKPL	Pike Lake	Hilda Noton Lawrence Beckie
SKPR	Prince Albert	Carman Dodge Guy Wapple
SKQD	Qu'Appelle Valley Dam	Michael Williams
SKRE	Regina	Brett Quiring Dale Hjertaas
SKSA	Saskatoon	Michael Williams
SKSL	Saltcoats	Shirley Jowsey Guy Wapple
SKSR	Squaw Rapids	Ryan Dudragne
SKSW	Swift Current	Hugh Henry Guy Wapple
SKWH	Whitewood	Boyd Metzler Guy Wapple
SKYO	Yorkton	Geoffrey Rushowick Guy Wapple

YUKON TERRITORIES (YT)

YTCA	Carcross	Dan Kemble
YTCM	Carmacks	Jessica Condon
YTDA	Dawson	Sebastian Jones
YTHJ	Haines Junction	Julie Bauer
YTJC	Johnson's Crossing	Ben Schonewille Ben Schonewille
YTMA	Mayo	Mark O'Donoghue
YTML	Marsh Lake-Yukon River	Clive Osborne
YTOC	Old Crow	Dennis Kuch Syd Cannings
YTTA	Tagish	Shyloh van Delft
YTTE	Teslin	Ben Schonewille
YTWH	Whitehorse	Jim Hawkings
YTWL	Watson Lake	Ted Murphy-Kelly

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS (BA)

BAAO	Abaco Island	Elwood Bracey Reg Patterson
BAGR	Grand Bahama Island	Bruce Purdy
BANA	North Abaco	Elwood Bracey
BANP	New Providence Island	Neil McKinney

BERMUDA (BE)

BEBE	Bermuda	Andrew Dobson

CUBA (CU)

CUHP	Hicacos Peninsula	Ernesto Reyes Mouriño Robert Norton

DOMINCAN REPUBLIC (RD)

RDPE	Puerto Escondido	Kate Wallace
RDSB	Salinas-Bani	Kate Wallace

HAITI (HT)

HTLC	Les Cayes	Sean Christensen

JAMAICA (JM)

JMMO	Mountainside, St. Elizabeth Parish	Vaughan Turland Robert Norton

PUERTO RICO (PR)

PRAR	Arecibo	Jose A. Salguero Sergio Colon
PRCR	Cabo Rojo	Jose A. Colon Alcides Morales Jose A. Salguero
PRFA	Fajardo	Joseph Wunderle

VIRGIN ISLANDS (VI)

VIAN	Anegada, BVI	Nancy Woodfield Pascoe
VIEE	East End, St. Croix, USVI	Jennifer Valiulis
VISC	St. Croix, USVI	Jennifer Valiulis
VISJ	St. John, USVI	Edward Wilson
VITO	Tortola, BVI	Nancy Woodfield Pascoe

LATIN AMERICA

BELIZE (BL)

BLGJ	Gallon Jug	Bruce and Carolyn Miller
BLPG	Punta Gorda	Lee Jones

COLOMBIA (CL)

CLAN	Antioquia Norte	Sociedad Antioqueña de Ornitologia Laura Agudelo Rocio Espinosa Gloria Lentijo
CLAQ	Andaqui, Caqueta	Alejandra Salazar Rocio Espinosa
CLAS	Antioquia Sur	Sociedad Antioqueña de Ornitologia Laura Agudelo Rocio Espinosa Gloria Lentijo
CLBB	Rio Barbas-Bremen N.R., Quindío	Rocio Espinosa
CLBV	Buenavista, Meta	Corporacion Kotsala William Fernando Bonilla Rocio Espinosa
CLCH	Chingaza P.N.N., Bogota	Pedro A. Camargo Gloria Lentijo
CLCO	Cordillera Occidental, Valle del Cauca	Richard Johnston Rocio Espinosa Gloria Lentijo
CLLC	Santuario de Fauna y Flora Los Colorados, Bolivar	Parques Nacionales Naturales Cesar Buelvas Rocio Espinosa Gloria Lentijo
CLLE	La Esmeralda, Caldas	Sociedad Caldense de Ornitologia Jorge E. Botero Rocio Espinosa Gloria Lentijo
CLNV	Nevados National Park, Caldas	Sociedad Caldense de Ornitologia Jorge E. Botero Rocio Espinosa Gloria Lentijo
CLPA	Pasto, Nariño	Asociacion Gaica Cristian Florez Pai Rocio Espinosa Gloria Lentijo
CLPG	Punta Gallinas, Guajira	Fundacion Hidrobiologica George Dahl Wilmer Nuñez Gloria Lentijo
CLPN	Planes de Neira, Caldas	Rocio Espinosa Gloria Lentijo
CLPO	Pachaquiaro, Meta	Corporacion Kotsala William Fernando Bonilla Rocio Espinosa
CLRN	Rio Ñambi, Nariño	Asociacion Gaica Cristian Florez Pai Rocio Espinosa Gloria Lentijo
CLRO	Rogitama, Boyacá	Gloria Lentijo
CLRP	Reserva de Planalto, Caldas	Sociedad Caldense de Ornitologia Jorge E. Botero Gloria Lentijo
CLSB	Sabana de Bogota, Cundinamarca	Gloria Lentijo F. Gary Stiles
CLTL	Tota Lake, Boyacá	Asociacion IXOBRYCHUS Johana Zuluaga Rocio Espinosa Gloria Lentijo
CLTU	Tunja, Boyacá	Asociacion IXOBRYCHUS Johana Zuluaga Rocio Espinosa Gloria Lentijo
CLVV	Villavicencio, Meta	Corporacion Kotsala William Fernando Bonilla Rocio Espinosa

COSTA RICA (CR)

CRCA	Cacao - Area de Conservacion Guancaste	John Woodcock Frank Joyce
CRCF	Western Cloud Forest, Balsa	Jim Zook
CRLS	La Selva, Lower Braulio Carillo N.P.	Joel Alvarado Rodolfo Alvarado Enrique Castro Orlando Vargas Jim Zook
CRMO	Monteverde	Elvin Rodriguez
CROP	Osa Peninsula, Puntarenas	Karen Leavelle
CRPR	Pacific Rainforest Aerial Tram-Carara Reserve	Ana Jensy Meza Johan Fernández Jim Zook
CRRF	Rain Forest Aerial Tram	Ana Jensy Meza Jim Zook
CRSR	Santa Rosa - Area de Conservacion Guanacaste	John Woodcock Frank Joyce

ECUADOR (EC)

ECCB	Cerro Blanco-Chongon-Puerto Hondo Estuary	Eric Von Horstman
ECGA	Gareno, Napo	Caleb Gordon Sandro Aguinda
ECLA	Loma Alta	Dr. C. Dustin Becker
ECNM	Mindo-Tandayapa	Lani Miller
ECRU	Rio Upano, Morona-Santiago	RhoAnn Wallace
ECYY	Yanayacu	Caleb Gordon

GUATEMALA (GM)

GMAN	Antigua	Knut Eisermann Claudia Avendaño
GMAV	Atitlan Volcano	Knut Eisermann Claudia Avendaño
GMTK	Tikal	Knut Eisermann Claudia Avendaño

MEXICO (MX)

MXAL	Alamos, Sonora	David MacKay
MXBL	Barranca Rancho la Liebre, Sinaloa	Rene Valdes
MXBP	Bosque La Primavera, Jalisco	Francisco Leon
MXCC	La Cienega de Chapala, Jalisco	John Keeling
MXCL	Colonias de Perritos Llanero de Coahuila	Samuel López
MXCM	Cumbres de Monterrey, Nuevo Leon	Ruben Deschamps
MXCR	Colorado River Delta, Sonora	Osvel Hinojosa-Huerta Alejandra Calvo Fonseca
MXCS	Canon del Sumidero	Claudia Macias-Caballero
MXCZ	Coast of Central Veracruz	Eduardo Martinez Leyva
MXDU	Durango	Bryan Sharp José Hugo Martínez Guerrero
MXEG	El Yugo, Sinaloa	Rene Valdes
MXEP	Ensenada de La Paz, BCS	Daniel Galindo-Espinosa Eduardo Palacios
MXGJ	Guadalajara, Jalisco	Eloisa Martinez Judith Pampa Amanda Reyes
MXHR	Hardy River and Confluence of Colorado River, Baja California	Alejandra Calvo Fonseca
MXHU	Huatulco, Oaxaca	Eric Antonio Martinez
MXLN	Laguna de Chapala, Jalisco	John Keeling
MXMC	Mexico City	Richard Wilson Hector Gomez de Silva Alejandro Melendez
MXMD	Madera, Chihuahua	Rene Valdes Javier Cruz Rene Valdes
MXMM	Rancho Ecológico Monte Mojino, Sonora	Suzanne Winckler
MXMS	Montanas de San Cristobal, Chiapas	Claudia Macias-Caballero
MXNP	Navopatia	Sallie Herman Chris Baum
MXNY	Northeastern Coast of the Yucatan Peninsula	Melgar Tabasco
MXOJ	Oaxaca de Juarez, Oaxaca	Eric Antonio Martinez
MXPB	Playa Blanca-Barra de Potosi, Guerrero	Laurel Patrick
MXRE	Rancho el Palomino, Chihuahua	Luis Rivas Roberto Rodriguez
MXSB	San Blas, Nayarit	Mark Stackhouse
MXSC	San Carlos, Sonora	Terry Brownell
MXWY	West Coast of the Yucatan Peninsula	Melgar Tabasco

NICARAGUA (NI)

NIRJ	Reserva El Jaguar, Jinotega	Liliana Chavarria Georges Duriaux
NISN	Sierritas de Managua, Conteo Navideño	Sally Gladstone

PANAMA (RP)

RPAC	Atlantic Canal Area	Darien Montanez Karl Kaufmann Rosabel Miro
RPCC	Central Canal Area	Darien Montanez Karl Kaufmann
RPPC	Pacifio Canal Area	Rosabel Miro Karl Kaufmann
RPVC	Volcan, Chiriqui	Glenn Lee Karl Kaufmann

TRINIDAD (TR)

TRTR	Trinidad	Vishnu Debie

PACIFIC ISLANDS

COMMONWEALTH OF NORTHERN MARIANA IS. (CN)

CNSA	Saipan	Paul Radley
CNTI	Tinian	Paul Radley

GUAM (GU)

GUDE	Dededo	Dan Vice
GUSO	Southern Guam	Dan Vice

UNITED STATES

ALABAMA (AL)

ALBH	Birmingham	David George
ALDI	Dauphin Island	Tom Siegwald
ALEU	Eufaula N.W.R.	Sam Pate
ALGS	Gulf Shores	Greg Jackson Howard Horne
ALGU	Guntersville	Linda Reynolds
ALMO	Montgomery	Lawrence Gardella
ALTU	Tuscaloosa	David Arnold
ALWA	Waterloo	Paul Kittle
ALWH	Wheeler N.W.R.	Dwight Cooley

ALASKA (AK)

AKAN	Anchorage	Sirena Brownlee
AKBE	Bethel	Kristine Sowl
AKCC	Copper Center	Meg Jensen Todd Stoeberl
AKCH	Chilkat	Tim Shields
AKCK	Craig-Klawock	Victoria Houser
AKCO	Cordova	Milo Burcham
AKCW	Cantwell	Jill Boelsma
AKDE	Denali N.P.	Nancy Eagleson
AKDI	Dillingham	Michael Swaim
AKEC	Eagle Community	Marlys House
AKER	Eagle River	Liza Sanden
AKFA	Fairbanks	Gail Mayo Bob Barker James DeWitt
AKGA	Galena	Jenny Bryant
AKGB	Glacier Bay	Nat Drumheller
AKGK	Gakona	Kari Rogers Merben Cebrian
AKHA	Haines	Tim Shields
AKHO	Homer	David Erikson
AKIZ	Izembek N.W.R.	Christine Peterson
AKJU	Juneau	Mark Schwan Gus van Vliet
AKKE	Ketchikan	Andrew Piston
AKKL	Kenny Lake	Ruth McHenry
AKKO	Kodiak	Richard MacIntosh
AKKS	King Salmon-Naknek	Susan Savage
AKMI	Mitkof Island	Bill Pawuk
AKMV	Matanuska Valley	Bob Winckler
AKNC	Narrow Cape-Kalsin Bay	Richard MacIntosh
AKNO	Nome	Peter Bente Alice Sullivan
AKPB	Prudhoe Bay	Rick Kaiser
AKSE	Seward	Carol Griswold
AKSI	Sitka	Victoria Vosburg Jennifer Cedarleaf
AKSN	Soldotna	Jack Sinclair
AKSW	Skagway	C. E. Furbish Dawn Adams
AKSY	Shemya Island	Robert Trotter
AKTC	Trapper Creek-Talkeetna	Rick Ernst
AKTO	Tok	Bud Johnson
AKTS	Tenakee Springs	Beret Barnes
AKUN	Unalaska Island	Suzi Golodoff
AKWI	Wrangell Island	Joe Delabrue

ARIZONA (AZ)

AZAH	Atascosa Highlands	Richard C. Hoyer Jake Mohlmann John Yerger
AZAV	Avra Valley	Mary Lou Cole
AZAW	Appleton-Whittell	Robert Weissler
AZBA	Buenos Aires N.W.R.	Bonnie Swarbrick
AZBW	Bill Williams Delta	Kathleen Blair
AZCF	Carefree	Walter Thurber
AZCH	Chino Valley	Russell Duerksen
AZCP	Ajo-Cabeza Prieta N.W.R.	Emily VanWyk Stephen Barclay Kim Veverka
AZCV	Camp Verde	Beatrice Cooley
AZDV	Dudleyville	Doug Jenness
AZEL	Elfrida	Tom Wood
AZFL	Flagstaff-Mt. Elden	Terence Blows
AZGC	Glen Canyon	John Spence
AZGR	Gila River	Troy Corman
AZGV	Green Valley-Madera Canyon	Jeff Gilligan
AZHR	Hassayampa River	Vanessa Montgomery
AZHV	Havasu N.W.R.	DeeDee DeLorenzo
AZJE	Jerome	Julie Wills
AZML	Mormon Lake	Elaine Morrall
AZMY	Martinez Lake-Yuma	Henry Detwiler
AZNO	Nogales	Michael Bissontz
AZPA	Patagonia	Thomas Arny
AZPO	Portal	Jackie Lewis
AZPR	Prescott	Carl Tomoff
AZPT	Phoenix-Tres Rios	David Powell
AZPY	Payson	David Hallock Grace Knowles
AZRC	Ramsey Canyon	Ted Mouras Robert Weissler
AZSC	Santa Catalina Mountains	Bob Bates
AZSD	St. David	Tom Wood
AZSR	Superior	Cynthia Donald
AZSV	Salt Verde River	Kurt Radamaker Marceline VandeWater
AZTI	Timber Mesa	Mary Ellen Bittorf
AZTV	Tucson Valley	Larry Liese

ARKANSAS (AR)

ARAR	Arkadelphia	Glenn Good Dolores Harrington Charles Mills
ARBD	Bayou DeView	Steve Osborne
ARBE	Buffalo National River (east)	Roy Stovall
ARBL	Big Lake N.W.R.	Allen Reams
ARCC	Crooked Creek Valley	Sally Jo Gibson
ARCO	Conway	Allan Mueller Martha Johnson
ARFA	Fayetteville	Joseph C. Neal Mike Mlodinow
ARFS	Fort Smith-Moffett	Bill Beall
ARHB	Holla Bend N.W.R.	Leif Anderson
ARHS	Hot Springs Village	Lynn Sackett
ARJO	Jonesboro	Jim Bednarz
ARLG	Lake Georgia-Pacific/Felsenthal N.W.R.	Leif Anderson Bobby Schat
ARLO	Lonoke	Daniel Scheiman
ARLR	Little Rock	Daniel Scheiman
ARMH	Mountain Home	Alice Snyder Philip Hyatt
ARML	Magnolia-Lake Columbia	Sterling LacyJr
ARMR	Mississippi River S.P.	Tara Gillanders
ARNF	North Fork, Illinois Bayou	Sarah Davis
ARPB	Pine Bluff	Robert Doster
ARTE	Texarkana	Don Kyle Porter McAfee Robert Stuckey
ARVC	Village Creek S.P.	Adam Leslie Tara Gillanders
ARWA	Wapanocca N.W.R.	Dick Preston Van Harris
ARWR	White River N.W.R.	Keith Sutton

CALIFORNIA (CA)

CAAA	Auburn	Deren Ross
CAAB	Anza-Borrego Desert	Robert Theriault
CAAD	Anderson River Park	Rob Santry
CAAG	Angwin	Murray Berner
CAAN	Año Nuevo	Al DeMartini Leslie Flint Jennifer Rycenga
CAAR	Arcata	Daryl Coldren
CAAV	American Valley	Darrel Jury David Arsenault Darla DeRuiter
CABA	Bakersfield	John Wilson
CABE	Benicia	Robin L. C. Leong
CABI	Bishop	Chris Howard
CABR	Bear Valley Springs	Alison Sheehey
CABS	Butterbredt Spring	Charles Bragg Jr.
CABV	Buena Vista, Kern County	Alison Sheehey
CACA	Calaveras	Barry Boulton
CACB	Centerville Beach to King Salmon	Gary Lester
CACC	Contra Costa County	Jimm Edgar Maury Stern
CACH	China Lake	Peter Woodman
CACI	Santa Clarita	Daniel Cooper
CACL	Clear Lake	Darlene Hecomovich Marilyn Waits
CACM	Claremont	Dan Guthrie Neil Gilbert
CACN	Carpinteria	Rob Denholtz
CACO	Chico	Mary Muchowski
CACP	Carrizo Plain	Roger Zachary
CACR	Calero-Morgan Hill	Ann Verdi
CACS	Crystal Springs	Al DeMartini Gary Deghi Leslie Flint
CACT	Cheep Thrills	Susan Kelly Mark Forney
CACU	Cachuma	Alexander Abela Mark Holmgren
CACW	Caswell-Westley	Harold Reeve
CACZ	Santa Cruz Island	Tom Maloney
CADM	Diamond Valley	Steve Adkison
CADV	Death Valley	Linda Manning
CAEA	Eastern Alameda County	Richard Cimino Dave Bowden Jeff Miller
CAEC	East Contra Costa County	Jimm Edgar Maury Stern
CAEL	Eagle Lake	Lewis Oring Kay Oring
CAEN	Elsinore	Julie Szabo
CAES	Escondido	Kenneth Weaver
CAET	Etna	Michael Taylor
CAFB	Fort Bragg	Tim Bray
CAFO	Folsom	Chris Conard
CAFR	Fall River Mills	Bob Yutzy Carol Yutzy
CAGR	Groveland	Bill Zachman
CAGV	Grass Valley	Rudy Darling
CAHF	Hayward-Fremont	Phil and Pat Gordon
CAHL	Honey Lake	Tim Manolis
CAID	Idyllwild	Steve Adkison
CAJT	Joshua Tree N.P.	Joe Zarki William Truesdell
CAKR	Kern River Valley	Alison Sheehey
CALA	Los Angeles	Daniel Cooper
CALB	Long Beach-el Dorado	Carolyn Vance Donna Bray Jan Gaffney
CALC	Lincoln	Edward Pandolfino
CALH	Lake Henshaw	Gretchen Cummings
CALL	Lost Lake-Fresno	Kevin Enns-Rempel
CALN	Lancaster	Nick Freeman Mary Freeman
CALR	Lake Almanor	Ryan Burnett
CALS	Los Baños	Harold Reeve John Fulton
CALU	La Purisima	Alexander Abela
CALW	LaGrange-Waterford	Harold Reeve
CAMA	Marysville	Tim Manolis
CAMC	Marin County (southern)	Mark Forney Harrison Karr Susan Kelly
CAMD	Moss Landing	Bob Ramer Bernadette Ramer John Warriner Ricky Warriner
CAMH	Mount Hamilton	Bob Hirt
CAMI	Mineral	Michael Magnuson
CAMJ	Mojave River Valley	Stephen Myers
CAML	Mono Lake	Kristie Nelson
CAMN	Mendocino Coast	Karen Havlena David Jensen
CAMP	Monterey Peninsula	Blake Matheson Christopher Tenney
CAMR	Morro Bay	Thomas Edell
CAMS	Mount Shasta	Joey Russell
CAMU	Malibu	Richard Norton Larry Allen
CAMV	Morongo Valley	Margaret Hoggan David Novick
CAMW	Merced N.W.R.	Larry Parmeter
CAOA	Oakland	Bob Lewis David Quady

CAOC	Orange County (coastal)	Steve Alter
		Marian Alter
CAOK	Oakhurst	Vernon Johnson
		Joseph Frank
CAON	Orange County (northeastern)	Steve Alter
		Marian Alter
CAOR	Oroville	Gaylord Grams
		Phil Johnson
CAOR	Oroville	Mary Muchowski
CAOV	Oceanside-Vista-Carlsbad	Terry Hunefeld
		Gaylord Grams
CAPA	Palo Alto	Alan M. Eisner
CAPC	Putah Creek	Steve Hampton
CAPI	Pinnacles N.M.	Russell Scalf
		Steve Lombardi
CAPN	Panoche Valley	Clay Kempf
CAPP	Palos Verdes Peninsula	David Moody
CAPR	Point Reyes Peninsula	John Longstreth
		Tom Gaman
CAPS	Pasadena-San Gabriel Valley	Jon Fisher
CAPV	Peace Valley	Peter Sands
		Bruce Deuel
CARB	Red Bluff	Karen Scheuermann
CARC	Rio Cosumnes	Andrew Engilis
CARE	Redding	Bill Oliver
CARM	Redlands (Mill Creek)	Eugene Cardiff
CARP	Mariposa	Len McKenzie
		Lowell Young
CARS	Rancho Santa Fe	Robert Patton
CASA	Santa Ana River Valley	Larry LaPre
CASB	Santa Barbara	Rebecca Coulter
		Dave Compton
		Jared Dawson
		Joan Lentz
		Joan Murdoch
CASC	Santa Cruz County	David Suddjian
CASD	San Diego	Philip Unitt
		Richard Breisch
CASE	South Lake Tahoe	Will Richardson
CASF	San Francisco	Dan Murphy
		Alan Hopkins
CASG	Santa Maria-Guadalupe	Alexander Abela
CASH	Salton Sea (north)	Chet McGaugh
		John Green
CASJ	San Jose	Kirsten Holmquist
CASK	South Fork Valley	Denise LaBerteaux
CASL	San Jacinto Lake	Anthony Metcalf
		Tom Benson
CASM	Sacramento	Andrea Salmi
		Mark Cudney
CASN	Sonora	Steven Umland
CASO	San Bernardino Valley	Dorothy Myers
CASP	Springville	Dane Fagundes
		Gary Lindquist
CASQ	Sequoia	Savannah Boiano
		Daniel Gammons
CASR	Santa Rosa	Bill Doyle
		Ruth Rudesill
CASS	Salton Sea (south)	Oscar Johnson
CAST	Stockton	Jim Rowoth
CASU	San Juan Capistrano	Lauren Morgan-Outhisack
CASV	San Fernando Valley	Arthur Langton
CASY	Sierra Valley	Colin Dillingham
CASZ	Sonoma Valley	Tom Rusert
		Darren Peterie
		Thomas Oliver Rusert
CATE	Tehachapi	Larry Parmeter
CATJ	Tejon Ranch	Phoebe Prather
		Michael White
CATL	Tule Lake	Kevin Spencer
CATO	Thousand Oaks	David Pereksta
CATT	Tall Trees	Kenneth Burton
CAUK	Ukiah	Cheryl Watson
CAVE	Ventura	Karl Krause
		Reed Smith
CAWB	Wallace-Bellota	Stephen Stocking
CAWC	Willow Creek	Gary Lester
CAWO	Woodfords	Andrea Salmi
		Tim Fitzer
CAWS	Western Sonoma County	Veronica Bowers
CAYO	Yosemite N.P.	Sarah Stock
CAYR	Yreka	Joey Russell

COLORADO (CO)

COAS	Aspen	Allen Levantin
COBF	Black Forest	Hugh Kingery
		Judy Von Ahlefeldt
COBL	Barr Lake	Charles Hundertmark
		William Kaempfer
COBO	Boulder	Bill Schmoker
COBR	Bonny Reservoir	Glenn Walbek
COCO	Cortez	Carolyn Gunn
COCR	Crook	Steve Larson
COCS	Colorado Springs	Ben Sorensen
		Ken Pals
CODC	Douglas County	Nancy Crews
		Cindy Livingston
CODE	Denver	Joey Kellner
CODL	Delta	Dennis Garrison
CODU	Durango	Susan Allerton
CODV	Denver (urban)	Hugh Kingery
COEI	Evergreen-Idaho Springs	Brad Andres
		Barbara Jean Gard
COEV	Eagle Valley	Lara Duran
		Jan Fedrizzi
		Jerry Fedrizzi
COFC	Fort Collins	Thomas Hall
		Nick Komar
COFL	Flagler	William Kaempfer
COFO	Fountain Creek	Daniel Maynard
		Brandon Percival
COGB	Granby	Brock McCormick
COGJ	Grand Junction	Paul Didier
COGM	Grand Mesa	Paul Didier
COGR	Greeley	Paul Lightsey
COGS	Great Sand Dunes N.P.	Phyllis Pineda Bovin
COGU	Gunnison	Arden Anderson
COHO	Hotchkiss	Jason Beason
COJM	John Martin Reservoir	Duane Nelson
		Janeal Thompson
COLI	Lake Isabel	David Silverman
COLO	Longmont	Ron Harden
COLV	Loveland	Nick Komar
		Connie Kogler
COMO	Montrose	Melissa Siders
		David Sinton
COMV	Monte Vista N.W.R.	Lisa Clements
CONP	North Park	Deborah McLachlan
CONU	Nunn	James Sedgwick
COPE	Penrose	Mark Peterson
COPR	Pueblo Reservoir	Mark Yaeger
COPS	Pagosa Springs	Beverly Compton
COPU	Pueblo	Brandon Percival
CORA	Rawhide Energy Station	Douglas Kibbe
CORF	Roaring Fork River Valley	David Clark
CORM	Rocky Mountain N.P.	Scott Roederer
CORO	Rocky Ford	Stanley Oswald
COSD	Salida	Andrew Mackie
		Sherrie York
COSL	Sterling	Gary Matthews
COSP	Spanish Peaks	David Silverman
COSS	Steamboat Springs	Thomas Litteral
COWE	Westcliffe	Jane Pedersen
COWF	Weldona-Fort Morgan	Bruce Bosley
		Peter Walker

CONNECTICUT (CT)

CTBA	Barkhamsted	David Tripp Jr.
CTEW	Edwin Way Teale Trail Wood	Susan Harrington
CTGS	Greenwich-Stamford	Brian O'Toole
		Gary Palmer
CTHA	Hartford	Jay Kaplan
		Stephen Davis
CTLH	Litchfield Hills	Raymond Belding
CTLS	Lakeville-Sharon	Robert Moeller
CTNH	New Haven	Christopher Loscalzo
CTNL	New London	Robert Dewire
CTOL	Old Lyme-Saybrook	Barbara Hawes
CTOX	Oxford	Roy Harvey
CTQV	Quinnipiac Valley	Corrine Folsom-O'Keefe
		Melissa Baston
CTSM	Stratford-Milford	Steve Mayo
CTSR	Salmon River	Joseph Morin
CTST	Storrs	Steve Morytko
CTWE	Westport	Mardi Dickinson
		Townsend Dickinson
CTWR	Woodbury-Roxbury	Ken Elkins
		Chris Wood

DELAWARE (DE)

DEBH	Bombay Hook N.W.R.	Andrew Ednie
DECH	Cape Henlopen-Prime Hook	Frank Rohrbacher
DEMF	Milford	Chris Bennett
DEMI	Middletown	Bruce Lantz
DERE	Rehoboth	Sally O'Byrne
		Liz Deluna Gordon
DESN	Seaford-Nanticoke	Glen Lovelace III
DEWI	Wilmington	James White

FLORIDA (FL)

FLAB	Aripeka-Bayport	Bill Pranty
FLAC	Apalachicola Bay-St. Vincent N.W.R.	Alan Knothe
FLAL	Alafia Banks	David Bowman
		Charlie Fisher
FLAP	Avon Park A.F. Range	Troy Hershberger
		Britta Countryman
FLBA	Bradenton	David Williamson
		Dick Comeau
FLBC	Bay County	Lisa Keppner
FLBI	Biscayne N.P.	Caitlin Johnson
		Vanessa McDonough
FLBO	Brooksville	Clay Black
FLCB	Choctawhatchee Bay	Alan Knothe
		Donald Ware
FLCE	Coot Bay-Everglades N.P.	Brian Rapoza
FLCH	Choctawhatchee River	James R. Hill III
FLCK	Cedar Key	Ronald Christen
FLCO	Cocoa	David Freeland
		Mitchell Harris
		Dee Fairbanks Simpson
FLCR	Crystal River	Keith Douglas
FLCS	Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary	Sally C. Stein
FLDB	Daytona Beach	David Hartgrove
FLDC	Dade County	Brian Rapoza
FLDT	Dry Tortugas National Park	Oron Bass
FLEC	Econlockhatchee	Lorne Malo
FLEM	Emeralda-Sunnyhill	Peg Lindsay
		Barbara Gay
		John Stenberg
FLEP	East Pasco	Bill Pranty
FLFG	Flagler	Walter Mahler
FLFK	Fakahatchee	Jim Krakowski
FLFL	Fort Lauderdale	Bryant Roberts
FLFM	Fort Myers	Charlie Ewell
FLFP	Fort Pierce	Ed Bowes
FLGA	Gainesville	Howard Adams
FLGC	Gulf Circle, Manatee County	David Williamson
		Dick Comeau
FLHC	Hamilton County	Jerry Krummrich
FLIS	Ichetucknee-Santa Fe-O'Leno	Ginger Morgan
FLJA	Jacksonville	Anne Turner
		Peggy Powell
FLJC	Jackson County	Andy Wraithmell
		Andy Bankert
FLJD	Jonathan Dickinson S.P.	Peter Quincy
FLKD	Kendall Area	Bill Boeringer
FLKL	Key Largo-Plantation Key	Peter Frezza
FLKV	Kissimmee Valley	Larry Rosen
		Peggy Cholley
FLLA	Lakeland	Paul Fellers
		Charles Geanangel
FLLC	Lake City	Virlyn Willis
FLLO	Long Pine Key	Robin Diaz
FLLP	Lake Placid	Jon Greenlaw
FLLW	Lake Wales	Sharon Allen
FLME	Melrose	James Swarr
FLMI	Merritt Island N.W.R.	Ned Steel
		Jim Pedersen
FLMR	Myakka River S.P.	Kenneth Alvarez
FLNA	Naples	Ana Jonas
FLNP	North Pinellas	Marianne Korosy
		John Hood
FLNR	West Pasco (New Port Richey)	Bill Pranty
		Ken Tracey
FLPE	Pensacola	Bill Bremser
FLPI	Ponce Inlet	Donald Picard
		Richard Domroski
FLPR	Peace River	Anthony Licata
FLPS	Port St. Joe	Alan Knothe
FLSA	St. Augustine	Diane Reed
FLSB	South Brevard County	Dee Fairbanks-Simpson
		Roy Book
FLSC	Sanibel-Captiva	Elaine Jacobson
FLSM	St. Marks	Katy NeSmith
		Jim Cox
FLSO	STA5-Clewiston	Margaret England
		Lee McMichael
FLSP	St. Petersburg	Ron Smith
FLSR	Sarasota	Glynnis Withrington
		Jeanne Dubi
FLST	Stuart	Elizabeth Hailman
		William James
FLTA	Tampa	David Bowman
FLTH	Tallahassee	Marvin Collins
FLTT	Ten Thousand Islands	Jim Krakowski
FLVE	Venice-Englewood	Rett Oren
		Cindy Julius
FLWM	West Marion County	Norman Lantz
FLWP	West Palm Beach	Charles Weber

FLWR	Wekiva River	Jay Exum
FLWV	West Volusia County	David Stock
FLZE	Zellwood-Mount Dora	Wes Biggs

GEORGIA (GA)

GAAB	Albany	Larry Gridley Alan Ashley
GAAF	Amicalola Falls	Georgann Schmalz
GAAH	Athens	Eugenia Thompson Mary Case
GAAL	Atlanta	Chrishanna Desrosiers Bob Zaremba
GAAU	Augusta	Anne Waters
GABL	Bainbridge-Lake Seminole	Oscar Dewberry Bobbie Dewberry
GABR	Blue Ridge	Robert Kimsey
GACG	Callaway Gardens	Cory Croft
GACH	Chattahoochee National Forest Songbird M.A.	Johnny Parks
GACI	Cumberland Island	Sheila Willis
GACL	Carter's Lake	Joshua Spence
GACO	Columbus	Sam Pate
GADA	Dalton	Phil Riner
GADU	Dublin	Robert Sargent
GAFC	Floyd County	Owen Kinney
GAGC	Glynn County	Mike Chapman
GAHN	Harris Neck N.W.R.	Steve Calver Dot Bambach
GALB	Lake Blackshear	Terry Johnson
GALO	Lake Oconee	Paul Sykes Steve Holzman
GAMA	Macon	Marie Amerson Jerry Amerson
GAOK	Okefenokee N.W.R.	Sheila Willis
GAPC	Peachtree City	Brock Hutchins
GAPR	Piedmont N.W.R.-Rum Creek W.M.A.	Terry Johnson
GASC	St. Catherines Island	Emil K. Urban
GASI	Sapelo Island	William Dopson
GASV	Savannah, GA-SC	Steve Calver Dot Bambach

HAWAII (HI)

HIFF	French Frigate Shoals	James Breeden Jiny Kim
HIHO	O'ahu: Honolulu	Peter Donaldson
HIIA	Maui: I'ao Valley	Sonny Gamponia
HIJA	Johnston Atoll N.W.R., Johnston Islands	James Breeden
HIKA	Kaua'i: Kapa'a	Kim Uyehara Megan Dalton
HIKU	Moloka'i: Kualapu'u	Arleone Dibben-Young
HILA	Laysan Island	James Breeden Jiny Kim
HILC	Lana'i; Lana'i City	Sonny Gamponia
HIMA	Midway Atoll	James Breeden Jiny Kim
HINK	Hawai'i: North Kona	Maile Melrose Thane Pratt
HIPU	Maui: Haleakala N.P. - Pu'u O Kaka'e	Sonny Gamponia
HIVO	Hawai'i: Volcano	Eldridge Naboa
HIWA	Kaua'i: Waimea	Michelle Hookano Thane Pratt
HIWO	O'ahu: Waipi'o	David A. Bremer, Ph.D

IDAHO (ID)

IDAF	American Falls Reservoir	Chuck Trost
IDBF	Bonners Ferry	Jan Rose
IDBH	Buhl	Bill Bridges Miriam Austin
IDBL	Bear Lake Valley	Dennis D. Austin
IDBO	Boise	Jay Carlisle RL Rowland
IDBR	Bruneau	Larry Ridenhour
IDCD	Coeur d'Alene	Shirley Sturts
IDCM	Craters of the Moon	Mark Delwiche Mike Munts
IDGV	Garden Valley	Spencer Walters Gary Worthington
IDHO	Howe	Kit Struthers
IDHV	Hagerman Valley	Sarah Harris
IDIF	Idaho Falls	Mark Delwiche
IDIM	Indian Mountain	Donald Heikkila
IDLE	Lewiston-Clarkston	Charles Swift Justin Barrett Terry Gray Bryan Jamison
IDMP	Moscow-Pullman	David Holick
IDNA	Nampa	Denise Hughes Lynn Davenport Cheryl Huizinga
IDPO	Pocatello	Barb North Chuck Trost
IDPV	Pahsimeroi Valley	Anna Means
IDRE	Rexburg	Darren Clark
IDSA	Salmon	Hadley Roberts
IDSL	Spirit Lake	Shirley Sturts
IDSP	Sandpoint	Rich Del Carlo
IDSV	Sun Valley	Brian Sturges
IDTC	Trapper Creek	Miriam Austin
IDTF	Twin Falls	Jeff Ruprecht
IDTV	Teton Valley	Susan Patla

ILLINOIS (IL)

ILAN	Andalusia	Kelly McKay Steve Hager
ILBA	Barrington	Duane Heaton Robert Montgomery Charles Westcott
ILBH	Bird Haven Sanctuary, Olney	Frank Storment
ILBL	Baldwin Lake-Kaskaskia River Valley	Tim Dever
ILBN	Bloomington-Normal	Dale Birkenholz Les Allen Angelo Capparella
ILBU	Bushnell	Larry L. Hood Robert Montgomery
ILCA	Chautauqua N.W.R.	Richard Bjorklund
ILCC	Champaign County	Helen Parker
ILCD	Coles-Cumberland	Laurence Thorsen
ILCE	Carlyle Lake	Danny Kassebaum
ILCI	Chillicothe	Tracy Meints Fox
ILCL	Chicago Lakefront	Joel Greenberg David B. Johnson
ILCO	Crab Orchard N.W.R.	Vicki Lang
ILCR	Calumet City-Sand Ridge	Carolyn Marsh Bob Harrison
ILCS	Crane Lake-Sangamon	Robert Randall
ILCT	Clinton Lake	Rhetta Jack
ILCU	Chicago (urban)	Jeffrey Sanders Randall Sanders
ILCV	Collinsville	Frank Holmes
ILCY	Cypress Creek	Jeffrey Hoover
ILDE	Decatur	Norm Jensen
ILDK	Dekalb	Mike Andrews Kristen Andrews
ILEK	Eastern Knox County	Jim Mountjoy
ILEL	Elsah	Tom Fuller
ILEM	Eastern Mercer County	Cathleen Monson Jason Monson
ILEN	Evanston (north shore)	Tim Wallace
ILFB	Fermilab-Batavia	Jeff Chapman
ILFG	Forest Glen Preserve	James Smith Marilyn Campbel
ILFR	Freeport	Richard Benning Keith Blackmore
ILHL	Horseshoe Lake	Vernon Kleen
ILHP	Hennepin	John McKee
ILIL	Illini S.P.	Jim Hampson
ILJC	Jackson County	Rhonda S. (Monroe) Rothrock
ILJO	Joliet	Gregory Bluhm
ILKI	Kishwaukee	Barbara Williams Dan Williams
ILKV	Kankakee Valley	Jed Hertz
ILLA	Lisle Arboretum	Geoffrey Williamson
ILMC	McHenry County	Rob Gough Dwight Dalton
ILME	Monroe County	Carl Daubach
ILMF	Middle Fork River Valley	Steven Bailey
ILMI	Meredosia Island	Tony Ward
ILML	Mermet Lake, Massac County	Rhonda S. (Monroe) Rothrock Frank Bennett
ILMM	Middle Mississippi River N.W.R.	John Hartleb
ILMW	Morris-Wilmington	William Morris
ILNE	Newton	Jeff Walk
ILPE	Peoria	Thad Edmonds
ILPM	Pere Marquette Park	Karen Ballard
ILQU	Quincy	Ken Heinze
ILRC	Rock Cut S.P.	Eddie Callaway
ILRL	Rend Lake	Keith McMullen
ILRO	Rockford	Dan Williams Barbara Williams
ILRU	Rushville	Lynda McLaughlin
ILSC	Schapville	Terrence N. Ingram
ILSH	Shelbyville Reservoir	Travis Mahan
ILSP	Springfield	H. David Bohlen
ILSR	Starved Rock S.P.	John McKee
ILTC	Thorn Creek-Park Forest	Bob Harrison Alan Thomas
ILUC	Union County	Vernon Kleen
ILWA	Waukegan	Joel Greenberg Sulli Gibson
ILWM	Western Mercer County	Kelly McKay Steve Hager
ILWP	White Pines S.P. - Nachusa	Eric Walters
ILWV	Warbluff Valley Sanctuary	Andrea Douglas

INDIANA (IN)

INBO	Big Oaks N.W.R.	Joseph Robb
INCN	Crane Naval Weapons Support Center	Harmon P. Weeks
INDW	Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore West	Christine Gerlach Lynda Lancaster Charles Mills Kim Swift
INEC	Eagle Creek Valley	Karen La Mere
INEH	Elkhart County	Ronda DeCaire
INEV	Evansville	Brian Taylor
INFW	Fort Wayne	James Haw
INGP	Goose Pond	Lee Sterrenburg
INHC	Hamilton County	Art Jeffries
INHM	Hanover-Madison	Dick Davis
INID	Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore	Brad Bumgardner
ININ	Indianapolis	John Schaust
INJC	Johnson County	Michael Clay
INJT	Jamestown	Roger Hedge
INKC	Knox County	Gary Bowman
INLA	Lafayette	Ed Hopkins
INLM	Lake Monroe	Jim Hengeveld Susan Hengeveld
INMC	McCormick's Creek S.P.	Sandy Belth
INMO	Michaela Farm-Oldenburg	Wayne Wauligman
INMT	Muscatatuck N.W.R.	Donna Stanley
INNL	Northeast LaPorte County	Dennis Richardson
INOC	Oakland City	Heath Hamilton Dan Collins
INOR	Ohio River	Paul Wharton
INPC	Posey County	Brian Taylor
INPK	Pokagon	Fred Wooley Maggie Jaicomo
INPL	Patoka Lake	John Castrale
INPR	Pigeon River State Fish and Wildlife Area	Gary Tieben
INPY	Plymouth	Thomas Leggett Matthew Enos
INRI	Richmond	Bill Buskirk Jim Seaney
INSB	South Bend	Victor Riemenschneider
INSC	Southern Lake County	Barb Dodge Chris Salberg
INSM	Spring Mill S.P.	John Castrale
INSU	Sullivan County	Michael Brown
INTC	Tri-County, Rochester	Thomas Leggett Mike Stephan
INTH	Terre Haute	Peter Scott Dan Weber
INTI	Tippecanoe	David Hicks
INTO	Topeka	Leland Shaum Perry Miller
INTR	Turkey Run S.P.	Alan Bruner
INWC	Warrick County	Brian Taylor
INWG	Western Gibson County	Charles Mills
INWH	Whitewater S.P.	Bill Buskirk Jim Seaney
INWS	Willow Slough-Iroquois Preserves	Ed Hopkins

IOWA (IA)

IAAM	Ames	Shane Patterson
IABO	Boone County	Mark Widrlechner
IABU	Burlington	Chuck Fuller
IACL	Clinton	Kelly McKay Steve Hager
IACR	Cedar Rapids	James Durbin
IADA	Davenport	Kelly McKay Steve Hager
IADE	Decorah	Larry Reis
IADL	Dallas County	Tom Lawson
IADM	Des Moines	Dennis Thompson
IADS	DeSoto N.W.R.	Jerry Toll
IADU	Dubuque	Charlie Winterwood
IAIC	Iowa City	Chris Edwards Bob Dick
IAJA	Jamaica	Anne Riordan Raymond Cummins
IAKE	Keokuk	John McCecil
IAMC	Mason City	Rita Goranson
IAMU	Muscatine	Kelly McKay Steve Hager

IANL	North Linn	James Durbin Weir Nelson
IANW	Northwest Clayton County	Danny Akers
IAPC	Princeton-Camanche	Kelly McKay Steve Hager
IARL	Rathbun Lake	Raymond Cummins Mike Stephens
IARR	Red Rock Lake	Aaron Brees
IASC	Sioux City	Jerry Probst
IASE	Southeast Clayton County	Danny Akers
IASH	Shenandoah	Keith Dyche
IASL	Spirit Lake	Lee Schoenewe
IASP	Green Island - Lost Mound	Ed Anderson
IASR	Saylorville Reservoir	Stephen J. Dinsmore
IATC	Taylor County	Kelly Norris
IAWC	Walnut Creek N.W.R.	Karen Viste-Sparkman Stuart Sparkman
IAWF	Westfield	Jody Moats Bill Huser
IAYR	Yellow River Forest	Larry Reis

KANSAS (KS)

KSAC	Arkansas City	Eugene Young
KSBA	Baldwin	Roger Boyd
KSCI	Cimarron National Grassland	Sebastian Patti
KSED	El Dorado Lake	William Langley
KSEM	Emporia	Jean Schulenberg
KSHA	Hays	Greg Farley
KSHN	Halstead-Newton	Lorna Harder
KSLA	Lawrence	Galen Pittman
KSLC	Linn County	Roger Boyd
KSOL	Olathe	Don Weiss
KSOP	Oskaloosa-Perry Lake	Bunnie Watkins
KSPA	Parsons	Rick Tucker
KSQU	Quivira N.W.R.	Mike Rader
KSRH	Red Hills	Pete Janzen
KSSC	Scott Lake	Tom Shane
KSSL	Salina	Robert Highgate Wes McCall
KSSM	Southeast Kansas Minedland	Steven Ford
KSTO	Topeka	James Malcom
KSUW	Udall-Winfield	Max Thompson
KSWI	Wichita	Kevin Groeneweg
KSWL	Waconda Lake	Henry Armknecht Mike Rader
KSWR	Webster Reservoir	Mike Rader
KSWS	Wilson Reservoir	Mike Rader

KENTUCKY (KY)

KYAL	Ashland, Boyd County	Ronald Canterbury
KYCC	Calloway County	Happy Chambers
KYCF	Cumberland Falls	Bret Kuss
KYDA	Danville	JP Brantley Jane Brantley Neil Eklund
KYDS	Daviess County South	Mike Henshaw
KYFR	Frankfort	Peggy Gould
KYHO	Hopkinsville	James Chiles
KYKL	Kleber W.M.A.	Jeff Jones Peggy Gould
KYLB	Land Between the Lakes	Aviva Yasgur
KYLD	London	Wendi Allen
KYLE	Lexington	David Lang Betty Maxson
KYLH	Lincolns Birthplace-Hodgenville, LaRue County	Barbara Woerner Sandy Brue
KYLO	Louisville	Pat Bell
KYRA	Russell-Adair County	Roseanna Denton
KYSO	Somerset	Roseanna Denton
KYWC	Wayne County	Roseanna Denton

LOUISIANA (LA)

LABC	Bossier-Caddo-Bienville	Paul Dickson
LABR	Baton Rouge	Jeffrey Harris Kevin Morgan
LACA	Catahoula N.W.R.	Marty Floyd
LACB	Claiborne	Nancy Menasco
LACL	Cheneyville-Lecompte	Marty Floyd
LACR	Creole	Erik Johnson Justin Bosler
LACW	Crowley	Marty Floyd
LADA	D'Arbonne	Joan Brown
LAGI	Grand Isle	Chris Brantley
LAJB	Johnsons Bayou	Ken Sztraky
LALA	Lafayette	Judith O'Neale Dave Patton
LALT	Lacassine N.W.R.-Thornwell	Steven W. Cardiff Donna L. Dittmann Mac Myers
LANA	Natchitoches	Charles Lyon
LANO	New Orleans	David Muth
LANS	Northshore-Slidell	Thomas Trenchard
LAPP	Pine Prairie	Marty Floyd
LARB	Reserve-Bonnet Carre Spillway	Melvin Weber
LASA	Sabine N.W.R.	R. Martin Guidry Steven W. Cardiff
LASC	Sweet Lake-Cameron Prairie N.W.R.	Steven W. Cardiff Donna L. Dittmann
LASH	Shreveport	Charles Lyon
LAST	St. Tammany Parish	Linda Beall
LATR	Tensas River N.W.R.	Daniel Twedt
LAVE	Venice	Robert Purrington
LAWL	White Lake	Steven W. Cardiff Donna Dittmann Michael Seymour

MAINE (ME)

MEAU	Augusta	Jay Adams
MEBB	Bangor-Bucksport	Jerry A. Smith
MEBF	North Penobscot Bay	Seth Benz
MEBH	Blue Hill	Leda Beth Gray
MEBK	Biddeford-Kennebunkport	Marie Jordan
MEBL	Bunker Hill	John Weinrich
MEBP	Bath-Phippsburg-Georgetown	Don Hudson
MECA	Calais	Maurice Mills
MECB	Caribou	Bill Sheehan
MEDF	Dover-Foxcroft	Charles Dorchester
MEDI	Deer Isle	Tom Bjorkman Kenneth L. Crowell Chip Moseley
MEEA	Eastport	Maurice Mills
MEFA	Farmington	Trevor Persons
MEFB	Freeport-Brunswick	Don Hudson
MEHL	Hartland	Dave Potter Anna Schwarcz
MELA	Lewiston-Auburn	Stan DeOrsey
MEMA	Matinicus	Jeffrey Wells
MEMB	Machias Bay	Barry Southard
MEMD	Mount Desert Island	Michael Good
MEMI	Monhegan Island	Doug Hitchcox Peter Vickery
MEMJ	Moose Island-Jonesport	Patti Reilly
MEMT	Misery Township	Wendy Howes
MEOO	Orono-Old Town	Paul Markson
MEPA	Greater Portland	William Hancock
MEPD	Pemaquid-Damariscotta	Dennis McKenna Joseph Gray
MEPI	Presque Isle	Bill Sheehan
MESP	Schoodic Point	William Townsend
MESW	Sweden	Jean Preis Sue Black
METR	Thomaston-Rockland	Don Reimer
MEUN	Unity	Dave Potter Melissa May Anna Schwarcz
MEWA	Waterville	Bets Brown
MEYC	York County	Patricia Moynahan

MARYLAND (MD)

MDAC	Allegany County	John Churchill
MDAG	Annapolis-Gibson Island	Hal Wierenga Lynn Davidson Sue Ricciardi
MDBH	Baltimore Harbor	Peter Webb
MDBO	Bowie	David Mozurkewich Frederick Fallon
MDCM	Catoctin Mountain	Michael Welch
MDCR	Crisfield	Paul Bystrak
MDCV	Chesterville	Maren Gimpel Jim Gruber Dan Small
MDDE	Denton	Steve Westre
MDEL	Elkton	Laura Balascio
MDJB	Jug Bay	Sam Droege
MDLK	Lower Kent County	Nancy Martin Walter Ellison
MDOA	Oakland	Connie Skipper
MDOC	Ocean City	Jay Sheppard
MDPL	Point Lookout	Bob Boxwell
MDPR	Patuxent River	Andrew Brown
MDPT	Port Tobacco	Gwen Brewer
MDRR	Rock Run	Suzanne Procell Rick Cheicante Mark Johnson
MDSA	Salisbury	Mike Walsh Samuel Dyke
MDSD	Southern Dorchester County	Chandler Robbins
MDSE	Seneca	Mark England
MDSM	Sugarloaf Mountain	Janet Millenson Helen Horrocks
MDST	St. Michaels	Wayne Bell
MDTR	Triadelphia Reservoir	David W. Holmes
MDWC	Washington County	Dave Weesner

MASSACHUSETTS (MA)

MAAN	Andover	Lou Wagner
MAAT	Athol	David Small Jeff Johnstone
MABB	Buzzards Bay	Jeremiah Trimble Peter Trimble
MACA	Cape Ann	Jim Berry James Barber
MACB	Central Berkshire	Thomas Collins
MACC	Cape Cod	Blair Nikula
MACM	Cobble Mountain	Seth Kellogg
MACO	Concord	Norman Levey Peter Alden Henry Mauer Ron McAdow Henry Norwood
MAGB	Greater Boston	Robert Stymeist
MAGO	Groton-Oxbow N.W.R.	Julie Lisk Peter Alden
MAGR	Greenfield	Mark Fairbrother
MAMA	Marshfield	Susan MacCallum Tammy Serata
MAMC	Mid-Cape Cod	Peter Trimble Jeremiah Trimble
MAMI	Millis	Elissa Landre
MAMV	Martha's Vineyard	Robert Culbert Penny Uhlendorf Susan Whiting
MANA	Nantucket	Kenneth Blackshaw Edie Ray
MANB	Northern Berkshire	Pamela Weatherbee
MANE	Newburyport	Tom Young
MANF	New Bedford	Michael Boucher
MANO	Northampton	Jan Ortiz Janice Jorgensen Mary Alice Wilson
MAPL	Plymouth	Trevor Lloyd-Evans
MAQB	Quabbin	Janice Jorgensen Scott Surner
MAQU	Quincy	Glenn d'Entremont
MASN	Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sancutary	Simon Perkins Anne Smrcina
MASO	Southern Berkshire	Rene Laubach
MASP	Springfield	George Kingston
MAST	Sturbridge	Mark Lynch
MATI	Tuckernuck Islands	Richard Veit
MATM	Taunton-Middleboro	Jim Sweeney
MATR	Truro	Thomas Lipsky
MAUX	Uxbridge	Strickland Wheelock
MAWE	Westminster	Charles Caron
MAWO	Worcester	John Liller

MICHIGAN (MI)

MIAA	Ann Arbor	Jacco Gelderloos
MIAB	Anchor Bay	Fred Charbonneau Martin Blagdurn
MIAG	Allegan State Game Area	John Brenneman
MIAL	Albion	Tamara Crupi
MIAM	Antrim-Old Mission	John Kreag
MIAP	Alpena	Linda Klemens
MIAT	Au Train	Scott Hickman
MIBE	Beulah	John Ester Carl Freeman
MIBS	Berrien Springs	Kip Miller
MIBT	Battle Creek	John Brenneman
MIBY	Bay City	Jeanne Henderson
MICD	Cadillac Area	Chris Schumacher
MICL	Clinton	Darrin O'Brien
MICN	Carney	Dale Leitzke
MICO	Coloma	Charles Nelson Mindy Walker
MIDE	Detroit	Timothy Nowicki
MIDO	Dowagiac	John Brenneman
MIDR	Detroit River	Jim Fowler
MIEH	Eagle Harbor	Zach Gayk
MIEL	East Lansing	Thomas Wheeker
MIER	Eaton Rapids	Thomas Wheeker Michael Sanders
MIGC	Genesee County	Richard Naber
MIGO	Gobles	John Brenneman
MIGR	Grand Rapids	Steven Mueller
MIHA	Hartland	Richard Wolinski
MIHB	Hubbard Lake	Linda Klemens

MIHC	Houghton County	Nancy Auer
MIHH	Higgins Lake-Houghton Lake	Michael Petrucha
MIHL	Hayward Lakes	Joan Campbell
MIHO	Holland	Robert Venner
MIHR	Huron County	Monica Essenmacher
MIHU	Hudsonville	Tom Hendrickson Frederick Bevis
MIIR	Iron River	Elizabeth Rogers Tiller
MIKA	Kalamazoo	Russ Schipper
MIKB	Keweenaw Bay	Joe Kaplan
MILA	Lake County	Bonnie Stout Janie Stout
MILB	Little Bay de Noc	Charles Lindquist
MILC	Lapeer County	Maureen Lemons
MILE	Les Cheneaux	Chris Hall
MILL	Lake Leelanau	Matt Winkler Nate Crane
MILU	Ludington	David Dister
MIMA	Manistee	Brian Allen
MIMC	Mecosta County	Stephen Ross
MIMN	Manistique	Helen Williamson Ronald Annelin
MIMO	Monroe	Jerome Jourdan
MIMP	Mount Pleasant	Stan Lilley
MIMQ	Marquette	Melinda Stamp Greg Cleary
MIMU	Muskegon	Feller DeWitt
MIMW	Muskegon Wastewater	Brian Johnson
MINB	New Buffalo	Kip Miller
MINI	Niles	Wendy Jones
MIOD	Oscoda	Edward Cole Larry VanWagoner
MIPE	Petoskey	Ed Pike
MIPH	Port Huron	Janet Fox
MIPO	Pontiac	Scott Jennex
MIRC	Rogers City	William Grigg
MIRO	Rockwood	Thomas Carpenter
MISP	Sturgeon Point	Frank Apsey
MITC	Traverse City	Edward Moehle
MITU	Tuscola U.F.A.	Jerry Hall
MITW	Tawas	Larry VanWagoner Edward Cole
MIWA	Waterloo State Recreation Area	Don Henise Robyn Henise
MIWM	Western Macomb County	Barbara Baldinger Tom Heatley
MIWP	Whitefish Point	Greg Cleary

MINNESOTA (MN)

MNAF	Afton	Joseph Merchak David Tanner
MNAL	Albert Lea	Allen Batt
MNAR	Aurora	Steven Falkowski
MNAS	Austin	Terry Dorsey
MNBA	Baudette	Martin Kehoe Dan and Sandra Thimgan
MNBI	Beltrami Island	Martin Kehoe
MNBL	Bloomington	Randy Hills Dan and Sandra Thimgan
MNBT	Battle Lake	Steve Millard Dan and Sandra Thimgan
MNCC	Cedar Creek Bog	James Howitz
MNCK	Crookston	Tom Feiro
MNCL	Carlton-Cloquet	Eileen Schantz-Hansen Larry Weber
MNCO	Cottonwood	Paul Egeland
MNCS	Crosby	Jo Blanich
MNDU	Duluth	Jim Lind
MNEX	Excelsior	Howard Towle
MNFA	Faribault	Jake Langeslag Dave Bartkey Gene Bauer
MNFB	Fredenberg	Celeste Kawulok
MNFF	Fergus Falls	Steve Millard Dan and Sandra Thimgan
MNGM	Grand Marais	Jeremy Ridlbauer
MNGR	Grand Rapids	Shawn Conrad Kenneth Zimmer
MNHE	Hastings-Etter	Roger Field
MNIS	Isabella	Steve Wilson
MNIT	Itasca S.P.	Connie Cox Douglas Johnson
MNLQ	Lac qui Parle	Paul Egeland
MNMA	Marshall	Sue Morton Roger Schroeder
MNMC	Northern Meeker County	Milton Blomberg
MNMI	Minneapolis (north)	Siah St. Clair
MNMK	Mankato	Merrill Frydendall
MNML	Mountain Lake-Windom	Jon Harder
MNMO	Morris	Donna Oglesby
MNNM	Northwest McLeod	Roger Field
MNNW	Northern Wright County	Claudia Egelhoff
MNOW	Owatonna	Darryl Hill
MNPC	Pine County	James F. Ryan Richard Peet
MNPI	Pillager	Michael North
MNRL	Rice Lake N.W.R.	Michelle McDowell
MNRO	Rochester	Clifford Hansen
MNRS	Roseau	Pat Roth
MNRW	Red Wing	Laura Coble
MNSC	St. Cloud-Collegeville	Brian Jungels
MNSN	St. Paul (northeast suburban)	James Howitz
MNSP	St. Paul (north)	Bill Stjern
MNTH	Two Harbors	Jim Lind
MNUP	Uppgaard W.M.A.	Judd Brink
MNWB	Wabasha	Jonathan Peterson
MNWI	Winona	Walt Carroll
MNWK	Walker	Michael North Ben Wieland
MNWR	Wild River	Joe Sausen Tom Anderson

MISSISSIPPI (MS)

MSAL	Arkabutla Lake	Van Harris
MSCR	Corinth	Steve Icardi
MSDG	Dahomey-Great River Road	Mark Bonta
MSGR	Grenada	Gene Knight
MSHA	Hattiesburg	John Smith Larry Basden Ron Blackwell
MSJA	Jackson	Mary Stevens Stripling
MSJC	Jackson County	Millie Page Alison Henry Sharon Milligan JoRee Pease
MSLC	Lauderdale County	Nancy Donald
MSML	Moon Lake (Lula)	Dick Preston
MSNA	Natchez	William McGehee
MSNO	Noxubee N.W.R.	Terence Schiefer
MSSH	Southern Hancock County	Ned Boyajian
MSSI	Sidon	Philip Barbour
MSSL	Sardis Lake	Gene Knight
MSTU	Tupelo	Carol Fields Michael Rotter
MSVI	Vicksburg	Daniel Twedt
MSWC	Washington County (south)	Paul Hamel

MISSOURI (MO)

MOBO	Big Oak Tree S.P.	Bill Eddleman
MOBS	Big Spring	Kimberly Houf
MOCC	Clarence Cannon N.W.R.	Bruce Schuette Eric Schuette
MOCF	Confluence	Randy Korotev
MOCO	Columbia	Laura Hillman Allison Vaughn
MOCP	Cole Camp Prairies IBA	Marge Lumpe
MODC	Dallas County	David Blevins
MOGR	Grand River	Terry McNeely
MOHF	Horton-Four Rivers	Mark Robbins
MOJC	Jefferson City	Barbara Brueggeman Julie Lundsted
MOJO	Joplin	Lawrence Herbert
MOKC	Kansas City	Mike Stoakes
MOKN	Knob Noster	Vernon Elsberry Shelby Palmer
MOLI	Liberal	Lawrence Herbert
MOMA	Maryville	David Easterla
MOMI	Mingo N.W.R.	Bill Eddleman
MOML	Montrose Lake Wildlife Area	Rhonda Edmunds John Belshe
MOMS	Maramec Spring	Mike Doyen
MOPB	Poplar Bluff	Bruce Beck
MOSC	Squaw Creek N.W.R.	Mark Robbins
MOSJ	St. Joseph	Larry Lade
MOSL	Swan Lake N.W.R.	Steve Kinder
MOSP	Springfield	David Blevins
MOTC	Taney County	Charles Burwick
MOTR	Trimble	Kristi Mayo
MOWS	Weldon Spring	Anne McCormack

MONTANA (MT)

MTBE	Big Hole	Katharine Stone
MTBG	Bigfork	Daniel Casey
MTBL	Billings	Mrs. Leon Hicks Janet Ellis
MTBW	Bowdoin N.W.R.	Dwain Prellwitz
MTBZ	Bozeman	John Parker
MTCC	Clark Canyon Dam	Jack Kirkley
MTCH	Chester	Dave Allen
MTEN	Ennis	Robin Wolcott
MTEU	Eureka	Lewis Young
MTFP	Fort Peck	Charles Carlson
MTGF	Great Falls	Nora Gray
MTGK	Grant-Kohrs	Gary Swant
MTGL	Glacier N.P.	Susan Sindt Jill Fanning
MTHA	Hamilton	John Ormiston
MTHE	Helena	Cedron Jones Lorna Milne Susan Newell
MTKA	Kalispell	Daniel Casey
MTLE	Lewistown	Anne Tews
MTLI	Libby	Sandra Gerber
MTLR	Little Rocky Mountains	Dwain Prellwitz
MTMC	Miles City	Jennifer Muscha Jennifer Nagy
MTMI	Missoula	Larry Weeks
MTMS	McNeil Slough	Dwain Prellwitz
MTNI	Ninepipe N.W.R.	Brian Williams Jim Rogers
MTPC	Park County	Sally MacDonald
MTST	Stevensville	David Lockman
MTTF	Three Forks	Dennis Flath
MTTR	Troy	Donald Jones
MTUS	Upper Swan Valley	Jody Wolff
MTWS	Warm Springs	Gary Swant
MTWY	West Yellowstone	John Heine
MTYE	Yellowstone N.P.	Dave Martyn Terry McEneaney

NEBRASKA (NE)

NEAM	Ames	Don Paseka
NEBO	Branched Oak-Seward	Joseph Gubanyi
NEBV	Beaver Valley	Don Noecker
NECL	Calamus-Loup	David Heidt
NECR	Crawford	Bruce Walgren
NELI	Lincoln	Linda R. Brown
NELM	Lake McConaughy	Stephen J. Dinsmore
NENO	Norfolk	Duane Wolff David Heidt
NENP	North Platte	T. J. Walker
NEOM	Omaha	Betty Grenon
NEPP	Ponca State Park	Bill Huser Jennifer Wolff
NESC	Scottsbluff	Alice Kenitz

NEVADA (NV)

NVAM	Ash Meadows N.W.R.	Sam Skalak Carl Lundblad
NVCC	Carson City	Greg Scyphers
NVDG	Desert Game Range	Christiana Manville Hermi Hiatt Peter Sullins
NVEL	Elko	Lois Ports
NVEY	Ely	Marian Lichtler Nancy Williams
NVFA	Fallon	Carol Colip
NVHE	Henderson	Je Anne Branca
NVJA	Jarbidge	Karl Ruprecht
NVMD	Minden	Jim Woods
NVMU	Muddy River	David Syzdek
NVPL	Pyramid Lake	Dennis Serdehely
NVRL	Ruby Lake	Guy Wagner Jeff Mackay
NVRR	Red Rock Canyon	Jeanne Tinsman
NVSV	Snake Valley	Melissa Renfro
NVTM	Truckee Meadows	David McNinch

NEW HAMPSHIRE (NH)

NHBV	Baker Valley	Steve Rounds
NHCF	AMC Crawford Notch	Craig Repasz
NHCN	Concord	Robert Quinn
NHCS	Coastal New Hampshire	Leonard Medlock
NHEU	Errol-Umbagog	Chris Martin
NHHN	Hanover-Norwich	Walter Ellison Daniel Crook Nancy Martin
NHIS	Isles of Shoals	Benjamin Griffith
NHKE	Keene	Phil Brown
NHLD	Lee-Durham	Stephen Mirick
NHLN	Laconia-New Hampton	Pamela Hunt
NHLS	Lake Sunapee	Gary Stansfield
NHLT	Littleton	David Govatski
NHMA	Manchester	Richard Bielawski Kevin Reid
NHNH	Nashua-Hollis	Richard Bielawski
NHPH	Peterborough-Hancock	Dave Rowell
NHPI	Pittsburg	David Govatski
NHSA	Sandwich	Tony Vazzano

NEW JERSEY (NJ)

NJAS	Assunpink	Roger Dreyling
NJBA	Barnegat	Rick Radis Tom Bailey
NJBO	Boonton	Rick Radis
NJBP	Belleplain	Paul Kosten
NJCC	Cumberland County	Michael Fritz
NJCM	Cape May	Louise Zemaitis
NJEL	Elmer	Jerry Haag
NJGS	Great Swamp-Watchung Ridges	Pete Axelrod
NJHR	Hackensack-Ridgewood	David Hall
NJLA	Lakehurst	Alex Tongas
NJLB	Long Branch	Patrick Belardo
NJLH	Lower Hudson	Susan Elbin John Rowden
NJMA	Marmora	Edgar Bristow
NJMI	Mizpah	Tom Reed
NJMO	Moorestown	Mark Pensiero Corninne Welsh
NJNG	Northwestern Gloucester County	Ronald Kegel
NJNH	Northwestern Hunterdon County	Peter Kwiatek
NJOC	Oceanville	Brian Moscatello Edgar Bristow
NJPI	Pinelands	Robert Confer
NJPR	Princeton	Laurie Larson Louis Beck
NJRA	Ramsey	John Brotherton Patricia Brotherton Stiles Thomas
NJRE	Raritan Estuary	Tom Ostrand
NJSA	Salem	Jerry Haag
NJSH	Sandy Hook	Scott Barnes Linda Mack
NJSO	Somerset County	John Kee Chris Aquila Gil Waid
NJSU	Sussex County	Alan Boyd
NJTM	Trenton Marshes	Mary Doscher Bradford Merritt
NJTU	Tuckerton	Linda Gangi Nancy Lynch
NJWC	Warren County-Northampton County	Jane Bullis
NJWV	Walnut Valley	Dennis Briede

NEW MEXICO (NM)

NMAE	Angel Fire-Eagle Nest	Mary Jo Kelly Agnes Gibson
NMAL	Albuquerque	Raymond VanBuskirk Hart Schwarz
NMBD	Bosque del Apache N.W.R.	Dave Hawksworth
NMCA	Caballo	John Douglas
NMCC	Carlsbad Caverns N.P.	Steve West
NMCL	Clayton	Christopher Rustay
NMCM	Cimarron	Mary Jo Kelly Ingi Parker
NMCN	Chaco Culture National Historical ParkJim Von Haden	
NMCV	Clovis	Grant Beauprez
NMDI	Dixon	Robert Templeton
NMEL	Eunice-Lea County	Pat McCasland
NMES	Espanola	Bernard Foy
NMFA	Farmington	Alan Nelson
NMFP	Five Points	Steven Cox Nancy Cox
NMLA	Lakes Avalon-Brantley	Tom Hines
NMLC	Las Cruces	David Griffin
NMLL	La Luz-Otero County	John Douglas
NMLO	Loving	Craig C. Cranston
NMLR	Ladder Ranch	Bill West
NMLV	Las Vegas	Chris Ruge Lea Knutson Cassidy Ruge
NMMA	Maxwell N.W.R.	Linda Mowbray
NMOV	Orilia Verde	Meg Peterson
NMPM	Peloncillo Mountains	Nicholas Pederson
NMQU	Questa	Mary Jo Kelly
NMRO	Roswell	Jeffrey Sanchez Jesse Trujillo
NMRU	Ruidoso	Anita Powell
NMSC	Silver City	Karen Beckenbach Rinda Metz
NMSE	Sevilleta N.W.R.	Steven Cox Nancy Cox
NMSF	Santa Fe	Deanna Einspahr
NMSM	Sandia Mountains	Nicholas Pederson Rebecca Gracey
NMZU	Zuni	John Trochet

NEW YORK (NY)

NYAC	Albany County	Alan Mapes Scott Stoner
NYBI	Binghamton	Gail Kirch
NYBL	Bolton Landing	Sarah Hoffman
NYBM	Beaver Meadow	Chuck Bartlett
NYBR	L.I.: Brooklyn	Rick Cech
NYBU	Buffalo	David A. Gordon
NYBW	Bronx-Westchester Region	Michael Bochnik
NYCA	L.I.: Captree	Shai Mitra
NYCH	Conesus-Hemlock-Honeoye Lakes	Carolyn Barnhart
NYCL	Clinton	Matthew Perry
NYCM	Chatham	William Cook
NYCR	Cortland	Judy Read Matthew Young
NYCS	L.I.: Central Suffolk County	Eileen Schwinn
NYCT	Catskill-Coxsackie	Larry Federman Richard Guthrie
NYDC	Dutchess County	Herb Thompson
NYEL	Elmira	Bill Ostrander
NYEO	Eastern Orange County	Robert Slechta
NYEZ	Elizabethtown	Charlotte Demers
NYFP	Fort Plain	Bob Donnelly
NYFR	Dunkirk-Fredonia	Joanne Goetz Jeanine Smith
NYGE	Geneva	Lisa Rouse
NYHE	Hamburg-East Aurora	Thomas O'Donnell
NYHF	Hudson Falls	Linda White
NYHP	Huyck Preserve	Dawn O'Neai
NYHV	Pawling (Hidden Valley)	Carena Pooth Angela Dimmitt
NYIT	Ithaca	Kevin McGowan
NYJA	Jamestown	William Seleen
NYJG	Johnstown-Gloversville	Pamela Hunt
NYMC	Massena-Cornwall	Bruce Di Labio
NYMK	L.I.: Montauk	Hugh McGuinness Angus Wilson
NYML	Mohonk Lake-Ashokan Reservoir	Steve Chorvas
NYMT	Monticello	Daniel Niven
NYMZ	Montezuma	Jane Graves
NYNN	L.I.: Northern Nassau County	Mary Normandia Glenn Quinn
NYNW	New Woodstock-Southern Highlands	Matthew Young Judy Read
NYOF	Old Forge	Gary Lee
NYOO	Oak Orchard Swamp	Celeste Morien
NYOR	L.I.: Orient	MaryLaura Lamont
NYOS	Oswego-Fulton	Bill Purcell
NYOT	Oneonta	J. Robert Miller
NYOW	Owego	Rita Pantle
NYPC	Putnam County	Charles Roberto
NYPE	Peekskill	Michael Newhouse John Askildsen
NYPL	Plattsburgh	Judith Heintz
NYQU	L.I.: Queens	Ian Resnick
NYQW	L.I.: Quogue-Watermill	Steven Biasetti
NYRC	Rockland County	Alan Wells
NYRH	Rochester	Robert Spahn
NYRM	Rome	Bruce Carpenter
NYSA	Salem	John Heift
NYSB	St. Bonaventure	Regina VanScoy
NYSG	L.I.: Sagaponack	Hugh McGuinness
NYSH	Sherburne	Fred von Mechow
NYSI	Staten Island	Edward Johnson
NYSK	Skaneateles	John Cashier
NYSL	Saranac Lake	Larry Master
NYSM	L.I.: Smithtown	Richard Gostic
NYSN	L.I.: Southern Nassau County	Patricia Lindsay
NYSO	Scio	Russell Allen
NYSR	Southern Rensselaer County	Philip Whitney
NYSS	Saratoga Spa S.P.	Larry Rowland
NYST	Schenectady	William Lee
NYSU	Southern Orange County	Herbert Stein
NYSY	Syracuse	Kevin McGann
NYTR	Troy	Lawrence Alden
NYUD	Ulster-Dutchess	Mark DeDea Peter Schoenberger
NYWA	Watertown	David Prosser
NYWG	Watkins Glen	Jack Brubaker
NYWL	Wilson-Lake Plains	Garner Light

NORTH CAROLINA (NC)

NCAL	Alamance County	Harry Shoffner
NCAR	Alligator River N.W.R.	Jeff Lewis
NCBC	Buncombe County	Jamie Harrelson
NCBL	Balsam	Robert Olthoff
NCBP	Bodie-Pea Island	Paul Sykes Steve Holzman
NCBR	Brevard	Norma Siebenheller Mike Judd
NCCB	Central Beaufort County	Kevin O'Kane
NCCC	Cumberland County	Brian Bockhahn
NCCH	Cape Hatteras	Patricia Moore
NCCP	Chapel Hill	Will Cook
NCCR	Charlotte	Ken Kneidel
NCCV	Catawba Valley	Dwayne Martin
NCDU	Durham	Michael Schultz Jacob Socolar
NCFL	Falls Lake	Brian Bockhahn
NCGA	Gastonia	Steven Tracy
NCGM	Grandfather Mountain	Jesse Pope Curtis Smalling
NCGR	Greensboro	Elizabeth Link
NCGV	Greenville	Dr. Veronica Pantelidis Howard Vainright
NCHC	Henderson County	Wayne Forsythe
NCHL	Holly Shelter and Lea-Hutaff Island	Andy Wood
NCHP	Highlands Plateau	Edwin Poole Brock Hutchins
NCHR	Hanging Rock S.P.	Philip Dickinson
NCIC	Iredell County	Sam Cathey
NCJL	Jordan Lake	Norman Budnitz
NCKH	Kitty Hawk	Jeff Lewis
NCKL	Kerr Lake	Brian Bockhahn
NCLJ	Camp Lejeune	Martin Korenek Kelly Tingle
NCLL	Lake Lure	Marshall Brooks
NCMA	Mattamuskeet N.W.R.	Allen Bryan
NCMC	Morehead City	John Fussell
NCMJ	Mount Jefferson	Eric Harrold Aaron Floyd
NCNB	New Bern	Robert Holmes
NCNR	New River	Harrol Blevins
NCOI	Ocracoke Island	Peter Vankevich
NCPC	Pamlico County	Liz Lathrop
NCPD	Pee Dee N.W.R.	Don Fink
NCPE	Pettigrew S.P.	Doug LeQuire
NCPI	Portsmouth Island	Peter Vankevich
NCRA	Raleigh	John Connors
NCRK	Roanoke Rapids	Fred Lobdell
NCRM	Rocky Mount	Brian Bockhahn
NCRV	Raven Rock S.P.	Erik Thomas
NCSB	Southport-Bald Head-Oak Islands	Melinda Jones
NCSL	Southern Lake Norman	Taylor Piephoff
NCSM	Stone Mountain	Guy McGrane
NCSP	Southern Pines	Susan Campbell
NCWI	Wilmington	Samuel Cooper
NCWS	Winston-Salem	Chuck Thompson John Haire

NORTH DAKOTA (ND)

NDAR	Arrowwood N.W.R.	Paulette Scherr
NDBM	Bismarck-Mandan	Clark Talkington
NDDB	Denbigh	Dan Svingen
NDDL	Des Lacs N.W.R.	Andy Jewett Chad Zorn
NDFM	Fargo-Moorhead	Keith Corliss Robert O'Connor
NDFY	Fort Union-Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers Confluence Area	Audrey Barnhart
NDGD	Garrison Dam	Ron Martin
NDGF	Grand Forks-East Grand Forks	David Lambeth
NDHA	Hazen	Meghan Dinkins Judith Dinkins
NDIC	Icelandic S.P.	Mike Jacobs
NDJA	Jamestown	Lawrence Igl
NDJC	J. Clark Salyer N.W.R.	Gary Eslinger
NDLL	Long Lake N.W.R.	Mike Rabenberg
NDLW	Lostwood	Darrel Rytter Connie Mueller
NDME	Medora	Valerie Naylor Nathan King
NDMI	Minot	Ron Martin
NDTE	Tewaukon N.W.R.	Kristine Askerooth
NDTR	Theodore Roosevelt N.P. (north unit)	Valerie Naylor Nathan King
NDUS	Upper Souris N.W.R.	Ron Martin
NDVC	Valley City	Terry Gwilliams Stacy Whipp

OHIO (OH)

OHAA	Ashtabula	Marc Hanneman
OHAC	Adams County	Mark Zloba
OHAD	Ashland	Tim Leslie
OHBC	Beaver Creek	Jim Kerr
OHBF	The Brown Family Environmental Center	Earl Heithaus
OHBL	Buckeye Lake	Jeffrey L. White
OHBS	Black Swamp	Micki Dunakin
OHBU	Burton	Linda Gilbert
OHBV	Beaver Valley	Tom Bain
OHBY	Bucyrus	Warren Uxley

OHCA	Cadiz	Scott Pendleton, DVM
OHCF	Cuyahoga Falls	Marie Morgan
		Bill Osborne
		Bert Szabo
OHCH	Chandlersville	Scott Albaugh
OHCI	Cincinnati	Jay Stenger
OHCL	Cleveland	Jerry Talkington
OHCO	Columbus	Robert Thorn
OHCS	Caesar Creek-Spring Valley	Rebecca Elefante
		James O'Boyle
OHDA	Dayton	Jim Williams
		Sue Tackett
OHDR	Delaware Reservoir	Edward Burtt
OHEF	East Fork Lake S.P.	Joe Bens
OHEL	Elyria-Lorain	Jack Smith
		Tom Reed Sr.
OHFI	Firelands	Carol Andres
OHFR	Fremont	BSBO Staff
OHGC	Greene County	Nikos Boutis
OHGL	Grand Lake-St. Marys	Eric Juterbock
OHGR	Grand Rapids-Waterville	Tom Kemp
OHGV	Greenville	Bob Welch
OHGW	Goll Woods	Jon Dilier
OHHF	Hamilton-Fairfield	Mike Busam
OHHH	Hocking Hills	Jere Brunken
OHHR	Hoover Reservoir	Charles Bombaci
OHIL	Indian Lake	Eric Juterbock
OHKI	Kingston	Robert Sparks
OHKP	Killdeer Plains Wildlife Area	Ed Lux
OHLE	Lake Erie Islands	John Pogacnik
OHLK	Lakewood	Nancy Howell
OHLN	Lancaster	David Goslin
OHMA	Mansfield	Steve McKee
OHMI	Millersburg	Bruce Glick
		Kevin Kline
OHMO	Mohican State Forest	Roger Troutman
OHMT	Mentor	Jim McConnor
		Anders Fjeldstad
OHNL	New Lexington	Steve Thompson
OHOL	Oxbow Lake	Micki Dunakin
OHOS	O'Shaughnessy Reservoir	Darlene Sillick
OHOT	Ottawa N.W.R.	H Thomas Bartlett
OHOX	Oxford	Lawrence Sherman
OHPC	Paint Creek Area	stephen wagner
OHPL	Plymouth	Bradley Phillips
OHPO	Portsmouth	David Riepenhoff
OHQH	Quail Hollow-Hartville	Dawn Catalano
OHRA	Ragersville	Ed Schlabach
		Robert Schlabach
OHRU	Rudolph	Tom Kemp
OHSA	Salem	Walt Sturgeon
OHTC	Trumbull County	Carole Babyak
OHTI	Tiffin	James Coffman
OHTO	Toledo	Matt Anderson
OHWE	Wellington	Jack Smith
		Tom Reed Sr.
OHWH	Western Hamilton County	Ned Keller
OHWI	Wilmot	Ben Morrison
OHWO	Wooster	Roger Troutman
OHYO	Youngstown	Gary Meiter

OKLAHOMA (OK)

OKAN	Arnett	Eddie Stegall
OKBB	Broken Bow Reservoir	Mia Revels
OKHR	Hulah Reservoir	Marta "Suzy" Harris
OKKE	Kenton (Black Mesa)	Sebastian Patti
OKNO	Norman	Mark Howery
OKOC	Oklahoma City	John Shackford
OKRC	Rogers County	Richard Stuart
OKSC	Stephens County	Roma Lenehan
OKSE	Sequoyah	Chad Ford
OKSL	Sooner Lake	John Couch
OKSP	Salt Plains N.W.R.	Glen Hensley
		Glenda Leslie
OKST	Stillwater	James Ownby
OKSV	Spavinaw	John Beyer
OKTI	Tishomingo N.W.R.	Charles Brown
OKTP	Tallgrass Prairie Preserve	Don Wolfe
OKTU	Tulsa	Jo Loyd
OKWA	Washita N.W.R.	Levi Feltman
OKWM	Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge	Michael Husak

OREGON (OR)

ORAI	Airlie	Paul Adamus
		Joel Geier
ORAN	Antelope	Pete Weigel
ORAS	Ashland	John Bullock
ORAT	Antone	David Schas
		Joel Geier
ORBA	Baker	Joanne Britton
ORBC	Baker County-Salisbury	Joanne Britton
ORBE	Bend	Tom Crabtree
ORBR	Brownsville	Barbara Combs
ORBU	Burns	Howard Richburg
		Rick Vetter
ORCB	Coos Bay	Tim Rodenkirk
ORCE	Columbia Estuary	Mike Patterson
ORCO	Corvallis	Marcia F. Cutler
ORCV	Coquille Valley	Harv Schubothe
		Alan Contreras
ORDA	Dallas	Roy Gerig
OREU	Eugene	Dick Lamster
ORFG	Forest Grove	MaryAnne Sohlstrom
		Greg Gillson
ORFL	Florence	Kit Larsen
		Roger Robb
ORGP	Grants Pass	Dennis Vroman
ORHM	Hart Mountain	Keely Lopez
		Maria Bennett
		Jeff Mackay
ORHR	Hood River	Catherine J. Flick
ORIV	Illinois Valley	Romain Cooper
ORJD	John Day	Thomas Winters
ORKF	Klamath Falls	Kevin Spencer
ORMA	Malheur N.W.R.	Wayne Bowers
		Rick Vetter
ORME	Medford	Bob Hunter
OROA	Oakridge	Joel Geier
ORPD	Portland	Wink Gross
ORPO	Port Orford	Jim Rogers
		Carrie Rogers
ORPR	Prineville	Charles Gates
ORRD	Redmond	Kimdel Owen
ORRS	Roseburg-Sutherlin	Ronald Maertz
ORSA	Salem	Tim Johnson
		Barbara Dolan
		Tim Johnson
		Glen Lindeman
ORSL	Silverton	Roger Freeman
		Matthew Schneider
ORSU	Summer Lake	Martin St. Louis
ORTB	Tillamook Bay	Owen Schmidt
ORTV	Tygh Valley	Jeff Hayes
		Joe Blowers
ORUC	Union County	Trent Bray
ORUM	Umatilla County	Aaron Skirvin
ORUN	Upper Nestucca	Don Albright
ORUT	Utopia	Pete Weigel
ORWC	Wallowa County	Mike Hansen
		Andie Lueders
ORYB	Yaquina Bay	Dawn Grafe

PENNSYLVANIA (PA)

PAAU	Audubon	Vince Smith
PABC	Buffalo Creek Valley	George Reese
PABE	Bald Eagle S.P.	Robert Snyder
PABF	Bedford County	Mike Jackson
		Laura Jackson
PABH	Bethlehem-Easton	Elaine Mease
PABK	Buffalo Creek	Larry Helgerman
PABL	Bloomsburg	Cathy Haffner
		Linda Unger
PABN	Bernville	Ed Barrel
PABR	Bushy Run S.P.	Dick Byers
PABU	Butler County	Suzanne Butcher
PABV	Beaver	Richard Mason
PABZ	Benezette	Mark Johnson
PACB	Central Bucks County	Diane Allison
PACH	Chambersburg	Valerie Barnes
		Joyce Schaff
PACL	Clarksville	Terry Dayton
PACR	Clarion	Ray McGunigle
		Gary Edwards
		Michael Leahy
PACT	Curtin	Scott Bills
PACU	Culp	Steven Bonta
PADA	Dallas Area	James Hoyson
PADF	Dingman's Ferry	Molly Check
PADU	Dubois	Marianne Atkinson
		Jocelynn Smrekar
PAEL	Elverson	Robert Cook
PAEM	Emporium	Bob Martin
PAER	Erie	Chuck Gehringer
PAGE	Gettysburg	Michael OBrien
PAGL	Delaware County (Glenolden)	David Eberly
PAHM	Hamburg	Laurie Goodrich
		Jack Holcomb
PAHR	Harrisburg	Deuane Hoffman
PAHU	Huntingdon	Deb Grove
		David Kyler
PAIN	Indiana	Margaret Higbee
PAJO	Johnstown	Jeff Payne
PALA	Lancaster	Barbara Hunsberger
PALB	Southern Bucks County	Robert Mercer
PALC	Lebanon County	Frederick Heilman
PALG	Lewisburg	Allen Schweinsberg
PALH	Lock Haven-Jersey Shore	Wayne Laubscher
PALN	Linesville	Thomas C. Nicolls
PALR	Lake Raystown	Greg Grove
PALT	Lewistown	Chad Kauffman
PALV	Lehigh Valley	Mark Boyd
PALZ	Lititz	Bruce Carl
PANB	New Bloomfield	ramsay koury
PANL	Northern Lycoming	David Ferry
PANV	Newville	Bill Franz
PAPI	Pittsburgh	Brian Shema
		James Valimont
PAPL	Pleasantville	Russ States
PAPM	Pocono Mountain	Brian Hardiman
PAPS	Pittsburgh South Hills	Nancy Page
PAPV	Pennypack Valley	Peter Kurtz
		Brian Schultz
PARD	Reading	Ken Lebo
PART	Rector	Michael Lanzone
		Andrew Vitz
PARY	Ryerson	Marjorie Howard
PASB	Southeastern Bradford County	Trudy Gerlach
PASC	State College	James Dunn
		Robert Fowles
PASL	Southern Lancaster County	Robert Schutsky
PASR	Scranton	Paul Mundy
PASW	Western Schuylkill County	Dave Kruel
PATA	Tamaqua	Jonathan DeBalko
PATH	Thompson	Stuart Slocum
PATU	Tunkhannock	Rick Koval
PAUB	Upper Bucks County	Bill Etter
PAWC	West Chester	Barry Blust
PAWI	Williamsport	David Ferry
		Nate Fronk
PAWL	Wild Creek-Little Gap	Joshua Nemeth
PAWM	White Mills	Barbara Leo
PAWN	Western Chester County	Larry Lewis
		Rick Robinson
PAWR	Warren	Michael Toole
PAWS	Washington	Thomas Contreras
PAWY	Wyncote	Andrew Fayer
PAYO	York	Bernard Frick

RHODE ISLAND (RI)

RIBI	Block Island	Christopher Raithel
RINC	Newport County-Westport	Robert Emerson
RINT	Napatree, RI-CT-NY	Shai Mitra
		Glenn Williams
RISK	South Kingstown	Scott Tsagarakis

SOUTH CAROLINA (SC)

SCAB	Ace Basin	David Chamberlain
SCAI	Aiken	Calvin Zippler
SCCA	Charleston	Jennifer Tyrrell
SCCA	Charleston	Paul Nolan
SCCG	Congaree Swamp	John Grego
		Kathleen O'Grady
SCCL	Clemson	J. Drew Lanham
SCCO	Columbia	Steve Dennis
SCCS	Carolina Sandhills N.W.R.	Nancy Jordan
SCFH	Four Holes Swamp	Mark Musselman
		Denise Ecker
SCHH	Hilton Head Island	Nan Lloyd
SCLO	Lowcountry	Ken Scott
SCLP	Litchfield-Pawleys Island	Chris Hill
SCLS	Lower Saluda	Kent Bedenbaugh
		Jason Giovannone
SCLW	Lake Wateree	Donna Slyce
SCMC	McClellanville	Nathan Dias
SCNG	North Greenville	J.B. Hines
SCPD	Pee Dee Area	Shawn R. Smolen-Morton
SCPW	Pinewood	Julie Hovis
		Lex Glover
SCSC	Sun City-Okatie	Olvis Spencer
		Jane Deakin
		Diane McKinnery
SCSN	Santee N.W.R.	Dennis Forsythe
		Haven Barnhill
		John Grego
SCSP	Spartanburg	Lyle Campbell
SCSR	Savannah River Site	Mark Vukovich
SCYR	York-Rock Hill	Bill Hilton Jr.

SOUTH DAKOTA (SD)

SDBA	Badlands N.P.	Eddie Childers

SDBI	Bison	Meghan Dinkins
SDBR	Brookings	Nelda Holden
SDCA	Canton	Todd Jensen
SDHU	Huron	Brent Jamison
		Bridgette Flanders-Wanner
SDLA	Lake Andes	Edward Rodriguez
SDMA	Madison	Jeffrey Palmer
SDPI	Pierre	Doug Backlund
SDPM	Piedmont	Addison Ball
SDRC	Rapid City	Michael Melius
SDSF	Sioux Falls	Todd Jensen
SDSH	Shadehill	Dan Svingen
SDSL	Sand Lake N.W.R.	William Schultze
		Allen Olson
SDSP	Spearfish	Daniel Bjerke
SDST	Sturgis	Victor Fondy
SDWA	Waubay N.W.R.	Laura Hubers
SDYA	Yankton	Roger Dietrich

TENNESSEE (TN)

TNBI	Bristol	Richard Lewis
TNBR	Buffalo River	Damien Simbeck
TNCA	Cades Cove, Great Smoky Mountains N.P.	Susan Hoyle
TNCC	Cross Creeks N.W.R.	Sarah Welker
TNCH	Chattanooga	Kevin Calhoon
TNCL	Clarksville	Deborah Hamilton
TNCN	Cane Creek	Ruben Stoll
TNCO	Columbia	Tommy Edwards
TNCS	Crossville	Edmund LeGrand
TNCV	Cookeville	Stephen Stedman
TNCY	Clay County	Terry Campbell
TNDK	DeKalb County	Carol D. Williams
TNEL	Elizabethton	Rick Knight
TNFC	Fayette County	Kate Gooch
TNFR	Franklin-Coffee County	LouAnn Partington
TNGS	Great Smoky Mountains N.P.	Mike Nelson
		David Trently
TNHI	Hiwassee	Kevin Calhoon
TNHP	Hickory-Priest	Richard Connors
TNJA	Jackson	Mark Greene
TNKI	Kingsport	William Grigsby
TNKN	Knoxville	K. Dean Edwards
TNME	Memphis	Margaret Jefferson
TNNA	Nashville	Jan Shaw
TNNL	Nickajack Lake	David Spicer
TNNO	Norris	Charles Nicholson
TNRL	Reelfoot Lake	Mark Greene
TNRM	Roan Mountain	Rick Knight
TNSA	Savannah	Damien Simbeck
TNSV	Shady Valley-Mountain City	Robert Biller
TNWH	White County	Douglas Downs

TEXAS (TX)

TXAB	Abilene	Larry Millar
		Dan Symonds
TXAM	Amarillo	Thomas Johnson
TXAP	Attwater Prairie Chicken N.W.R.	Sumita Prasad
TXAR	Aransas N.W.R.	Diana Iriarte
		Brad Strobel
TXAU	Austin	Laurie Foss
TXAY	Armand Bayou	Martha Hood
		Mark Kramer
TXAZ	Anzalduas-Bentsen	Javier de Leon
		Mary Gustafson
TXBA	Balmorhea	Mark Lockwood
		Martha Hansen
TXBB	Bastrop-Buescher State Parks	David Mitchell
		Joshua Mitchell
TXBC	Balcones Canyonlands	Laurie Foss
		Shelia Hargis
TXBE	Beech Creek	John Whittle
TXBF	Buffalo Bayou	Adam Wood
		Michael Williams
TXBG	Big Bend N.P. (east)	Bryan Hale
TXBL	Buffalo Lake N.W.R.	Joseph Cepeda
TXBN	Burnet County	Elizabeth Knebel
TXBO	Boerne	Sue Wiedenfeld
		Patricia Beecher
TXBP	Bolivar Peninsula	William Graber
		Karen McCormick
TXBR	Brazoria	Tom Taroni
TXBS	Big Spring	Bill Lupardus
TXBU	Bell County	Thomas Robbins
TXBV	Brownsville	Katherine Miller
TXBZ	Brazos Bend	Bill Godley
		Justin Bower
TXCC	Corpus Christi	Lawrence Jordan
TXCF	Corpus Christi (Flour Bluff)	Lawrence Jordan
TXCK	Choke Canyon	Paul Sunby
TXCM	Chisos Mountains	Bryan Hale
TXCO	Comstock	Sue Wiedenfeld
		Patricia Beecher
TXCP	Chaparral W.M.A.	Dan Walker
TXCR	Crawford	Frank Bumgardner
		Eric Haskell
		Annette Jones
TXCS	College Station	Betty Vermeire
TXCT	Coastal Tip	Stacy Sanchez
TXCY	Cypress Creek	Fred Collins
TXDA	Dallas County	Gretchen and Jim Peterson
TXDM	Davis Mountains	Martha Hansen
TXDR	Del Rio	Mike Gleason
		Karen Gleason
TXEP	El Paso	Jim Paton
TXFB	Fort Clark Springs-Brackettville	Janice (Jan) Swarm
		Louisa Stone
		Patsy Teiken
TXFD	Falcon Dam and S.P.	Jim Hailey
TXFR	Freeport	Michael Austin
		Victor Emanuel
		Ron Weeks
TXFW	Fort Worth	Mary Lee Johnson
TXGA	Galveston	Richard Mayfield
		Dwight Peake
TXGC	Gibbons Creek	Darrell Vollert
TXGF	Guadalupe River Delta-McFaddin Family Ranches	Brent Ortego
TXGM	Guadalupe Mountains	Michael Haynie
		Fred Armstrong
TXGR	Granger	Eric Carpenter
		Scott Yound
TXGT	Georgetown-Andice	Edward Rozenburg
TXHA	Hagerman N.W.R.	Wayne Meyer
TXHG	Harlingen	Mark Conway
		Norma Friedrich
TXHO	Houston	David Sarkozi
		Stennie Meadours
TXHT	Hueco Tanks	Richard Hermosillo
TXHU	Huntsville	Dan Jones
TXIV	Canadian River	Trey Barron
TXKI	Kingsville	Glenn Perrigo
		Tom Langschied
TXKV	Kerrville	Richard Redmond
TXKW	Kenedy County Wind Turbines	Brent Ortego
		Wade Stablein
TXLA	Laguna Atascosa N.W.R.	Stacy Sanchez
TXLD	Laredo	Susan Foster
TXLG	Longview	David Brotherton
TXLK	Lake Tawakoni	Richard Kinney
TXLO	Lake O' the Pines	David Brotherton
TXLP	Lost Pines	Beth Banks
TXLR	Lake Ray Hubbard	Peter Assmann
		Derek Hill
		Jack Hill
TXLS	La Sal Vieja	Martin Hagne
TXLU	Lubbock County	Anthony Hewetson
TXLV	Lewisville	Keith Lockhart
TXLW	Lake Meredith (west)	Michael Ryan
TXMC	McKinney	Roger Sanderson
TXMI	Midland	Pat Hunter
TXMM	Matagorda County-Mad Island Marsh	Brent Ortego
		Marilyn Sitz
TXMN	McNary	Barry Zimmer
TXMU	Muleshoe N.W.R.	Anthony Hewetson
TXMW	Matador Wildlife Management	Matthew Poole
TXNA	Nacogdoches	David Wolf
		Mimi Wolf
TXNB	New Braunfels	David Sarkozi
TXOC	Orange County	Ken Sztraky
TXOR	Old River	Harry Elliott
TXPA	Port Aransas	Joan Holt
		Scott Holt
TXPI	Pineywoods	Kathleen Appelbaum
		Beverly Menard
TXPM	Palmetto S.P.	Dwayne Rogers
TXPP	Palo Pinto	David Powell
TXPR	Paris	Nancee Salzman
TXPS	Palestine	Ann Huffstetter
TXQN	Quanah	Steve Welborn
TXQU	Quitaque	Joseph Cepeda
		Joel Reese
TXRL	Robert Lee	Rose Marie Stortz
TXRO	Rockport	Claudia Dorn
		Robert Edwards
TXSA	Santa Ana N.W.R.	Jennifer Owen-White
TXSB	San Bernard N.W.R.	Ron Weeks
		Jennifer Wilson
TXSC	Spring Creek	Albert Barr
		Jim Kelly
TXSG	San Angelo	Russell Wilke
TXSJ	San Jacinto Wilderness	David Henderson
TXSR	Sea Rim S.P.	John Whittle
TXST	San Antonio	K. Sheridan Coffey
TXTA	Trinity River Audubon Center	Ben Jones
		Tania Homayoun
		Stephanie Timko
TXTC	Turkey Creek	John Whittle
TXTE	Texarkana	Don Kyle
		Edward Black
		Richard Waldrep
TXTN	Trinity River	Stuart Marcus
TXTT	Tenaha-Timpson	David Brotherton
TXTY	Tyler	Peter Barnes
TXUC	Uvalde County	Susan Cooper
TXVC	Village Creek Drying Beds	Jim Sipiora
TXVI	Victoria	Bill Farnsworth
TXWA	Waco	E.G. White-Swift
TXWF	Wichita Falls	Debra McKee
TXWK	West Kerr County	Bill Lindemann
TXWP	Westcave Preserve	Dan Callaway
		Ethel Kutac
TXWR	White River	Anthony Hewetson
TXWS	Weslaco	Martin Hagne
TXWW	Welder Wildlife Refuge	Terry Blankenship

UTAH (UT)

UTAI	Antelope Island	John Bellmon
UTBC	Bryce Canyon N.P.	Sarah Haas
UTBL	Bear Lake	Dennis D. Austin
UTBR	Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge	John Bellmon
UTCC	Cedar City	Keith Day
UTDH	Dead Horse Point Intrepid Bike Trail	Crystal Carpenter
UTDJ	Dinosaur N.M.-Jensen	Kathy Paulin
UTES	Grand Staircase-Escalante N.M.	Kathy Munthe
UTFS	Fish Springs N.W.R.	Brian Allen
		Jack Skalicky
UTHV	Heber Valley	Kathy Donnell
		Wendy Wilson
UTJR	Jordan River	Jeanne LeBer
UTKA	Kanab	Lisa Church
UTLO	Logan	Bryan Dixon
UTMG	Morgan	John Bellmon
		Weston Smith
UTMO	Moab	Marcy Hafner
		Gail Lea
UTOG	Ogden	John Bellmon
UTOR	Ouray N.W.R.	Diane Penttila
UTPA	Payson	Gary Austin
UTPC	Park City	Tim Avery
		Jeff Bilsky
		Carl Ingwell
UTPR	Provo	Bryan Shirley
		Ned Hill
UTSG	St. George	Marilyn Davis
		Keith Davis
UTSL	Salt Lake City	Pomera Fronce
UTSR	Silver Reef	Marilyn Davis
		Keith Davis
UTTR	Torrey	Jay Banta
UTZI	Zion N.P.	Claire Crow
		Fred Armstrong

VERMONT (VT)

VTBA	Barnet	Charlie Browne
VTBE	Bennington	Kevin Hemeon
VTBR	Brattleboro	Alfred Merritt
VTBU	Burlington	Eric Lazarus
VTCS	Champlain Islands-St. Albans	Elizabeth Alton
		Ken Copenhaver
		Kenneth Copenhaver
VTFE	Ferrisburg	Mike Winslow
VTHI	Hinesburg	Paul Wieczoreck
VTIP	Island Pond	Jayson Benoit

VTMA	Mount Abraham	Randy Durand
VTMB	Middlebury	James Andrews Kris Andrews
VTMR	Mad River Valley	Pat Folsom Nancy Turner
VTPL	Plainfield	Chip Darmstadt
VTRD	Randolph	Richard Enser
VTRU	Rutland	Roy Pilcher
VTSP	Springfield	Hugh Putnam
VTSR	Saxton's River	Donald Clark
VTWI	Winhall	Ruth Stewart
VTWO	Woodstock	Sarah Laughlin

VIRGINIA (VA)

VAAC	Augusta County	Allen Larner
VABB	Back Bay N.W.R.	Paul Sykes Steve Holzman
VABD	Blackford	Robert Riggs
VABF	Big Flat Mountain	Tom Wieboldt
VABH	Buchanan	Tom Hunter
VABI	Breaks Interstate Park	Austin Bradley Terry Owens
VABK	Brooke	Odette James
VABL	Blacksburg	Patricia Polentz Bruce Grimes
VABR	Banister River W.M.A.	Jeffrey C. Blalock
VACA	Charlottesville	Jennifer Gaden
VACC	Cape Charles	Henry Armistead
VACH	Chancellorsville	Beverly Smith
VACI	Chincoteague N.W.R.	Richard Roberts
VACL	Central Loudon	Joseph Coleman
VACN	Caimes Neck	Margaret Wester
VADA	Danville	Laura Meder
VADS	Dismal Swamp	Donald Schwab
VAFB	Fort Belvoir	Kurt Gaskill
VAFI	Fincastle	Barry Kinzie Eunice Hudgins
VAGO	Gordonsville	Donald Ober Kendall Smith
VAGS	Glade Spring	Ronald Harrington
VAHO	Hopewell	Arun Bose
VALA	Lake Anna	Donna Finnegan Michael Boatwright
VALC	Little Creek	Paul Sykes Steve Holzman
VALE	Lexington	Dick Rowe
VALY	Lynchburg	Rexanne Bruno
VAMA	Mathews	Cindy Kane John Bazuin Jr. Joyce McKelvey
VAMB	Manassas-Bull Run	Robert Shipman
VAMW	Mount Rogers-White Top Mountain	Allen Boynton
VANN	Newport News	Teta Kain
VANO	Nokesville	Kim Hosen
VANR	Nansemond River	Robert Ake
VANS	Northern Shenandoah Valley	Charles Turner Charlie Hagan Rob Simpson
VANW	Nassawadox	Henry Armistead
VARC	Rockingham County	William "Bill" Benish
VARO	Roanoke	William Hunley
VASL	Shenandoah N.P.-Luray	Alan Williams
VATA	Tazewell	Sarah Cromer
VATP	The Plains	Todd Day
VAWA	Walkerton	Frederick Atwood
VAWB	Washington's Birthplace	William Portlock
VAWC	Wise County	Randy Stanley
VAWI	Williamsburg	Bill Williams
VAWP	Wachapreague	Marilyn Ailes Irvin Ailes
VAWR	Warren	Allen Hale
VAWY	Waynesboro	Crista Cabe

WASHINGTON (WA)

WABG	Bellingham	Joe Meche
WABR	Bridgeport	Michael Schroeder
WACC	Cowlitz-Columbia	Bob Reistroffer
WACE	Cle Elum	Michael Hobbs
WACK	Columbia Hills-Klickitat Valley	Stuart Johnston
WACO	Colville	Barbara Harding
WACT	Camas Prairie-Trout Lake	Stuart Johnston
WAEA	East Lake Washington	Hugh Jennings Sharon Aagaard
WAED	Edmonds	Duane W. Karna Jan van Niel
WAEV	Everett	Scott Atkinson
WAGC	Grand Coulee	David St. George
WAGH	Grays Harbor	Dianna Moore
WAKA	Kent-Auburn	Mark Freeland Nancy Streiffert
WAKC	Kitsap County	Gene Bullock
WALP	Leadbetter Point	Robert Sudar Larry Brandt Alan Richards
WALW	Leavenworth	Karen Haire
WALY	Lyle	Bob Hansen
WANC	North Cascades	Robert C. Kuntz, II
WAOH	Oak Harbor	Jill Hein Janet Hall
WAOL	Olympia	Bill Shelmerdine George Walter
WAOO	Omak-Okanogan	Gordon Kent
WAPA	Port Angeles	Barbara Blackie
WAPB	Padilla Bay	Robert C. Kuntz, II
WAPO	Pend Oreille	John P. Stuart
WAPT	Port Townsend	Dan Waggoner Richard Johnson
WASA	Satsop	Tim O'Brien Tom Schooley
WASB	Skagit Bay	Lee Barnes
WASD	Sequim-Dungeness	Bob Boekelheide
WASE	Seattle	Matt Bartels
WASI	Anacortes-Sidney	Joe Meche
WASJ	San Juan Islands Archipelago	Barbara Jensen
WASP	Spokane	Alan McCoy
WASW	South End Whidbey	Govinda Rosling
WATA	Tacoma	Faye McAdams Hands
WATC	Tri-Cities	Dana Ward
WATO	Toppenish N.W.R.	Luke Safford
WATW	Twisp	Leahe Swayze R. Victor Glick
WAVA	Vashon	Sue Trevathan
WAWE	Wenatchee	Daniel Stephens
WAWK	Wahkiakum	Andrew Emlen
WAYV	Yakima Valley	Denny Granstrand

WASHINGTON, DC (DC)

DCDC	Washington	Larry Cartwright

WEST VIRGINIA (WV)

WVAP	Athens-Princeton Area	Ronald Canterbury
WVCA	Canaan	Marquette Crockett Ken Sturm
WVCH	Charleston	Marilyn Morton
WVCT	Charles Town	Bob Dean
WVEL	Elkins Area	Richard Bailey Jim Fregonara Craig Sthiler
WVHC	Hampshire County	Vini Schoene
WVHU	Huntington	Wendell Argabrite
WVIN	Inwood	Bob Dean
WVLE	Lewisburg	Benjamin Handley
WVMC	McDowell County	Allen Waldron
WVMF	Moorefield	Jane Whitaker Kieran O'Malley Rob Tallman
WVMO	Morgantown	LeJay Graffious
WVOH	Oak Hill	Lloyd Lewis Hilary Jones
WVON	Ona	Wendell Argabrite
WVPA	Pipestem Area	Jim Phillips
WVPC	Pendleton County	Fred Atwood
WVPH	Pocahontas County	Richard Bailey Rob Tallman
WVPK	Parkersburg	Jeanette Esker Richard Esker
WVRC	Raleigh County	Allen Waldron
WVWH	Wheeling	Greg Park

WISCONSIN (WI)

WIAM	Amherst	Joe Passineau Susan Anderson
WIAS	Ashland	Dick Verch
WIBA	Baraboo	Scott Swengel
WIBL	Beloit	Brad Paulson
WIBR	Bridgeport	Dennis Kirschbaum
WIBV	Blanchardville	David Willard
WICA	Cable	Katie Connolly Shari Cole
WICF	Chippewa Falls	Charles Kemper
WICL	Clam Lake	Keith Merkel
WICV	Cassville	David M. Sikorski Amy Sikorski
WIDU	Durand	Charles Kemper
WIDY	Dyckesville	Ed Houston
WIFA	Fort Atkinson	Dick Wanie Karen Etter Hale
WIFI	Fifield	Thomas Nicholls Kathy Kascewicz
WIFS	Friendship	Paul Hunter Jym Mooney
WIGB	Green Bay	John Jacobs Lori Bankson Brian Pierce Mike Rowe Jody Sperduto
WIGI	Gilman	Ken Luepke Connie Decker
WIGR	Grantsburg	Dennis Allaman
WIHL	Holcombe	Charles Kemper
WIHW	Hayward	Katie Connolly Shari Cole
WIKC	Kenosha County	Valerie Mann
WILC	La Crosse	Dan Jackson
WILG	Lake Geneva	Mariette Nowak
WILU	Luck	Robin Maercklein
WIMA	Madison	Aaron Stutz
WIMD	Medford	Joe Scott Susanne Adams Lisa Brehm
WIMH	Mount Horeb	kerry beheler
WIMI	Milwaukee	Andrea Szymczak
WIMO	Monroe	John Patterson
WINE	Nelson	Charles Kemper
WINR	New Richmond	Joseph Merchak
WIOW	Owen	Gayle Davis
WIPO	Poynette	Mark Martin Susan Foote-Martin
WIPP	Pardeeville	Paul Schwalbe Glenna Schwalbe
WIPY	Palmyra	Eric Howe
WIRC	Racine	Eric Howe
WIRL	Rhinelander	Vanessa Haese-Lehman
WISC	Sauk City	Karl Legler
WISH	Sheboygan	June Platz
WISN	Spencer	Ken Luepke Connie Decker
WISP	Stevens Point	Nancy Stevenson
WISS	South Shore	Barbara Moldenhauser
WIWA	Washington Island	Ursula Petersen
WIWI	Willard	Ken Luepke Connie Decker
WIWK	Waukesha	Cathy Heyen
WIWL	Waterloo	Karen Etter Hale
WIWS	Wausau	Lynn Ott
WIWT	Wautoma	Chip Hutier

WYOMING (WY)

WYAC	Albany County	Tim Banks Deb Paulson
WYBH	Bates Hole	Charles Scott Hustace Scott
WYBU	Buffalo	Deane Bjerke
WYCA	Casper	Christian Michelson
WYCH	Cheyenne	Greg Johnson
WYCO	Cody	Joyce Cicco
WYCR	Crowheart	Susan Hill Haslam Dolores Evelyn Wilkinson
WYDU	Dubois	Anna Moscicki
WYEV	Evanston	Tim Gorman
WYGF	Guernsey-Fort Larramie	Jane Dorn
WYGI	Gillette	Mark Winland Dustin Downey
WYGR	Green River	Rick Steenberg
WYJH	Jackson Hole	Susan Marsh
WYKA	Kane	Ann Belleman Suzanne Morstad
WYLA	Lander	Delbert Nelson
WYPD	Pinedale	Betty Boehm
WYRT	Riverton	Wanda Major
WYSB	Story-Big Horn	Jean and Daryl Daly
WYSD	Sundance	Jennifer Adams
WYSH	Sheridan	Helen Moriarty

Summary of Highest Counts of Individuals for Canada

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A record 303 species were reported from Canadian Christmas Bird Counts this year; another five were seen only in count week. A Lazuli Bunting seen at Cape Sable Island, NS, was new to the all-time count list for Canada. All-time high counts were set or tied for a further 40 species, shown in boldface numbers below. Seventy species, italicized in the following report, were high counts for all of North America this year. As usual, most high counts (157) were from British Columbia; Ontario tallied 83 and Nova Scotia 32. Victoria, BC, was tops among circles with 37 high counts while Ladner, BC, had 20.

Greater White-fronted Goose 123 (*BC,* Sooke), Snow Goose **61,699** (*QC,* St-Jean-sur-le-Richelieu), Snow Goose (blue form) 4 (*ON,* St. Clair N.W.A.), Ross's Goose 2 (*ON,* Blenheim), Brant 2441 (*BC,* Ladner), Cackling Goose **4971** (*BC,* Chilliwack), Canada Goose 27,315 (*ON,* Kingston), Mute Swan 624 (*ON,* Presqu'ile P.P.), Trumpeter Swan 2057 (*BC,* Chilliwack), Tundra Swan 5821 (*ON,* Blenheim), Wood Duck 402 (*BC,* Chilliwack), Gadwall 1509 (*ON,* Long Point), Eurasian Wigeon 37 (*BC,* Ladner), *American Wigeon* ***58,860*** (*BC,* Ladner), American Black Duck 6280 (*QC,* Tadoussac), Mallard 19,148 (*BC,* Ladner), Blue-winged Teal 3 (*NS,* Halifax-Dartmouth), Cinnamon Teal 1 (*BC,* White Rock), Northern Shoveler 714 (*BC,* Abbotsford-Mission), Northern Pintail 21,496 (*BC,* Ladner), Green-winged Teal 3589 (*BC,* Ladner), Eurasian Green-winged Teal 5 (*NL,* St. Johns), Canvasback 16,903 (*ON,* St. Clair N.W.A.), Redhead 6004 (*ON,* Long Point), Ring-necked Duck 465 (*BC,* Chilliwack), *Tufted Duck 22* (*NL,* St. Johns), *Greater Scaup 29,932* (*ON,* Prince Edward Point), Lesser Scaup 2358 (*ON,* Long Point), King Eider 2 (*NL,* Cape Race), Common Eider 4500 (*PE,* East Point), Harlequin Duck 273 (*BC,* Deep Bay), *Surf Scoter* ***12,216*** (*BC,* Lower Howe Sound), White-winged Scoter 927 (*BC,* Comox), Black Scoter 1450 (*PE,* East Point), Long-tailed Duck 21,954 (*ON,* Hamilton), Bufflehead 1602 (*BC,* Victoria), Common Goldeneye 3062 (*AB,* Calgary), Barrow's Goldeneye 1781 (*BC,* Sunshine Coast), Hooded Merganser 432 (*BC,* Victoria), Common Merganser 5956 (*ON,* St. Thomas), *Red-breasted Merganser* ***35,803*** (*ON,* Oshawa), Ruddy Duck 902 (*BC,* Duncan).

Chukar 32 (*BC,* Kamloops), *Gray Partridge 125* (*AB,* Calgary), *Ring-necked Pheasant 525* (*QC,* St-Anne-du-Lac), Ruffed Grouse 35 (*ON,* Algonquin P.P.), Spruce Grouse 9 (*NT,* Hay River), *Willow Ptarmigan 252* (*NT,* Yellowknife), Rock Ptarmigan 5 (*NU,* Arctic Bay), White-tailed Ptarmigan 4 (*BC,* Mackenzie), Dusky Grouse 1 (*BC,* Bridesville, Hat Creek, Nelson, Oliver-Osoyoos), Sooty Grouse 1 (*BC,* Pender Islands, Sidney-South Saltspring), Sharp-tailed Grouse 114 (*MB,* Gimli), Wild Turkey 375 (*ON,* Carleton Place), California Quail 2180 (*BC,* Penticton), Red-throated Loon 198 (*BC,* Rose Spit), Pacific Loon 1224 (*BC,* Parksville-Qualicum Beach), Common Loon 102 (*BC,* White Rock), *Yellow-billed Loon 17* (*BC,* Hecate Strait), Pied-billed Grebe 33 (*BC,* Chilliwack), Horned Grebe 253 (*BC,* Victoria), Red-necked Grebe 108 (*BC,* Victoria), Eared Grebe 8 (*BC,* White Rock), Western Grebe 546 (*BC,* Skidegate Inlet), Northern Fulmar 35 (*BC,* Juan de Fuca), *Cory's Shearwater* ***1*** (*NS,* Louisbourg), *Great Shearwater 3* (*NS,* White Point), *Short-tailed Shearwater 9* (*BC,* Rose Spit), *Fork-tailed Storm-Petrel* ***1*** (*BC,* Juan de Fuca), Northern Gannet 98 (*NS,* Brier Island), American White Pelican **5** (*SK,* Gardiner Dam), Brown Pelican 1 (*BC,* Juan de Fuca), Brandt's Cormorant 887 (*BC,* Vancouver), Double-crested Cormorant 470 (*BC,* Victoria), Great Cormorant 161 (*NS,* Glace Bay), *Pelagic Cormorant 460* (*BC,* Bamfield), American Bittern 5 (*BC,* Ladner), Great Blue Heron (Blue form) 212 (*BC,* Ladner), Cattle Egret 1 (*NS,* Yarmouth), Green Heron 4 (*BC,* Chilliwack), Black-crowned Night-Heron 7 (*ON,* Toronto).

Black Vulture **6** (*ON,* Niagara Falls), Turkey Vulture **45** (*NS,* Yarmouth), Osprey 1 (*ON,* West Elgin), *Bald Eagle 1835* (*BC,* Harrison River), Northern Harrier 101 (*BC,* Ladner), Sharp-shinned Hawk 16 (*BC,* Chilliwack), Cooper's Hawk 38 (*BC,* Victoria), Northern Goshawk 6 (*AB,* Calgary), Red-shouldered Hawk 2 (*ON,* Woodhouse Township), Broad-winged Hawk 1 (*ON,* Caledon; *NB,* Grand Manan Island; *PE,* Hillsborough), Red-tailed Hawk 141 (*BC,* White Rock), Red-tailed (Harlan's) Hawk **3** (*BC,* Pitt Meadows; *BC,* Kelowna), Rough-legged Hawk 75 (*ON,* Linwood), Golden Eagle 9 (*AB,* Nanton), American Kestrel 24 (*ON,* Fisherville), *Merlin 30* (*BC,* Victoria), *Gyrfalcon 2* (*AB,* Calgary, *NT,* Yellowknife), *Peregrine Falcon 24* (*BC,* Ladner), Prairie Falcon 7 (*AB,* Medicine Hat).

Virginia Rail 34 (*BC,* Nanaimo), Sora 1 (*BC,* Pitt Meadows, Victoria), Common Gallinule **1** (*NS,* Halifax-Dartmouth), American Coot 3580 (*ON,* Long Point), Sandhill Crane **443** (*ON,* Long Point), Black-bellied Plover 2134 (*BC,* Ladner), Semipalmated Plover 4 (*BC,* Cortes Island), Killdeer 44 (*BC,* Victoria), Black Oystercatcher 157 (*BC,* Skidegate Inlet), Spotted Sandpiper 4 (*BC,* Pender Islands), Greater Yellowlegs 39 (*BC,* White Rock), Willet 1 (*BC,* Ladner), Lesser Yellowlegs 1 (*NS,* Cape Sable Island), Long-billed Curlew **1** (*BC,* White Rock), Marbled Godwit 6 (*BC,* White Rock), Ruddy Turnstone 6 (*BC,* Lasqueti Island), Black Turnstone 271 (*BC,* Campbell River), *Surfbird 272* (*BC,* Bamfield), Sanderling 607 (*BC,* Rose Spit), Western Sandpiper 20 (*BC,* Ladner), Least Sandpiper 1 (*BC,* Greater Masset), White-rumped Sandpiper 1 (*NL,* Cape Race), Purple Sandpiper 111 (*NL,* Cape Race), Rock Sandpiper 1 (*BC,* Bamfield, Pender Harbour, Skidegate Inlet, Sunshine Coast), *Dunlin 50,556* (*BC,* Ladner), Long-billed Dowitcher 54 (*BC,* Vancouver), Wilson's Snipe 17 (*BC,* Victoria), American Woodcock 1 (*ON,* Long Point, Kingston).

Franklin's Gull **1** (*ON,* Hamilton, Sault Ste. Marie), *Little Gull 6* (*ON,* Long Point), *Black-headed Gull 70* (*NL,* St. Johns), Bonaparte's Gull 4342 (*ON,* Point Pelee), Mew Gull 2354 (*BC,* Powell River), Ring-billed Gull **33,522** (*ON,* West Elgin), California Gull 239 (*BC,* Vancouver), Herring Gull 8210 (*ON,* Ingersoll), *Thayer's Gull 1689* (*BC,* Parksville-Qualicum Beach), *Iceland Gull 1874* (*NL,* Corner Brook), *Kumlien's Gull 3242* (*NL,* St. Johns), Lesser Black-backed Gull 13 (*NL,* St. Johns), Western Gull 67 (*BC,* Nanaimo), *Glaucous-winged Gull 40,563* (*BC,* Ladner), Glaucous Gull 228 (*NL,* St. Johns), *Great Black-backed Gull 4403* (*NL,* St. Johns), *Black-legged Kittiwake 4681* (*NS,* Brier Island), skua sp. 1 (*NS,* Louisbourg), Pomarine Jaeger **1** (*ON,* Oshawa; *NS,* Brier Island), *Dovekie 355* (*NL,* Cape Race), Common Murre 2017 (*BC,* Hecate Strait), *Thick-billed Murre 9* (*BC,* Hecate Strait), *Razorbill 3556* (*NS,* Brier Island), *Black Guillemot 335* (*NU,* Chesterfield Inlet), Pigeon Guillemot 323 (*BC,* Victoria), Marbled Murrelet 201 (*BC,* Sunshine Coast), *Ancient Murrelet* ***21,420*** (*BC,* Sunshine Coast), Cassin's Auklet 1 (*BC,* Juan de Fuca), Rhinoceros Auklet 52 (*BC,* Juan de Fuca), *Atlantic Puffin 10* (*NS,* Brier Island), Tufted Puffin 1 (*BC,* Sunshine Coast).

Rock Pigeon 6618 (*BC,* Vancouver), Band-tailed Pigeon 9 (*BC,* Ladner), Eurasian Collared-Dove 165 (*BC,* Chilliwack), Mourning Dove 1209 (*ON,* Fisherville), Barn Owl 7 (*BC,* Ladner), Western Screech-Owl 3 (*BC,* Victoria), Eastern Screech-Owl 40 (*ON,* Woodhouse Township), Great Horned Owl 20 (*BC,* Penticton), *Snowy Owl 45* (*SK,* Regina), *Northern Hawk Owl 6* (*AB,* Opal), *Northern Pygmy-Owl 6* (*BC,* Lillooet), Barred Owl **17** (*NS,* Lunenburg), *Great Gray Owl 3* (*AB,* Cochrane Wildlife Reserve), Long-eared Owl 11 (*ON,* Peel-Halton Counties), Short-eared Owl 10 (*BC,* Ladner), Boreal Owl 1 (*AB,* Edmonton; *ON,* Nipigon-Red Rock), Northern Saw-whet Owl 4 (*BC,* Nanaimo; *NS,* Lunenburg), Anna's Hummingbird **1063** (*BC,* Victoria), Costa's Hummingbird **1** (*BC,* Vancouver), Rufous Hummingbird 1 (*ON,* Eganville), Belted Kingfisher 35 (*BC,* Galiano-North Saltspring), Lewis's Woodpecker 1 (*BC,* Grand Forks), Red-headed Woodpecker 5 (*ON,* Kettle Point), Red-bellied Woodpecker **104** (*ON,* London), Yellow-bellied Sapsucker 1 (*AB,* Edmonton; *NB,* Blacks Harbour; *ON,* Cedar Creek, Kingston, Oshawa, Presqu'ile P.P., St. Catharines, St. Thomas), Red-naped Sapsucker 1 (*BC,* Victoria), Red-breasted Sapsucker 12 (*BC,* Duncan), Downy Woodpecker 303 (*ON,* Toronto), Hairy Woodpecker 134 (*ON,* Ottawa-Gatineau), *American Three-toed Woodpecker 15* (*BC,* Apex-Hedley), *Black-backed Woodpecker 9* (*ON,* Algonquin P.P.), Northern Flicker **607** (*BC,* Victoria), Northern (Red-shafted) Flicker 475 (*BC,* Penticton), Northern (Yellow-shafted) Flicker 87 (*NL,* St. Johns), Pileated Woodpecker 56 (*BC,* Victoria).

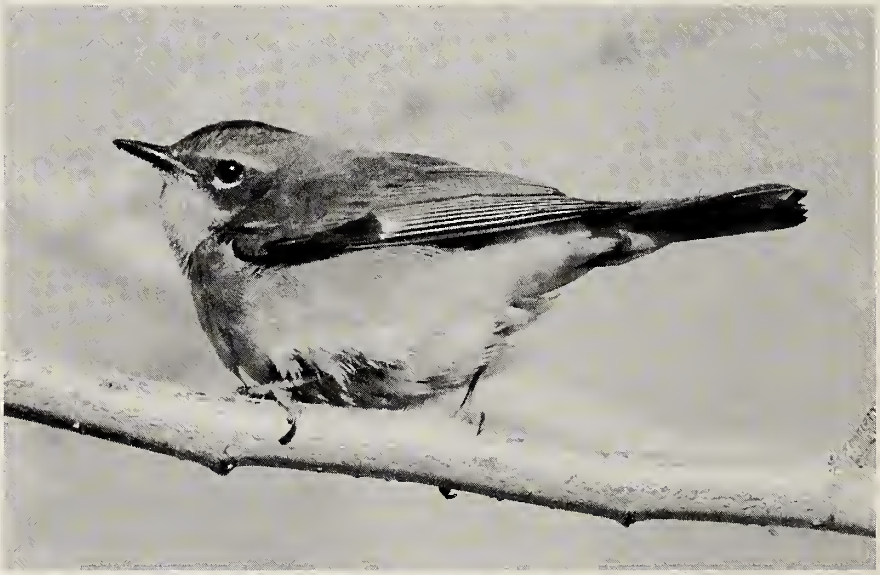
Empidonax sp. 1 (*NS,* Antigonish), Eastern Phoebe 1 (*ON,* Long Point), Loggerhead Shrike 1 (*ON,* Port Burwell-Vienna), *Northern Shrike 15* (*ON,* Ottawa-Gatineau), White-eyed Vireo **1** (*ON,* Cedar Creek, Long Point), Hutton's Vireo 16 (*BC,* Galiano-North Saltspring), Gray Jay 84 (*AB,* Sheep River), Steller's Jay 270 (*BC,* Chilliwack), Blue Jay 848 (*NS,* Wolfville), Clark's Nutcracker 219 (*BC,* Princeton), *Black-billed Magpie 2384* (*AB,* Calgary), American Crow 110,158 (*ON,* St. Clair N.W.A.), *Northwestern Crow 23,433* (*BC,* Vancouver), *Common Raven* ***2221*** (*NT,* Yellowknife), *Sky Lark 25* (*BC,* Victoria), Horned Lark 485 (*ON,* Cedar Creek), Barn Swallow 1 (*BC,* Vancouver), *Black-capped Chickadee 3744* (*AB,* Edmonton), Mountain Chickadee 446 (*BC,* Bridesville), *Chestnut-backed Chickadee* ***2294*** (*BC,* Victoria), Boreal Chickadee 94 (*AB,* Cochrane Wildlife Reserve), Tufted Titmouse 22 (*QC,* Otterburn Park), Bushtit 1703 (*BC,* Victoria), Red-breasted Nuthatch 521 (*ON,* Algonquin P.P.), White-breasted Nuthatch 489 (*MB,* Winnipeg), Pygmy Nuthatch 321 (*BC,* Princeton), *Brown Creeper 137* (*BC,* Victoria).

Rock Wren 2 (*BC,* Lake Country), Canyon Wren 18 (*BC,* Oliver-Osoyoos), Carolina Wren 44 (*ON,* Hamilton), *Bewick's Wren* ***365*** (*BC,* Victoria), House Wren 1 (*NS,* Halifax-Dartmouth, *ON,* St. Catharines), Winter Wren 8 (*ON,* Toronto), *Pacific Wren 445* (*BC,* Victoria), Marsh Wren 47 (*BC,* Victoria), *American Dipper 71* (*BC,* Lillooet), *Golden-crowned Kinglet 2004* (*BC,* Victoria), Ruby-crowned Kinglet 349 (*BC,* Victoria), Blue-gray Gnatcatcher **1** (*NS,* Halifax-Dartmouth; *ON,* Hamilton), Eastern Bluebird 88 (*ON,* St. Catharines), Western Bluebird 54 (*BC,* Penticton), Mountain Bluebird 1 (*BC,* Oliver-Osoyoos; *NS,* Glace Bay), Townsend's Solitaire 39 (*BC,* Hat Creek), Hermit Thrush 30 (*BC,* Victoria), American Robin 13,068 (*BC,* Victoria), *Varied Thrush 1018* (*BC,* Victoria), Gray Catbird 2 (*ON,* Niagara Falls), Northern Mockingbird 40 (*ON,*, St. Catharines, Toronto), Brown Thrasher 1 (*ON,* Cambridge, Niagara Falls, Renfrew, Toronto; *QC,* Longueuil), European Starling 29,153 (*ON,* Niagara Falls), American Pipit 40 (*ON,* Long Point), *Bohemian Waxwing*

19,593 (*AB,* Calgary), Cedar Waxwing 1068 (*ON,* Belleville), Orange-crowned Warbler 6 (*BC,* Ladner; *NS,* Halifax-Dartmouth), Northern Parula **1** (*NB,* Fredericton; *NS,* Halifax-Dartmouth, Yarmouth), Yellow Warbler 1 (*ON,* Long Point), Cape May Warbler 1 (*NL,* St. Johns), Black-throated Blue Warbler 1 (*BC,* Penticton), Yellow-rumped (Audubon's) Warbler 3 (*BC,* Oliver-Osoyoos, Pender Islands), Yellow-rumped (Myrtle) Warbler 74 (*NS,* Cape Sable Island), Townsend's Warbler 4 (*BC,* Victoria), Pine Warbler 5 (*NS,* Yarmouth), Palm Warbler 1 (*ON,* Toronto), Black-and-white Warbler 1 (*NS,* The Sydneys), Ovenbird **1** (*NS,* Broad Cove), Common Yellowthroat 1 (*BC,* Harrison River; *ON,* Blenheim, Oshawa, St. Clair N.W.A., Toronto), Wilson's Warbler 1 (*BC,* Kelowna, Nakusp; *ON,* Hamilton), *Yellow-breasted Chat 17* (*NS,* Halifax-Dartmouth), Western Tanager **1** (*BC,* Lillooet).

Spotted Towhee ***1247*** (*BC,* Victoria), Eastern Towhee 3 (*ON,* St. Thomas), American Tree Sparrow 1301 (*ON,* Long Point), Chipping Sparrow 7 (*ON,* Sutton), Clay-colored Sparrow **4** (*AB,* Lac La Biche), Field Sparrow 26 (*ON,* Port Burwell-Vienna), Savannah Sparrow 26 (*BC,* Victoria), Savannah (Ipswich) Sparrow 1 (*NS,* Halifax-Dartmouth), Grasshopper Sparrow **1** (*NB,* Grand Manan Island), *Fox Sparrow 899* (*BC,* Victoria), (Red) Fox Sparrow 1 (*BC,* McBride), *Song Sparrow 1660* (*BC,* Vancouver), Lincoln's Sparrow **137** (*BC,* Victoria), Swamp Sparrow 61 (*ON,* Long Point), White-throated Sparrow 124 (*ON,* Niagara Falls), Harris's Sparrow 2 (*AB,* Calgary; *ON,* Marathon), White-crowned Sparrow 596 (*BC,* Abbotsford-Mission), Golden-crowned Sparrow **1492** (*BC,* Victoria), *Dark-eyed (Oregon) Junco 4756* (*BC,* Victoria), Dark-eyed (Slate-colored) Junco 1572 (*NL,* St. Johns), Lapland Longspur 259 (*ON,* Alfred-Montebello), *Snow Bunting 13,932* (*ON,* Linwood), Northern Cardinal **882** (*ON,* London), Rose-breasted Grosbeak 1 (*ON,* Hamilton), **Lazuli Bunting 1** (*NS,* Cape Sable Island), Indigo Bunting 1 (*NS,* Lunenburg).

Red-winged Blackbird 8395 (*ON,* Long Point), Eastern Meadowlark 17 (*ON,* Blenheim), Western Meadowlark 74 (*BC,* White Rock), Yellow-headed Blackbird 1 (*BC,* Chilliwack, Ladner), Rusty Blackbird 182 (*ON,* Port Burwell-Vienna), Brewer's Blackbird 996 (*BC,* Victoria), Common Grackle 1000 (*ON,* West Elgin), Brown-headed Cowbird 3579 (*ON,* St. Clair N.W.A.), Baltimore Oriole 11 (*NS,* Halifax-Dartmouth), Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch 84 (*BC,* Oliver-Osoyoos), *Pine Grosbeak 862* (*AB,* Calgary), *Purple Finch 505* (*BC,* Victoria), Cassin's Finch 16 (*BC,* Golden), House Finch 1856 (*BC,* Oliver-Osoyoos), *Red Crossbill 800* (*BC,* Whistler), *White-winged Crossbill 1129* (*AB,* Calgary), *Common Redpoll 2134* (*AB,* Beaverlodge), *Hoary Redpoll 116* (*NT,* Yellowknife), *Pine Siskin 4655* (*BC,* Whistler), *American Goldfinch 1739* (*ON,* Uxbridge), *Evening Grosbeak 436* (*ON,* Nipigon-Red Rock), *House Sparrow 6772* (*MB,* Winnipeg).



This Black-throated Blue Warbler at Penticton, British Columbia, was the only one reported in Canada this year and represented the fifth winter record for British Columbia. Photo/Laure Neish

Warm winter temperatures kept much of the Great Lakes open, and record numbers of waterfowl were reported in central Canada. The Oshawa, Ontario, count tallied an all-time Canadian high of 35,803 Red-breasted Mergansers. Photo/Ralph Hocken

Summary of Highest Counts of Individuals for the United States

Brent Ortego

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Birders reported 666 species and 48 infraspecific forms during the 112th Christmas Bird Count with four additional species being reported from count week. This was the second highest total of species in CBC history. The **Gray-tailed Tattler** and **Millerbird** at Laysan Is., HI, were new species for the CBC. The Dusky Thrush at Anchorage, AK, which would have been new, was only reported from count week. Birders continue to show their abilities to find single individuals of species lurking in their count circles. This season high counts of 57 species/forms were represented by one individual, and 22 percent of the species by 10 or fewer. This proportion of few individuals of a species being found is fairly consistent from season to season.

All-time highs were reported for 39 species/infraspecific forms. Most high counts were for relatively recent records. There were three new records that surpassed previous highest counts that were at least 20 years old. The oldest record to crash stood for 48 years when Coot Bay-Everglades N.P., FL, beat its own record with 18 Great Blue (Wurdemann's) Herons. French Frigate Shoals, HI, topped a 38-year-old record from Kaua'i: Kapa'a with 40 Wedge-tailed Shearwaters, and Anzalduas-Bentsen beat its own 38-year-old record with 48 Altamira Orioles.

National highs were more spread out this season with at least one being obtained by 45 states and 333 CBCs. Laysan Island, HI, obtained first place for the first time with highest tallies for 18 species and one infraspecific form. Coot Bay-Everglades N.P., FL, was second with 14 species and two forms, and Honolulu, HI, was third with 14 species and one form. Anzalduas-Bentsen, TX, had 13 species, Patagonia, AZ, 12 species, San Diego, CA, 11 species and three forms, Matagorda County-Mad Island Marsh and Weslaco, TX, 11 species each, Point Reyes Peninsula, CA, 10 species, and Tucson Valley, AZ, and Volcano, HI, with nine species each. All other CBCs had eight or fewer.

California was Number One again with 130 species and nine infraspecific forms. Texas, suffering through a historic drought, was second with 98 species and two forms. Florida had high tallies for 86 species and three forms; Hawaii 77 species and five forms; Arizona 68 species and five forms; Alaska 31 species and one form; Massachusetts 25 species and one form; Louisiana 20 species; and Washington 17 species.

Only counts for resident species, infraspecific forms, and exotics that do not have editorial comments questioning the validity of the results were accepted for this report. High counts for exotics without known established populations will be displayed, but will not be added to results for the CBC or state. If I make a mistake, please let me know and I will include corrections next year at the end of the column.

Black-bellied Whistling-Duck 7315 (*TX,* Weslaco), Fulvous Whistling-Duck 250 (*FL,* STA5-Clewiston), Egyptian Goose 57 ex (*FL,* Fort Lauderdale), Swan Goose 10 ex (*FL,* Kendall Area), Pink-footed Goose 1 (*MA,* Worcester), Greater White-fronted Goose 20,270 (*CA,* Marysville), Graylag Goose 12 ex (*FL,* St. Petersburg), Emperor Goose 944 (*AK,* Unalaska Is.), Snow Goose 490,000 (*MO,* Squaw Creek N.W.R.), Snow (white form) Goose 45,000 (*MO,* Big Oak Tree S.P.), Snow (blue form) Goose 21,091 (*MS,* Arkabutla Lake), Ross's Goose 22,150 (*CA,* Merced N.W.R.), Ross's (blue morph) Goose 1 (*CA,* China Lake), Brant (hrota) 48,506 (*NY,* L.I.: Southern Nassau Co.), Brant (nigricans) 14,711 (*CA,* Centerville Beach to King Salmon), Barnacle Goose 1 (*MA,* Newburyport), Cackling Goose 43,351 (*OR,* Corvallis), Canada Goose 65,000 (*MN,* Lac qui Parle), Hawaiian Goose 216 (*HI,* Kaua'i: Kapa'a), Mute Swan 932 (*MI,* Rockwood), Black Swan 2 ex (*CA,* Orange Co. [coastal]; *TX,* Austin), Trumpeter Swan 3534 (*WA,* Skagit Bay), Tundra Swan 37,249 (*NC,* Mattamuskeet N.W.R.), Bewick's Swan 1 (*CA,* Marysville).

Muscovy Duck 94 ex (*TX,* Brownsville), Muscovy Duck 320 (*FL,* Dade Co.), Wood Duck 1374 (*NC,* Pee Dee N.W.R.), Mandarin Duck 5 ex (*CA,* Pasadena-San Gabriel Valley), Gadwall 19,004 (*AR,* Wapanocca N.W.R.), Eur. Wigeon 43 (*WA,* Padilla Bay), Am. Wigeon 23,528 (*WA,* Padilla Bay), Am. Black Duck 6473 (*NY,* L.I.: Southern Nassau Co.), Mallard 100,000 (*MO,* Horton-Four Rivers), Mallard (Mex. Duck) 178 (AZ, Ramsey Can.), Mottled Duck 430 (*FL,* Stuart), Hawaiian Duck 463 (*HI,* Kaua'i: Kapa'a), Laysan Duck 264 (*HI,* Laysan Is.), Blue-winged Teal 2320 (*FL,* STA5-Clewiston), Cinnamon Teal 1432 (*CA,* Sacramento), N. Shoveler 24,322 (*CA,* Sacramento), White-cheeked Pintail 2 ex (*FL,* Dade Co.), N. Pintail 62,025 (*CA,* Marysville), Green-winged (Am.) Teal 57,506 (*NC,* Mattamuskeet N.W.R.), Green-winged (Eur.) Teal 41 (AK, Shemya Is.).

Canvasback 44,700 (*IA,* Keokuk), Redhead 38,690 (*TX,* Corpus Christi [Flour Bluff]), Ring-necked Duck 12,500 (*AR,* White River N.W.R.), Tufted Duck 4 (*AK,* Unalaska Is.), Greater Scaup 9585 (*NY,* Bronx-Westchester Region), Lesser Scaup 155,000 (*FL,* Cocoa), Steller's Eider 768 (*AK,* Kodiak), King Eider 76 (*AK,* Narrow Cape-Kalsin Bay), Com. Eider 47,020 (*MA,* Nantucket), Harlequin Duck 608 (*AK,* Unalaska Is.), Surf Scoter 9689 (*CA,* Centerville Beach to King Salmon), White-winged Scoter 7973 (*MA,* Nantucket), Black Scoter 4149 (*GA,* Cumberland Is.), Long-tailed Duck 57,113 (*MA,* Nantucket), Bufflehead 13,243 (*CA,* Point Reyes Pen.), Com. Goldeneye 4494 (*NY,* Buffalo), Barrow's Goldeneye 1914 (*AK,* Wrangell Is.), Hooded Merganser 2643 (*MO,* Montrose Lake Wildlife Area), Com. Merganser 8000 (*NJ,* Hackensack-Ridgewood), Red-breasted Merganser 26,779 (*OH,* Elyria-Lorain), Ruddy Duck 25,006 (*MD,* Patuxent River).

Plain Chachalaca 147 (*TX,* Weslaco), Chukar 57 (*WY,* Cody), Gray Francolin 24 (*HI,* Moloka'i: Kualapu'u), Black

Francolin **30** (*HI,* Moloka'i: Kualapu'u), Erckel's Francolin 8 (*HI,* O'ahu: Waipi'o), Gray Partridge 118 (*WY,* Bates Hole), Red Junglefowl 142 (*HI,* Kaua'i: Waimea), Kalij Pheasant 7 (*HI,* Hawai'i: Volcano), Ring-necked Pheasant 329 (*ND,* Long Lake N.W.R.), Com. Peafowl 46 ex (*CA,* Orange Co. [NE]), Ruffed Grouse 50 (*PA,* Emporium), Greater Sage-Grouse 445 (*WY,* Evanston), Spruce Grouse 11 (*AK,* Kenny Lake), Willow Ptarmigan 161 (*AK,* Nome), Rock Ptarmigan 21 (*AK,* Unalaska Is.), White-tailed Ptarmigan 6 (*CO,* Rocky Mountain N.P.), Dusky Grouse 4 (*CO,* Rocky Mountain N.P.; *UT,* Salt Lake City), Sooty Grouse 8 (*WA,* Cle Elum), Sharp-tailed Grouse 207 (*SD,* Piedmont), Greater Prairie-Chicken 41 (*SD,* Pierre), Greater (Attwater's) Prairie-Chicken 52 (*TX,* Attwater Prairie Chicken N.W.R.), Wild Turkey 699 (*SD,* Sturgis), Mountain Quail 44 (*OR,* Upper Nestucca), Scaled Quail 212 (*CO,* Pueblo Reservoir), California Quail 6390 (*OR,* Burns), Gambel's Quail 1319 (*AZ,* Carefree), N. Bobwhite 105 (*KS,* Udall-Winfield), Montezuma Quail 20 (*TX,* Davis Mountains).

Red-throated Loon 3600 (*VA,* Back Bay N.W.R.), Pacific Loon 2199 (*OR,* Coos Bay), Com. Loon 789 (*MA,* Nantucket), Yellow-billed Loon 10 (*WA,* Sequim-Dungeness), Least Grebe 79 (*TX,* Guadalupe River Delta-McFaddin Family Ranches), Pied-billed Grebe 1837 (*AL,* Guntersville), Horned Grebe 1174 (*CA,* Centerville Beach to King Salmon), Red-necked Grebe 483 (*ME,* Mount Desert Is.), Eared Grebe 10,300 (*CA,* Salton Sea [north]), W. Grebe 8081 (*CA,* Elsinore), Clark's Grebe 2019 (*CA,* Elsinore), Laysan Albatross 388,017 (*HI,* Midway Atoll), Black-footed Albatross 29,478 (*HI,* Laysan Is.), Short-tailed Albatross 1 (*HI,* Midway Atoll), N. Fulmar 307 (*CA,* Monterey Pen.), Bonin Petrel 1594 (*HI,* Laysan Is.), Pink-footed Shearwater 9 (*CA,* Monterey Pen.), Great Shearwater 1 (*MA,* Cape Cod, and Cape Ann), Wedge-tailed Shearwater **40** (*HI,* French Frigate Shoals), Sooty Shearwater 2 (*CA,* Monterey Pen.), Short-tailed Shearwater 4 (*CA,* Monterey Pen.), Manx Shearwater 1 (*TX,* Matagorda Co.-Mad Is. Marsh), Black-vented Shearwater 2135 (*CA,* Oceanside-Vista-Carlsbad), Fork-tailed Storm-Petrel 1 (*WA,* Grays Harbor), Tristram's Storm-Petrel **122** (*HI,* Laysan Is.).

White-tailed Tropicbird 10 (*HI,* Moloka'i: Kualapu'u), Red-tailed Tropicbird 7 (*HI,* French Frigate Shoals), Masked Booby 276 (*HI,* Laysan Is.), Brown Booby 248 (*FL,* Dry Tortugas N.P.), Brown (Brewster's) Booby **3** (*HI,* Laysan Is.), Red-footed Booby 1907 (*HI,* French Frigate Shoals), N. Gannet 5568 (*NC,* Wilmington), Am. White Pelican 49,545 (*CA,* Salton Sea [north]), Brown Pelican 2720 (*FL,* Ponce Inlet), Brandt's Cormorant 3345 (*CA,* San Diego), Neotropic Cormorant 625 (*TX,* Weslaco), Double-crested Cormorant 32,746 (*LA,* Bossier-Caddo-Bienville), Great Cormorant 117 (*ME,* York Co.), Red-faced Cormorant 6 (*AK,* Kodiak, and Shemya Is.), Pelagic Cormorant 326 (*WA,* Padilla Bay), Anhinga 408 (*FL,* Lakeland), Magnificent Frigatebird 109 (*FL,* Dry Tortugas National Park), Great Frigatebird 1043 (*HI,* Laysan Is.), Lesser Frigatebird **1** (*HI,* Laysan Is.), Am. Bittern 17 (*FL,* Avon Park A.F. Range), Least Bittern 35 (*AZ,* Phoenix-Tres Rios), Great Blue (blue form) Heron 783 (*OR,* Eugene), Great Blue (white form) Heron 180 (*FL,* Coot Bay-Everglades N.P.), Great Blue (Wurdemann's) Heron **18** (*FL,* Coot Bay-Everglades N.P.), Great Egret 902 (*LA,* Crowley), Snowy Egret 1200 (*FL,* Coot Bay-Everglades N.P.), Little Blue Heron 850 (*FL,* Coot Bay-Everglades N.P.), Tricolored Heron 675 (*FL,* Cocoa), Reddish Egret 78 (*TX,* Kenedy Co. Wind Turbines), Reddish (white morph) Egret **64** (*TX,* Kenedy Co. Wind Turbines), Cattle Egret 3401 (*FL,* Lakeland), Green Heron 32 (*FL,* Fakahatchee), Black-crowned Night-Heron 733 (*CA,* Sacramento), Yellow-crowned Night-Heron 56 (*FL,* St. Petersburg), White Ibis 11,720 (*LA,* Crowley), Glossy Ibis 848 (*FL,* Zellwood-Mount Dora), White-faced Ibis 48,160 (*LA,* Crowley), Roseate Spoonbill 323 (*TX,* Matagorda Co.-Mad Is. Marsh), Wood Stork 529 (*FL,* Lakeland).

Black Vulture 1887 (*TX,* Waco), Turkey Vulture 4600 (*FL,* Lakeland), California Condor 8 (*CA,* Tejon Ranch), Am. Flamingo 202 ex (*FL,* Dade Co.), Osprey 425 (*FL,* Sanibel-Captiva), Hook-billed Kite 1 (*TX,* Santa Ana N.W.R.), White-tailed Kite 167 (*CA,* Benicia), Snail Kite 32 (*FL,* STA5-Clewiston), Bald Eagle 713 (*AK,* Unalaska Is.), N. Harrier 349 (*TX,* Matagorda Co.-Mad Is. Marsh), Sharp-shinned Hawk 30 (*NJ,* Cape May), Cooper's Hawk **86** (*AZ,* Tucson Valley), N. Goshawk **17** (*AK,* Homer), Great Black-Hawk **1 ex** (*FL,* Dade Co.), Harris's Hawk 55 (*TX,* Kingsville), Red-shouldered Hawk 199 (*FL,* Zellwood-Mount Dora), Broad-winged Hawk 5 (*FL,* Dade Co.), Gray Hawk 4 (*TX,* Anzalduas-Bentsen, and Santa Ana N.W.R.), Short-tailed Hawk 10 (*FL,* Dade Co.), Swainson's Hawk 4 (*FL,* Long Pine Key), White-tailed Hawk **144** (*TX,* La Sal Vieja), Zone-tailed Hawk 3 (*TX,* Del Rio), Hawaiian Hawk 1 (*HI,* Hawai'i: North Kona, and Volcano), Red-tailed Hawk 348 (*LA,* Sweet Lake-Cameron Prairie N.W.R.), Red-tailed (Harlan's) Hawk 24 (*MT,* Ninepipe N.W.R.), Red-tailed (Krider's) Hawk 4 (*LA,* Creole), Ferruginous Hawk 36 (*CO,* John Martin Reservoir), Rough-legged Hawk 156 (*MT,* Ninepipe N.W.R.), Golden Eagle 48 (*CA,* Tejon Ranch), Crested Caracara 167 (*TX,* Matagorda Co.-Mad Is. Marsh), Am. Kestrel 200 (*ID,* Nampa), Merlin 14 (*CA,* Santa Cruz Co.), Aplomado Falcon **8** (*TX,* Laguna Atascosa N.W.R.), Gyrfalcon 1 (*MT,* Big Hole, Bowdoin N.W.R., and Ninepipe N.W.R.; *ND,* Arrowwood N.W.R., Garrison Dam, Lostwood and Upper Souris N.W.R.; *SD,* Pierre; and *WA,* Wenatchee), Peregrine Falcon 23 (*CA,* Point Reyes Pen.), Prairie Falcon 12 (*CA,* Carrizo Plain; *NM,* Loving).

Yellow Rail 2 (*TX,* Matagorda Co.-Mad Is. Marsh, and San Bernard N.W.R.), Black Rail 22 (*CA,* Cheep Thrills), Clapper Rail 189 (*GA,* Harris Neck N.W.R.), Clapper (Yuma) Rail 2 (*AZ,* Bill Williams Delta), Clapper (Light-footed) Rail 5 (*CA,* San Diego), King Rail 25 (*VA,* Back Bay N.W.R., Virginia Rail 147 (*CA,* Benicia), Sora 396 (*FL,* Zellwood-Mount Dora), Purple Swamphen 70 (*FL,* STA5-Clewiston, Purple Gallinule 42 (*FL,* Lakeland), Com. Moorhen 4300 (*FL,* Emeralda-Sunnyhill), Com. (Hawaiian)

Moorhen 387 (*HI,* Kaua'i: Kapa'a), Hawaiian Coot 238 (*HI,* Kaua'i: Kapa'a), Am. Coot 100,000 (*FL,* STA5-Clewiston), Limpkin 98 (*FL,* Lakeland), Sandhill Crane 30,000 (*TX,* Muleshoe N.W.R.), Whooping Crane 111 (*TX,* Aransas N.W.R.).

Black-bellied Plover 5630 (*CA,* Hayward-Fremont), Am. Golden-Plover 1 (*TX,* San Bernard N.W.R.), Pacific Golden-Plover 1037 (*HI,* Laysan Is.), Snowy Plover **1235** (*TX,* Kenedy Co. Wind Turbines), Wilson's Plover 35 (*GA,* St. Catherines Is.), Semipalmated Plover 3432 (*GA,* St. Catherines Is.), Piping Plover 152 (*TX,* Port Aransas), Killdeer 8364 (*CA,* Centerville Beach to King Salmon), Mountain Plover 30 (*TX,* Rockport), Am. Oystercatcher 758 (*SC,* McClellanville), Black Oystercatcher 396 (*AK,* Kodiak), Black-necked Stilt 1855 (*CA,* Long Beach-el Dorado), Hawaiian Stilt 275 (*HI,* Maui: I'ao Valley), Am. Avocet 6955 (*TX,* Guadalupe River Delta-McFaddin Family Ranches), Spotted Sandpiper 59 (*TX,* Matagorda Co.-Mad Is. Marsh), Solitary Sandpiper 3 (*TX,* Brownsville, Harlingen, and Matagorda Co.-Mad Is. Marsh), **Gray-tailed Tattler 1** (*HI,* Laysan Is.), Wandering Tattler 100 (*HI,* Laysan Is.), Greater Yellowlegs 430 (*FL,* STA5-Clewiston), Willet 7000 (*FL,* Coot Bay-Everglades N.P.), Lesser Yellowlegs 745 (*LA,* Sweet Lake-Cameron Prairie N.W.R.), Whimbrel 69 (*CA,* San Francisco), Bristle-thighed Curlew 57 (*HI,* Midway Atoll), Long-billed Curlew 665 (*TX,* Weslaco), Marbled Godwit 2789 (*CA,* Hayward-Fremont).

Ruddy Turnstone 2677 (*HI,* Laysan Is.), Black Turnstone 486 (*WA,* Oak Harbor), Surfbird 88 (*CA,* Crystal Springs), Red Knot 2413 (*GA,* Sapelo Is.), Sanderling 3568 (*NJ,* Cape May), Semipalmated Sandpiper **38** (*FL,* Key Largo-Plantation Key), W. Sandpiper 30,960 (*TX,* Kenedy Co. Wind Turbines), Least Sandpiper 15,918 (*TX,* Kenedy Co. Wind Turbines), White-rumped Sandpiper 1 (*NC,* Bodie-Pea Is.), Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 2 (*HI,* Laysan Is.), Purple Sandpiper 276 (*ME,* York Co.), Rock Sandpiper 1047 (*AK,* Homer), Dunlin 41,746 (*WA,* Skagit Bay), Curlew Sandpiper **1** (*HI,* Moloka'i: Kualapu'u, and O'ahu: Waipi'o), Stilt Sandpiper 355 (*LA,* Sweet Lake-Cameron Prairie N.W.R.), Ruff 1 (*CA,* Palo Alto, Rio Cosumnes, and Sonoma Valley; *HI,* Laysan Is.), Short-billed Dowitcher 2140 (*LA,* Grand Isle), Long-billed Dowitcher 4714 (*LA,* Sweet Lake-Cameron Prairie N.W.R.), Wilson's Snipe 1230 (*MS,* Southern Hancock Co.), Am. Woodcock 87 (*VA,* Walkerton), Wilson's Phalarope 5 (*LA,* Sweet Lake-Cameron Prairie N.W.R.), Red-necked Phalarope 1 (*CA,* Oakland), Red Phalarope 150 (*CA,* Santa Cruz Co.).

Laughing Gull 23,444 (*TX,* Freeport), Franklin's Gull 11 (*TX,* Mckinney), Little Gull 2 (*TX,* Port Aransas), Black-headed Gull 3 (*MA,* Mid-Cape Cod), Bonaparte's Gull 15,420 (*NY,* Buffalo), Heermann's Gull 786 (*CA,* Palos Verdes Pen.), Black-tailed Gull cw (*OH,* Ashtabula), Mew Gull 4090 (*CA,* Centerville Beach to King Salmon), Ring-billed Gull 50,000 (*NC,* Jordan Lake), California Gull 9350 (*CA,* Salton Sea [north]), Herring Gull 65,409 (*PA,* Southern Bucks Co.), Thayer's Gull 482 (*CA,* Point Reyes Pen.), Iceland Gull 98 (*MA,* Nantucket), Kumlien's Gull 7 (*NC,* Cape Ann), Lesser Black-backed Gull 225 (*FL,* Fort Lauderdale), Slaty-backed Gull 1 (*AK,* Ketchikan, and Soldotna), Yellow-footed Gull 5 (*CA,* Salton Sea [south]), W. Gull 7633 (*CA,* San Francisco), Glaucous-winged Gull 3309 (*WA,* Tacoma), Glaucous Gull 35 (*AK,* Craig-Klawock), Great Black-backed Gull 2555 (*PA,* Southern Bucks Co.), Black-legged Kittiwake 1888 (*ME,* Eastport).

Brown Noddy 571 (*HI,* French Frigate Shoals), Black (Hawaiian) Noddy 1085 (*HI,* Laysan Is.), White Tern 980 (*HI,* Midway Atoll), Sooty Tern 12 (*HI,* Laysan Is.), Gray-backed Tern 2 (*HI,* Laysan Is.), Least Tern 4 (*TX,* Kenedy Co. Wind Turbines), Gull-billed Tern 52 (*LA,* Crowley), Caspian Tern 248 (*TX,* Coastal Tip), Com. Tern 31 (*TX,* Galveston), Forster's Tern 2151 (*LA,* Sabine N.W.R.), Royal Tern 1000 (*FL,* Ponce Inlet), Sandwich Tern 1800 (*FL,* Sanibel-Captiva), Elegant Tern 2 (*CA,* Morro Bay), Black Skimmer 3000 (*FL,* Coot Bay-Everglades N.P.), Great Skua 2 (*MA,* Nantucket), Pomarine Jaeger 5 (*FL,* Daytona Beach), Parasitic Jaeger 10 (*GA,* Cumberland Is.), Dovekie 138 (*MA,* Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary), Com. Murre 12,000 (*OR,* Tillamook Bay), Thick-billed Murre 4 (*MA,* Nantucket), Razorbill 981 (*NC,* Wilmington), Black Guillemot 90 (*ME,* Mount Desert Is.), Pigeon Guillemot 1005 (*WA,* Sequim-Dungeness), Marbled Murrelet 530 (*AK,* Ketchikan), Xantus's Murrelet 1 (*CA,* Santa Barbara), Ancient Murrelet **4099** (*WA,* Sequim-Dungeness), Cassin's Auklet 55 (*CA,* Centerville Beach to King Salmon), Crested Auklet 32 (*AK,* Kodiak), Rhinoceros Auklet 4579 (*CA,* Monterey Pen.), Atlantic Puffin 2 (*MA,* Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary).

Rock Pigeon 4070 (*CA,* Sacramento), White-crowned Pigeon 52 (*FL,* Coot Bay-Everglades N.P.), Red-billed Pigeon 2 (*TX,* Falcon Dam and S.P.), Band-tailed Pigeon1348 (*CA,* Santa Cruz Co.), Ringed Turtle-Dove 2 ex (*KS,* Scott Lake), Eur. Collared-Dove **3182** (*NM,* Roswell), Spotted Dove 584 (*HI,* O'ahu: Honolulu), Zebra Dove 2155 (*HI,* O'ahu: Honolulu), White-winged Dove 8913 (*NM,* Las Cruces), Mourning Dove 7934 (*AZ,* Phoenix-Tres Rios), Inca Dove 151 (*TX,* San Antonio), Com. Ground-Dove 140 (*TX,* Weslaco), Ruddy Ground-Dove 1 (*AZ,* Patagonia, and Ramsey Can.), White-tipped Dove 55 (*TX,* Anzalduas-Bentsen).

Budgerigar 30 (*FL,* Aripeka-Bayport), Cockatiel 3 ex (*FL,* Fort Lauderdale), Salmon-crested Cockatoo 1 ex (*HI,* O'ahu: Honolulu), Sulphur-crested Cockatoo 7 ex (*HI,* O'ahu: Honolulu), Rose-ringed Parakeet **1394** (*CA,* Bakersfield), Monk Parakeet 298 (*TX,* Austin), Green Parakeet 800 (*TX,* Anzalduas-Bentsen), Red-masked Parakeet 131 ex (*CA,* San Francisco), Crimson-fronted Parakeet **29 ex** (*FL,* Dade Co.), Mitred Parakeet 140 ex (*FL,* Kendall Area), Blue-crowned Parakeet 55 ex (*FL,* Fort Lauderdale), Scarlet-fronted Parakeet 6 ex (*FL,* Dade Co.), White-eyed Parakeet 90 ex (*FL,* Dade Co.), Black-hooded Parakeet 450 (*FL,* St. Petersburg), Chestnut-fronted Macaw 15 ex (*FL,* Dade Co.), Blue-and-yellow Macaw 12 ex (*FL,* Kendall Area), White-winged Parakeet 40 (*FL,* Dade Co.), Yellow-chevroned Parakeet 140 (*CA,* Pasadena-San Gabriel Valley), White-fronted Parrot 3 ex (*CA,* Orange

Co. [coastal]), Red-crowned Parrot 1129 (*CA*, Pasadena-San Gabriel Valley), Lilac-crowned Parrot 104 ex (*CA*, Orange Co. [coastal]), Red-lored Parrot **42 ex** (*CA*, Orange Co. [coastal]), Yellow-headed Parrot 12 ex (*CA*, Pasadena-San Gabriel Valley), Yellow-crowned Parrot **1 ex** (*FL*, Dade Co.), Orange-winged Parrot 15 ex (*FL*, Dade Co.), Blue-fronted Parrot 6 ex (*CA*, Orange Co. [coastal]), Mangrove Cuckoo cw (*FL*, Coot Bay-Everglades N.P.), Greater Roadrunner 41 (*AZ*, Gila River).

Barn Owl 36 (*TX*, Matagorda Co.-Mad Is. Marsh), W. Screech-Owl 54 (*CO*, Grand Junction), E. Screech-Owl 190 (*PA*, Upper Bucks Co.), Whiskered Screech-Owl 2 (*AZ*, Green Valley-Madera Can., and Ramsey Can.), Great Horned Owl 127 (*NJ*, Cumberland Co.), Snowy Owl 13 (*WA*, Grays Harbor), N. Hawk Owl 1 (*AK*, Anchorage, Homer, and Kenny Lake; *ME*, Hartland), N. Pygmy-Owl 6 (*CA*, Angwin, and Tall Trees), Burrowing Owl 222 (*FL*, Fort Myers), Spotted Owl 4 (*AZ*, Patagonia), Barred Owl 46 (*FL*, Avon Park A.F. Range), Great Gray Owl 2 (*MN*, Baudette, and Beltrami Is.), Long-eared Owl 50 (*CA*, China Lake), Short-eared Owl 23 (*OK*, Hulah Reservoir), Boreal Owl 2 (*AK*, Chilkat, and Eagle Community), N. Saw-whet Owl 13 (*MA*, Nantucket).

Lesser Nighthawk 3 (*FL*, Coot Bay-Everglades N.P.), Com. Pauraque 17 (*TX*, Anzalduas-Bentsen), Com. Poorwill 4 (*AZ*, Atascosa Highlands), Chuck-will's-widow 1 (*FL*, Key Largo-Plantation Key; *LA*, Sweet Lake-Cameron Prairie N.W.R.), E. Whip-poor-will 5 (*FL*, Lake Placid), Chaetura sp. 2 (*CA*, Marin Co. [southern]), White-throated Swift 345 (*CA*, Orange Co. [NE]), Broad-billed Hummingbird **40** (*AZ*, Santa Catalina Mountains), Buff-bellied Hummingbird 39 (*TX*, Victoria), Violet-crowned Hummingbird 1 (*AZ*, Tucson Valley), Blue-throated Hummingbird 4 (*AZ*, Portal), Magnificent Hummingbird 3 (*AZ*, Portal), Ruby-throated Hummingbird 36 (*FL*, Kendall Area), Black-chinned Hummingbird **26** (*LA*, Baton Rouge), Anna's Hummingbird 1280 (*CA*, San Diego), Costa's Hummingbird 129 (*CA*, Anza-Borrego Desert), Calliope Hummingbird 5 (*LA*, Baton Rouge), Broad-tailed Hummingbird 5 (*LA*, Baton Rouge), Rufous Hummingbird **75** (*LA*, Baton Rouge), Allen's Hummingbird **697** (*CA*, Orange Co. [coastal]), Elegant Trogon 3 (*AZ*, Atascosa Highlands), Ringed Kingfisher 18 (*TX*, Anzalduas-Bentsen), Belted Kingfisher 120 (*SC*, McClellanville), Green Kingfisher 23 (*TX*, Laredo).

Lewis's Woodpecker 109 (*OR*,7 Medford), Red-headed Woodpecker 196 (*IL*, Cypress Creek), Acorn Woodpecker 646 (*CA*, Putah Creek), Gila Woodpecker 477 (*AZ*, Tucson Valley), Golden-fronted Woodpecker 249 (*TX*, Weslaco), Red-bellied Woodpecker 603 (*VA*, Fort Belvoir), Williamson's Sapsucker 2 (*AZ*, Patagonia; *CA*, South Fork Valley; *NM*, Sandia Mountains), Yellow-bellied Sapsucker 101 (*SC*, Congaree Swamp), Red-naped Sapsucker 47 (*AZ*, Prescott), Red-breasted Sapsucker 38 (*CA*, Putah Creek), Ladder-backed Woodpecker 96 (*AZ*, Salt-Verde Rivers), Nuttall's Woodpecker 232 (*CA*, Sonoma Valley), Downy Woodpecker 777 (*MA*, Concord), Hairy Woodpecker 156 (*MA*, Concord), Arizona Woodpecker 27 (*AZ*, Patagonia), Red-cockaded Woodpecker 47 (*NC*, Southern Pines), White-headed Woodpecker 19 (*CA*, Yosemite N.P.), Am. Three-toed Woodpecker 13 (*CO*, Grand Mesa), Black-backed Woodpecker 5 (*CA*, Oakhurst; *MN*, Grand Marais; *NH*, Errol-Umbagog), N. (Red-shafted) Flicker 480 (*CA*, Sacramento), N. (Yellow-shafted) Flicker 233 (*VA*, Fort Belvoir), Gilded Flicker 52 (*AZ*, Carefree), Pileated Woodpecker 121 (*FL*, Gainesville).

N. Beardless-Tyrannulet 6 (*TX*, Anzalduas-Bentsen), Least Flycatcher 3 (*FL*, Coot Bay-Everglades N.P.), Hammond's Flycatcher 6 (*AZ*, Nogales, and Patagonia), Gray Flycatcher 39 (*AZ*, Nogales), Dusky Flycatcher 9 (*AZ*, Patagonia), Pacific-slope Flycatcher 3 (*CA*, Rancho Santa Fe), W. Flycatcher 1 (*AZ*, Buenos Aires N.W.R., Nogales, Patagonia, and Santa Catalina Mountains), Black Phoebe 545 (*CA*, Orange Co. [coastal]), E. Phoebe 529 (*TX*, Guadalupe River Delta-McFaddin Family Ranches), Say's Phoebe 221 (*AZ*, Gila River), Vermilion Flycatcher 99 (*AZ*, Tucson Valley), Dusky-capped Flycatcher 1 (*CA*, Oceanside-Vista-Carlsbad, and San Francisco), Ash-throated Flycatcher 11 (*AZ*, Phoenix-Tres Rios, and Salt Verde River), Nutting's Flycatcher **1** (*AZ*, Bill Williams Delta), Great Crested Flycatcher 70 (*FL*, Coot Bay-Everglades N.P.), Brown-crested Flycatcher 2 (*LA*, Venice; *TX*, San Bernard N.W.R.), Great Kiskadee 310 (*TX*, Anzalduas-Bentsen), Tropical Kingbird 21 (*TX*, Brownsville), Couch's Kingbird 37 (*TX*, Guadalupe River Delta-McFaddin Family Ranches), Cassin's Kingbird 176 (*CA*, Rancho Santa Fe), W. Kingbird 12 (*CA*, Diamond Valley), E. Kingbird 1 (*FL*, Venice-Englewood), Gray Kingbird 1 (*FL*, STA5-Clewiston), Scissor-tailed Flycatcher 23 (*TX*, Choke Can.), Rose-throated Becard 1 (*TX*, Weslaco).

Loggerhead Shrike 275 (*TX*, Matagorda Co.-Mad Is. Marsh), N. Shrike 14 (*WI*, Medford), White-eyed Vireo 63 (*FL*, Gainesville), Bell's Vireo 1 (*NJ*, Cape May), Yellow-throated Vireo 6 (*FL*, Dade Co.), Plumbeous Vireo 8 (*AZ*, Tucson Valley), Cassin's Vireo 4 (*AZ*, Tucson Valley), Blue-headed Vireo 64 (*FL*, Gainesville), Hutton's Vireo 88 (*CA*, Oakland), Warbling Vireo 1 (*CA*, Los Angeles; *LA*, Reserve-Bonnet Carre Spillway), Red-eyed Vireo 1 (*SC*, Hilton Head Is.), Gray Jay 105 (*AK*, Fairbanks), Steller's Jay 539 (*CA*, Oakland), Blue Jay 1021 (*MA*, Northampton), Black-throated Magpie-Jay 11 (*CA*, San Diego), Green Jay 271 (*TX*, Anzalduas-Bentsen), Brown Jay 1 (*TX*, Falcon Dam and S.P.), Florida Scrub-Jay 70 (*FL*, Merritt Is. N.W.R.), Island Scrub-Jay 146 (*CA*, Santa Cruz Is.), W. Scrub-Jay 1070 (*CA*, Putah Creek), Mex. Jay 313 (*AZ*, Ramsey Can.), Pinyon Jay 470 (*AZ*, Flagstaff-Mt. Elden), Clark's Nutcracker 157 (*WY*,, Dubois), Black-billed Magpie 1041 (*MT*, Bozeman), Yellow-billed Magpie 417 (*CA*, Sacramento), Am. Crow 238,000 (*IL*, Middle Fork River Valley), Northwestern Crow 673 (*AK*, Sitka), Fish Crow 40,000 (*FL*, Econlockhatchee), Chihuahuan Raven 850 (*NM*, Las Cruces), Com. Raven 1402 (*AK*, Fairbanks).

(Hawaii) Elepaio 83 (*HI*, Hawai'i: Volcano), (Kauai) Elepaio 6 (*HI*, Kaua'i: Waimea), (Oahu) Elepaio 7 (*HI*, O'ahu: Honolulu), Sky Lark 14 (*HI*, Moloka'i: Kualapu'u), Horned Lark 5252 (*NV*, Fallon), Tree Swallow **1,500,000** (*FL*, Venice-Englewood), Violet-green Swallow 55 (*CA*, Morro Bay),

N. Rough-winged Swallow 505 (*FL,* STA5-Clewiston), Bank Swallow 20 (*TX,* Weslaco), Cliff Swallow 5 (*TX,* Weslaco), Cave Swallow 218 (*TX,* San Antonio), Barn Swallow 12 (*CA,* Salton Sea [south]), Carolina Chickadee 1621 (*OH,* Cincinnati), Black-capped Chickadee 2989 (*MA,* Concord), Mountain Chickadee 587 (*CO,* Evergreen-Idaho Springs), Mex. Chickadee 1 (*AZ,* Portal), Chestnut-backed Chickadee 1367 (*CA,* Oakland), Boreal Chickadee 212 (*AK,* Fairbanks), Bridled Titmouse 167 (*AZ,* Patagonia), Oak Titmouse 469 (*CA,* Folsom), Juniper Titmouse 66 (*AZ,* Prescott), Tufted Titmouse 1282 (*MA,* Concord), Black-crested Titmouse 198 (*TX,* Boerne), Verdin 268 (*AZ,* Tucson Valley), Bushtit 1794 (*CA,* Santa Barbara), Red-breasted Nuthatch 978 (*MT,* Missoula), White-breasted Nuthatch 907 (*MA,* Concord), Pygmy Nuthatch 723 (*CO,* Evergreen-Idaho Springs), Brown-headed Nuthatch 356 (*GA,* St. Catherines Is.), Brown Creeper 102 (*CA,* Oakland).

Cactus Wren 298 (*AZ,* Carefree), Rock Wren 90 (*AZ,* Superior), Canyon Wren 47 (*AZ,* Atascosa Highlands), Carolina Wren 686 (*VA,* Fort Belvoir), Bewick's Wren 302 (*CA,* Calero-Morgan Hill), House Wren 194 (*FL,* Zellwood-Mount Dora), Winter Wren 72 (*MD,* Seneca), Pacific Wren 209 (*WA,* Seattle), Sedge Wren 191 (*TX,* San Bernard N.W.R.), Marsh Wren 326 (*CA,* Benicia), Am. Dipper 53 (*ID,* Garden Valley), Red-vented Bulbul 561 (*HI,* O'ahu: Honolulu), Red-whiskered Bulbul 101 (*HI,* O'ahu: Waipi'o), Red-whiskered Bulbul 127 ex (*CA,* Pasadena-San Gabriel Valley), Golden-crowned Kinglet 1772 (*WA,* Sequim-Dungeness), Ruby-crowned Kinglet 2096 (*CA,* Point Reyes Pen.), Japanese Bush-Warbler 29 (*HI,* O'ahu: Waipi'o), **Millerbird 4** (*HI,* Laysan Is.), Blue-gray Gnatcatcher 300 (*FL,* Lake Placid, and West Palm Beach), California Gnatcatcher 9 (*CA,* Rancho Santa Fe), Black-tailed Gnatcatcher 128 (*AZ,* Gila River), Black-capped Gnatcatcher 3 (*AZ,* Nogales), White-rumped Shama 39 (*HI,* O'ahu: Honolulu), E. Bluebird 710 (*SC,* Hilton Head Is.), W. Bluebird 1450 (*CA,* Anza-Borrego Desert), Mountain Bluebird 638 (*TX,* Matador Wildlife Management), Townsend's Solitaire 337 (*CO,* Denver), Omao 133 (*HI,* Hawai'i: Volcano), Puaiohi 2 (*HI,* Kaua'i: Waimea), Swainson's Thrush 1 (*CA,* San Diego; *TX,* Port Aransas), Hermit Thrush 442 (*CA,* Marin Co. [southern]), Wood Thrush 1 (*CT,* Woodbury-Roxbury; *TX,* Guadalupe River Delta-McFaddin Family Ranches), **Dusky Thrush cw** (*AK,* Anchorage), Clay-colored Thrush **19** (*TX,* Anzalduas-Bentsen), Rufous-backed Robin 2 (*AZ,* Superior), Am. Robin 51,512 (*NJ,* Mizpah), Varied Thrush 872 (*CA,* Point Reyes Pen.).

Hwamei 6 (*HI,* Kaua'i: Waimea), Red-billed Leiothrix 113 (*HI,* O'ahu: Honolulu), Wrentit 520 (*CA,* Point Reyes Pen.), Japanese White-eye 230 (*HI,* O'ahu: Honolulu), Gray Catbird 1550 (*FL,* Long Pine Key), Gray Catbird 206 (*FL,* Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary), N. Mockingbird 646 (*TX,* Aransas N.W.R.), Sage Thrasher 35 (*TX,* Guadalupe Mountains), Brown Thrasher 77 (*TX,* Longview), Long-billed Thrasher 68 (*TX,* Weslaco), Bendire's Thrasher 24 (*AZ,* Elfrida), Curve-billed Thrasher 193 (*AZ,* Carefree), California Thrasher 230 (*CA,* Orange Co. [NE]), Crissal Thrasher 34 (*AZ,* Prescott), Le Conte's Thrasher 4 (*CA,* Lancaster), Eur. Starling 1,000,472 (*OK,* Sooner Lake), Com. Myna 1257 (*HI,* O'ahu: Honolulu), Hill Myna 3 ex (*FL,* Kendall Area), Am. Pipit 1105 (*CA,* Rio Cosumnes), Sprague's Pipit 68 (*TX,* Cypress Creek), Bohemian Waxwing 8824 (*AK,* Anchorage), Cedar Waxwing 2838 (*TX,* Nacogdoches), Phainopepla 391 (*AZ,* Tucson Valley),

Olive Warbler **18** (*AZ,* Green Valley-Madera Can.), Tennessee Warbler 1 (*CA,* Orange Co. [coastal], Oceanside-Vista-Carlsbad, and Santa Barbara; *FL,* North Pinellas), Orange-crowned Warbler 335 (*CA,* San Diego), Nashville Warbler 4 (*CA,* Arcata, and Centerville Beach to King Salmon), N. Parula 37 (*FL,* Coot Bay-Everglades N.P., and Dade Co.), Tropical Parula 1 (*TX,* Guadalupe River Delta-McFaddin Family Ranches), Yellow Warbler 10 (*CA,* San Diego), Chestnut-sided Warbler 1 (*AZ,* Tucson Valley; *CA,* Passadena-San Gabriel Valley; *NM,* Ladder Ranch), Magnolia Warbler 2 (*FL,* Dade Co., and Fort Lauderdale), Cape May Warbler 5 (*FL,* Coot Bay-Everglades N.P.), Black-throated Blue Warbler **14** (*FL,* Kendall Area), Yellow-rumped (Audubon's) Warbler 6649 (*CA,* Orange Co. [NE]), Yellow-rumped (Myrtle) Warbler 4400 (*FL,* Cocoa), Black-throated Gray Warbler 13 (*CA,* Palos Verdes Pen.), Black-throated Green Warbler 4 (*FL,* Dade Co., and West Palm Beach), Townsend's Warbler 420 (*CA,* Point Reyes Pen.), Hermit Warbler 12 (*CA,* Point Reyes Pen.), Yellow-throated Warbler 33 (*SC,* Sun City-Okatie), Grace's Warbler 1 (*CA,* Santa Barbara, and San Diego; *NY,* L.I.: Southern Nassau Co.), Pine Warbler 570 (*FL,* East Pasco), Prairie Warbler 100 (*FL,* Coot Bay-Everglades N.P.), Palm Warbler 1000 (*FL,* Sarasota), Palm (W.) Warbler 5 (*LA,* Crowley), Palm (Yellow) Warbler 13 (*LA,* Crowley), Blackpoll Warbler cw (*SC,* Litchfield-Pawleys Is.).

Black-and-white Warbler 87 (*FL,* Gainesville), Am. Redstart 20 (*FL,* Coot Bay-Everglades N.P.), Prothonotary Warbler 1 (*FL,* South Brevard Co.), Worm-eating Warbler 3 (*FL,* Dade Co.), Ovenbird 7 (*FL,* Long Pine Key), N. Waterthrush 34 (*FL,* Coot Bay-Everglades N.P.), Louisiana Waterthrush 1 (*AZ,* Patagonia; *TX,* Brazos Bend), MacGillivray's Warbler 1 (*CA,* Orange Co. (coastal), Pasadena-San Gabriel Valley, and Point Reyes Pen.), Com. Yellowthroat 537 (*CA,* Orange Co. (coastal)), Hooded Warbler 1 (*CA,* Orange Co. (NE)), Wilson's Warbler 23 (*LA,* White Lake), Painted Redstart 6 (*AZ,* Green Valley-Madera Can.), Golden-crowned Warbler 1 (*TX,* Weslaco), Rufous-capped Warbler 2 (*AZ,* Green Valley-Madera Can.), Yellow-breasted Chat 12 (*MA,* Mid-Cape Cod), Hepatic Tanager 7 (*AZ,* Patagonia, and Ramsey Can.), Summer Tanager 6 (*CA,* San Diego), W. Tanager 19 (*CA,* San Diego).

White-collared Seedeater 10 (*TX,* Laredo), Saffron Finch 128 (*HI,* O'ahu: Waipi'o), Red-crested Cardinal 213 (*HI,* O'ahu: Honolulu), Yellow-billed Cardinal 11 (*HI,* Hawai'i: North Kona), Olive Sparrow 65 (*TX,* Brownsville), Green-tailed Towhee 131 (*AZ,* Portal), Spotted Towhee 548 (*OR,* Eugene), E. Towhee 199 (*NC,* Durham), Canyon Towhee 139 (*AZ,* Atascosa Highlands), California Towhee 880 (*CA*, Oakland), Abert's Towhee 746 (*AZ*, Gila River), Rufous-winged Sparrow 43 (*AZ*, Green Valley-Madera Can.), Cassin's Sparrow 6 (*NM*, Loving), Bachman's Sparrow 3 (*FL*, South Brevard Co., and St. Marks), Botteri's Sparrow 5 (*AZ*, Appleton-Whittell), Rufous-crowned Sparrow 167 (*AZ*, Atascosa Highlands), Am. Tree Sparrow 2253 (*IL*, Fermilab-Batavia), Chipping Sparrow 2707 (*AZ*, Patagonia), Clay-colored Sparrow 22 (*TX*, Matagorda Co.-Mad Is. Marsh), Brewer's Sparrow 3314 (*AZ*, Green Valley-Madera Can.), Field Sparrow 439 (*TX*, Attwater Prairie Chicken N.W.R.), Black-chinned Sparrow 33 (*AZ*, Portal), Vesper Sparrow 1229 (*TX*, Attwater Prairie Chicken N.W.R.), Lark Sparrow 1675 (*CA*, Wallace-Bellota), Black-throated Sparrow 512 (*AZ*, Superior), Sage Sparrow 409 (*CA*, China Lake), Lark Bunting 3285 (*AZ*, Elfrida), Savannah Sparrow 8642 (*LA*, Creole), Savannah (Belding's) Sparrow 128 (*CA*, San Diego), Savannah (Ipswich) Sparrow 12 (*VA*, Cape Charles), Savannah (Large-billed) Sparrow 1 (*CA*, San Diego).

Grasshopper Sparrow 66 (*TX*, Matagorda Co.-Mad Is. Marsh), Baird's Sparrow 5 (*NM*, Peloncillo Mountains), Henslow's Sparrow 66 (*MS*, Jackson Co.), Le Conte's Sparrow 102 (*TX*, Attwater Prairie Chicken N.W.R.), Nelson's Sparrow 86 (*LA*, Grand Isle), Saltmarsh Sparrow 46 (*FL*, Jacksonville), Seaside Sparrow 84 (*LA*, Grand Isle), Fox Sparrow 734 (*OR*, Coquille Valley), Fox (E.) Sparrow **122** (*NJ*, Cape May), Fox (Red) Sparrow 2 (*TN*, Knoxville), Fox (Sooty) Sparrow 455 (*OR*, Coos Bay), Fox (Slate-colored) Sparrow 9 (*CA*, Mount Hamilton), Song Sparrow 1579 (*CA*, Point Reyes Pen.), Lincoln's Sparrow 417 (*CA*, Rio Cosumnes), Swamp Sparrow 950 (*FL*, Zellwood-Mount Dora), White-throated Sparrow 3108 (*VA*, Fort Belvoir), Harris's Sparrow 1362 (*KS*, Udall-Winfield), White-crowned Sparrow 4493 (*CA*, Rio Cosumnes), White-crowned (Gambel's) Sparrow 1480 (*AZ*, Atascosa Highlands), Golden-crowned Sparrow 1790 (*CA*, Sonoma Valley).

Dark-eyed Junco 2834 (*OR*, Eugene), Dark-eyed (Gray-headed) Junco 443 (*UT*, Zion N.P.). Dark-eyed (Oregon) Junco 2327 (*OR*, Portland), Dark-eyed (Pink-sided) Junco 276 (*CO*, Longmont), Dark-eyed (Slate-(colored) Junco 2462 (*MA*, Concord), Dark-eyed (White-winged) Junco 42 (*SD*, Piedmont), Dark-eyed (Gray-headed *caniceps*) Junco 24 (*NM*, Zuni), Dark-eyed (Cassiar) Junco 4 (*CO*, Fort Collins), Dark-eyed (Red-backed) Junco **108** (*AZ*, Timber Mesa), Yellow-eyed Junco 19 (*AZ*, Green Valley-Madera Can.), McCown's Longspur 645 (*TX*, Granger), Lapland Longspur 2247 (*OH*, Rudolph), Smith's Longspur 289 (*OK*, Tallgrass Prairie Preserve), Chestnut-collared Longspur 448 (*AZ*, Portal), Snow Bunting 1595 (*MI*, Bay City), McKay's Bunting 22 (*AK*, Nome), Crimson-collared Grosbeak 1 (*TX*, Brownsville), N. Cardinal 1915 (*OH*, Cincinnati), Pyrrhuloxia 198 (*AZ*, Ramsey Can.), Rose-breasted Grosbeak 1 (*CA*, Carpinteria, Moss Landing, and San Diego; Black-headed Grosbeak 2 (*CA*, Moss Landing), Blue Bunting **1** (*TX*, Anzalduas-Bentsen), Blue Grosbeak 2 (*AZ*, Patagonia), Lazuli Bunting 7 (*AZ*, Patagonia), Indigo Bunting 29 (*FL*, West Palm Beach), Painted Bunting 77 (*FL*, Cocoa), Dickcissel 2 (*IL*, Mermet Lake, Massac Co.; *LA*, Sweet Lake-Cameron Prairie N.W.R.; *NH*, Coastal New Hampshire).

Bobolink 1 (*SC*, Spartanburg), Red-winged Blackbird 3,174,500 (*MO*, Squaw Creek N.W.R.), Tricolored Blackbird 4168 (*CA*, Lincoln), E. Meadowlark 1630 (*TX*, Lake Tawakoni), W. Meadowlark 3426 (*CA*, Lincoln), Yellow-headed Blackbird 9360 (*TX*, El Paso), Rusty Blackbird 1503 (*IN*, Evansville), Brewer's Blackbird 54,459 (*CA*, Rio Cosumnes), Com. Grackle 3,500,530 (*MO*, Columbia), Boat-tailed Grackle 7886 (*LA*, White Lake), Great-tailed Grackle 22,850 (*TX*, Harlingen), Bronzed Cowbird 1650 (*TX*, Anzalduas-Bentsen), Brown-headed Cowbird 602,892 (*TX*, Guadalupe River Delta-McFaddin Family Ranches), Black-vented Oriole **1** (*TX*, Anzalduas-Bentsen), Orchard Oriole 1 (*CA*, Santa Barbara, San Diego, and San Francisco), Hooded Oriole 5 (*TX*, Falcon Dam and S.P.), Bullock's Oriole 11 (*CA*, Long Beach-el Dorado), Spot-breasted Oriole 2 (*FL*, West Palm Beach), Altamira Oriole **49** (*TX*, Anzalduas-Bentsen), Audubon's Oriole 23 (*TX*, Choke Can.), Baltimore Oriole 17 (*GA*, Savannah, GA-SC), Scott's Oriole 22 (*CA*, Morongo Valley).

Brambling 1 (*AK*, Unalaska Is.), Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch 664 (*AK*, Homer), Black Rosy-Finch 380 (*WY*,, Crowheart), Brown-capped Rosy-Finch 300 (*NM*, Angel Fire-Eagle Nest), Pine Grosbeak 853 (*AK*, Anchorage), Purple Finch 210 (*CA*, Marin Co. [southern]), Cassin's Finch 177 (*CA*, Eagle Lake), House Finch 3085 (*CA*, San Diego), Red Crossbill 340 (*WA*, Sequim-Dungeness), White-winged Crossbill 408 (*MN*, Duluth), Com. Redpoll 1907 (*AK*, Anchorage), Hoary Redpoll 34 (*AK*, Fairbanks), Pine Siskin 1833 (*NH*, Pittsburg), Lesser Goldfinch 1929 (*CA*, Auburn), Lawrence's Goldfinch 394 (*CA*, Mount Hamilton), Am. Goldfinch 1534 (*MA*, Concord), Eur. Goldfinch 1 ex (*CA*, Oakland), Yellow-fronted Canary 43 (*HI*, O'ahu: Honolulu), Com. Canary 675 (*HI*, Midway Atoll), Evening Grosbeak 274 (*CA*, Lake Almanor), Laysan Finch 235 (*HI*, Laysan Is.), Hawaii Amakihi 142 (*HI*, Hawai'i: Volcano), Maui Amakihi 46 (*HI*, Maui: Haleakala N.P. - Pu'u O Kaka'e), Oahu Amakihi 40 (*HI*, O'ahu: Honolulu), Kauai Amakihi 11 (*HI*, Kaua'i: Waimea), Anianiau 6 (*HI*, Kaua'i: Waimea), Akiapolaau 29 (*HI*, Hawai'i: Volcano), Hawaii Creeper 6 (*HI*, Hawai'i: Volcano), Maui Alauahio 13 (*HI*, Maui: Haleakala N.P. - Pu'u O Kaka'e), Akekee 3 (*HI*, Kaua'i: Waimea), Hawaii Akepa 2 (*HI*, Hawai'i: Volcano), Iiwi 154 (*HI*, Hawai'i: Volcano), Apapane 572 (*HI*, Hawai'i: Volcano), House Sparrow 4609 (*MA*, Greater Boston), Eur. Tree Sparrow 590 (*IL*, Western Mercer Co.), Orange Bishop 2 ex (*CA*, Palos Verdes Pen.), Red Bishop 15 ex (*CA*, Long Beach-el Dorado), Lavender Waxbill 12 (*HI*, Hawai'i: North Kona), Orange-cheeked Waxbill 6 (*HI*, Maui: I'ao Valley), Com. Waxbill 1340 (*HI*, O'ahu: Honolulu), Red Avadavat 4 (*HI*, O'ahu: Honolulu), African Silverbill 33 (*HI*, O'ahu: Honolulu), Nutmeg Mannikin 669 (*HI*, Kaua'i: Kapa'a), Chestnut Munia 298 (*HI*, O'ahu: Waipi'o), Java Sparrow 763 (*HI*, O'ahu: Honolulu).

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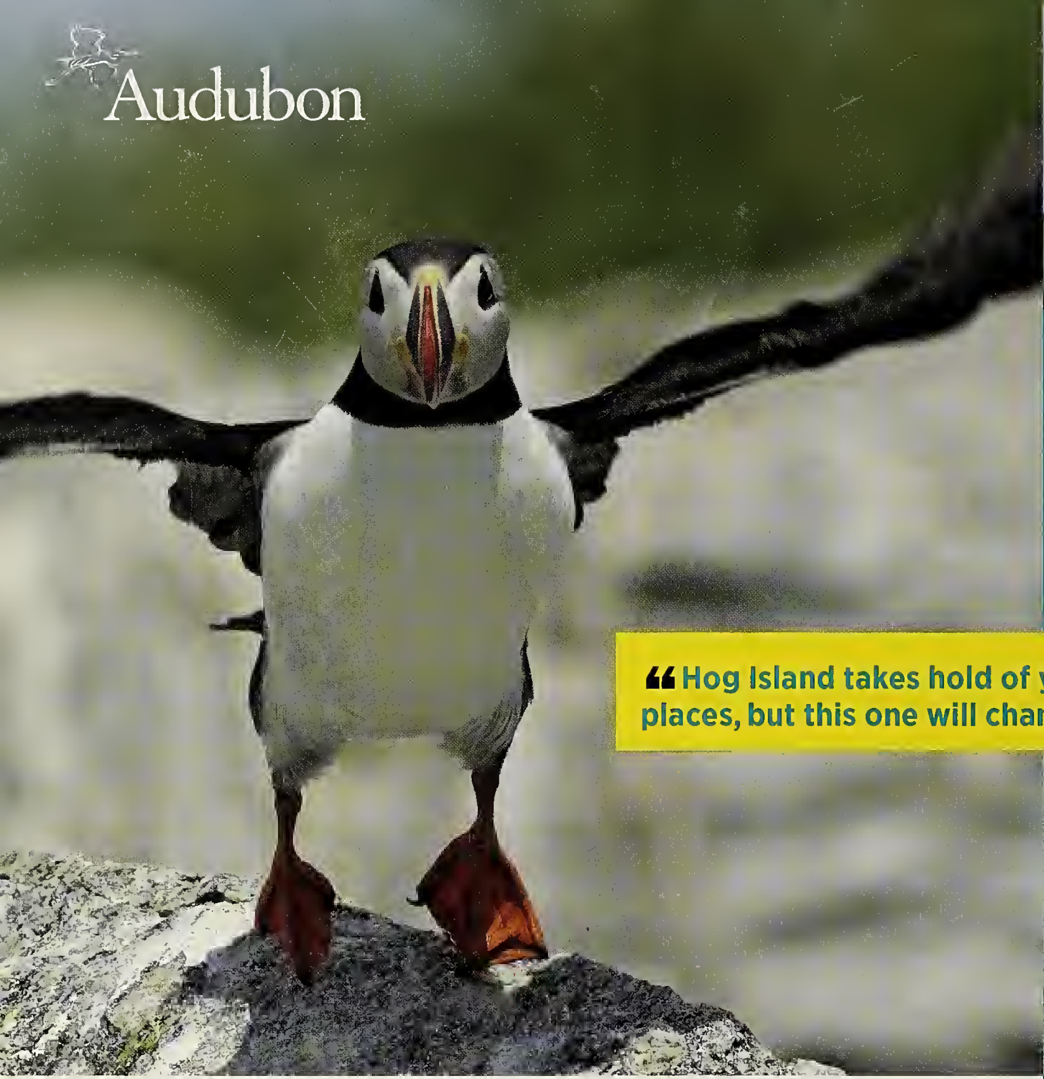

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